COLLECTIONS

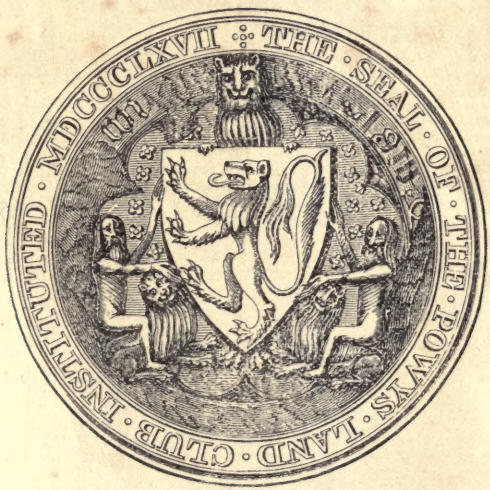
HISTORICAL & ARCHÆOLOGICAL

RELATING TO

MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

AND ITS BORDERS.

ISSUED BY THE POWYS-LAND CLUB FOR THE USE OF ITS MEMBERS.



VOL. IX.

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"A Ruddy Lion ramping in Gold."

The Seal of Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, appended to a charter dated 6th July, 7 Henry V (1418), is adopted as the Seal of the Powysland Club. This remarkable Seal is not quite perfect, the edge having been splintered away, and the figure in the place of the crest having lost its head, which the engraver has supplied. It appears to have been a round seal, surrounded by an inscription, probably "*Sigillum Edwardi de Cherleton, Domini Powisie*", of which only the "g" in the word Sigillum, and "wi" in the word Powisie, now remain. The shield in the centre is charged with the *red lion* of Powys—a *lion rampant*—and is probably held up by another lion rampant standing on his hind legs behind the shield, which is clasped by his fore paws. The side supporters, or rather ornamental figures (for it is said that supporters, in the present heraldic sense of the word, were unknown at that period), are wild men sitting astride of lions couchant.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 293.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE COLLECTIONS.

CONTENTS of VOL. IX.

	PAGE
Original Proposal for formation of Club, Rules, and amended Rules, and List of Members	xv
Report of Eighth Annual Meeting, when presentation made to Morris C. Jones, F.S.A....	xxvi
Report of Committee of Subscribers to the Testimonial to Morris C. Jones, F.S.A.	xl
Classified List of Articles presented to the Powys-land Museum and Library since November, 1875	xlv
Alphabetical List of Donors to the Powys-land Museum and Library in 1876	liv
Report of Museum Committee, and Statement of *Desiderata* ...	lv
Obituary of Members of the Powys-land Club	lx
List of Literary Societies with which the Powys-land Club exchanges Publications	lxi
Summary of "Montgomeryshire Collections" printed since the commencement of the Powys-land Club in 1867 ...	lxii

Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire. By the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, R.N., F.R.G.S.

Richard Lloyd of Marrington, 1616 *(continued)* ...	1
Tabular Pedigree, Descendants of Sir Griffith Vaughan ...	1
,, Descendants of David Lloyd (Vaughan) of Hafodwen and Marrington	3
Appendix	8
Sir Edward Fox, Knight, 1617	20
Thomas Kerry, of Binweston, 1618	29
Robert Owen, of Woodhouse, 1619	32
Richard Rocke, of Trefnanney, 1620	37
Thomas Juckes, of Trelydan, 1621	44
Sir John Price, Knight, of Gogerthan, 1622	51
Edward Kynaston, of Hordley, 1623	53
Sir William Owen, of Condover, 1624	64
Appendix, Letter of Hugh Owen, 17th May, 1810 ...	68
Edward Purcell, of Nantcribba, 1625	70
Rowland Pugh, of Mathavarn, 1626	72

Richard Pugh, of Dolscorllwyn, 1627 72
Evan Glynn, of Glynn, 1628 75
Edward Lloyd, of Berthllwyd, 1629 76
John Blayney, of Gregynog, 1630 77
William Washbourne, 1631 79
James Philips, 1632 82
Sir John Hayward, 1633 83
Sir Phillip Eyton of Eyton, 1634... 89
Thomas Ireland, of Vaynor, 1635... 92
Meredith Morgan, of Aberhavesp, 1636 99
Lloyd Piers of Maesmawr, 1637 103
Tabular Pedigree of Lloyd of Maesmawr and Trowscoed 110
John Newton, of Heightley, 1638 115
Appendix 122
Population in Montgomeryshire. By Edward Woodall (Oswestry) 129
Montgomeryshire Worthies *(continued)*. By Richard Williams (Newtown) 139
The Name of Montgomery. By Rev. George Sandford, M.A. (Pant Purlas, Radnorshire) 157
Poets of Powys-land and their Patrons. By Rev. Robert Jones (Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe). III. Thomas Williams (Eos Gwnfa) 161
Roads, Bridges, Canals, and Railways of Montgomeryshire. II. By A. Howell (Rhiewport) 177
The Lordship of Penllyn (formerly a province in the principality of Powys Wenwynwyn.) By J. Y. W. Lloyd, M.A., of Clochfaen 193

Rhiwaedog 205
Cil Talgarth 209
Manor Llandderfel in Is Meloch 211
Parish Llandderfel 212
Plas Ynghrogen 213
Lloyd of Palau or Pale 214
Garth Llwyd 215
Vaughan of Caergai 217
Vaughan of Glan Llyn Tegid 222
Tref Brysg 227
Cynllwyd 228
Llanycil y Bala Glanhavon in Mochnant, and Trevor Hall in Nantheudwy 228
Llanycil, Penllyn 232
Mochrhaiadr or Bochrhaiadr 233
Basingwerk Abbey, in Tegeingl 236

Causes Célèbres, "Maurice Wynn's Appeal." By T. W. Hancock 239

Parochial Account of Llanidloes. By EDWARD HAMER *(continued)* 247
Chap. viii. Parliamentary 247
Appendix 253
Chap ix. Nonconformity 261
Battles of Carno, A.D. 949 and 1077, with their Causes and Effects. By T. MORGAN OWEN, M.A. 287
The Battle of Carno, A.D. 1077. By H. W. LLOYD, M.A. ... 297
Reliquiæ Monasticæ 305
I. Lylleshall House, Welshpool. By M. C. J. ... 305
II. The Grange of Gelynog. By E. R. MORRIS ... 306
History of the Parish of Meifod. By REV. CANON WYNNE-EDWARDS, M.A. *(continued)* 315
Population 315
Archæological 317
Roman Period 320
Saxon Period 322
Eminent Men 328
Properties and Mansions, and Genealogies 331
Table showing the Descendants of David ap Llewelyn *(to face page)* 336
Poets of Powys-land and their Patrons. IV. Humphrey Humphreys. By REV. ROBERT JONES, B.A. 353
The Anwill Manuscript. By W. W. E. W. 357
Montgomeryshire Worthies. By RICHARD WILLIAMS ... 365
Herbertiana, Supplement 381
Archaic Words, Phrases, etc., of Montgomeryshire. IX. By REV. ELIAS OWEN, B.A. 403
Miscellanea 411

ILLUSTRATIONS.

TO FACE PAGE
Twenty-one Shields of Arms illustrating the Sheriffs
Fourteen Shields illustrating the Lordship of Penllyn (lent by J. Y. W. LLOYD)
Earthwork near Bwlch-y-cibau 317
Camp at "Brynbowliau", Bwlch-y-cibau, and Gaer near Trevnanney 318
The site of "The Old Rectory" (moated) 327
Well, called Fynnon y Clawdd Llesg 328
Shield of Arms formerly in Dolobran Hall 338

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

Original Proposal for formation of the Club, the Circulars, and List of Members.
Report of the First Annual Meeting of the Club.
The Princes of Upper Powys, Chaps. I to IV. By the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, M.A., and Illustrative Documents.
Ancient Lords of Mechain. By the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, M.A., and Illustrative Documents.
Ancient Arwystli; its Earthworks and other Ancient Remains. By Edward Hamer.
The Welsh Lords of Kerry and Arwystli. By the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, M.A.
Arwystli—Inquisitions. By the Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A.
The Feudal Barons of Powys. By Morris Charles Jones. I. Cherleton, Lords of Powys—Appendix of Documents; II. Grey, Lords of Powys; III. The Lords Tiptoft and Powys; IV. The Abeyant Barony of Powys.
Relics of Dinas Mawddwy. By the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, M.A.
Disquisitions on the Etymon of the word "Powys" or "Powis." I. Extract from Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*; II. By the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A.; III. By the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D.; IV. By the Rev. R. Harries Jones, M.A.; V. By Craufurd Tait Ramage, Esq., LL.D.
Powys-land in the time of Prince Cynddylan (*to be continued*). By the Rev. R. Harries Jones, M.A.
Miscellanea.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME II.

Original Proposal for formation of the Club; Rules, Amended Rules, and List of Members.
Report of Second Annual Meeting.
Powys-land in the time of Prince Cynddylan (*concluded* from vol. i, p. 472). By the Rev. R. Harries Jones, M.A.
Ancient Arwystli, Part II By Edward Hamer.
Opening of Twr Gwyn Mawr; Caersws; Excavations at Caersws; Appendix —Bond relating to Premises in Borough of Caersws—Chronicle of Oliver Matthews.
The Territorial Divisions of Montgomeryshire. Compiled by Morris Charles Jones. I. Ancient Civil Divisions; II. Ancient Ecclesiastical Divisions; i. Classification of the Churches, and the Parishes attached thereto, with respect to their probable antiqulty—ii. Pope Nicholas's Taxation, *circa* 1291—iii. Valor Ecclesiasticus, *tempore* Henry VIII; III. Manorial Divisions.
Montgomeryshire, when and how constituted Shire-ground. By Thomas Owen Morgan.
The Territorial Divisions (*continued*)—IV. Modern Civil Divisions, A.D. 1592; V. The present Hundredal, Parochial, and Villenarian Divisions, showing the Basis or Standard for the Assessment to the County Rate.
A Powysian at Agincourt. By the Rev. William V. Lloyd, M.A., F.R.G.S. Sir Griffith Vaughan.
Materials for a Topographicon of Montgomeryshire. By Richard Williams, Newtown.
Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire. Catalogue of the Sheriffs, authenticated by reference to, and illustrated by extracts from, the public records. By the Rev. William V. Lloyd, M.A., F.R.G.S.
The Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, with their armorial bearings, and notices, genealogical and biographical, of their families. Edited by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, M.A., F.R.G.S., and E. Hamer.
Genealogical Key Chart to the Families of the Tribe of Brochwel Ysgythrog, whose Members have served the office of Sheriff. 1541. Humphrey Lloyd.
A Parochial Account of Llangurig. By Edward Hamer. I. Physical Fea-

tures and Description; II. Archæological; III. Ecclesiastical; IV. The Lords of Llangurig and the Clochfaen Family; V. The Plas Madog Family.
Some Account of Llanllugan Nunnery. By MORRIS CHARLES JONES.
A List of the Members of Parliament for the County and Contributory Boroughs of Montgomery, up to the end of the Eighteenth Century. Compiled by EDWARD ROWLEY MORRIS.
History of the Parish of Llangadfan. By the Rev. GRIFFITH EDWARDS, M.A., Rector. I. Description of the Parish and its Physical Features; II. Population; III. Archæological and Antiquarian Remains; IV. Ecclesiastical Establishment; V. Biographical Notices—Nonconformity, Education.
List of Justices of the Peace, etc., for Montgomeryshire, at different periods during the seventeenth century.
Materials for a Topographicon of Montgomeryshire. By RICHARD WILLIAMS.
Assessment of Ship-money on Montgomeryshire, A.D. 1637.
Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, Notices (*continued*):—1542. Sir Robert Acton, Knight; 1543. Lewis Jones; 1544. Griffith ap David ap John; 1545. Lewis Jones; 1546. Reginald Williams; Appendix. Genealogical Key-Chart of the noble family of Herbert; showing the Members, and connections by marriage, who have served the office of Sheriff; 1547. William Herbert, 1548. Matthew Price. Genealogical Key-Chart of the families whose Members have served the office of Sheriff, descended from ELYSTAN GLODRUDD; 1549. Robert Acton; 1550. Sir Robert Acton; 1551. James Leech; 1552. Edward Leighton (Knighted in 1591)—By S. L.; 1553. Nicholas Purcell.
Notes on the Geology of Powys-land. By W. BOYD DAWKINS, M.A., F.R.S.
Appendix—The Barony of Powys—Review by JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A.

LIST OF PLATES.

Samian Ware found at Caersws.—Earthwork on Rhyd-yr-Onen Farm.—Llangurig Church (exterior).—Ground Plan of Llangurig Church.—Details of Rood Screen, Llangurig Church.—Llangurig Church (interior).—East Window, etc., Llangurig Church.—Arms of J. Y. W. Lloyd, Esq., of Clochfaen.—Camp at Maes Lymysten; and Ancient Earthworks at Cann Office, —Antiquities found at Llangadfan.—Llangadfan Church (exterior).—Various Shields.—Eight Shields of Arms of Sheriffs.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME III.

Original Proposal for formation of Club; Rules; Amended Rules; and List of Members.
Report of Third Annual Meeting.
List of Articles and Documents then exhibited.
Resolution of Museum Committee appointing Sub-Committees, etc.
A History of the Parish of Kerry. By E. R. MORRIS. I. Name, Physical Features, Description; II. Population, Industrial Pursuits (*to be continued*).
The Devolution of the Manors of Montgomeryshire. By MORRIS C. JONES. I and II. The Manors of Arwystli and Cyfeiliog, jointly—i. The Manor of Arwystli, separately; ii. The Manor of Cyfeiliog; iii. The Manor of Talerddig.
A History of the Parish of Llanfyllin. By the Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Rector of the Parish, and Hon. Canon of St. Asaph. I. Description, Physical Features, etc.; II. Archæological; III. Ecclesiastical; IV. Folklore
Appendix (A). Inspeximus Charter of Elizabeth to Burgesses of Llanfyllin; (B). Llanfyllin Independent Chapel; (C). Borough of Llanfyllin.
Miscellanea Historica, or the Public Officers of Montgomeryshire with brief genealogical notes. By the Rev. W. V. LLOYD, M.A., F.R.G.S., from 1st May, 1553-4, to 20th Elizabeth (*to be continued*).
Further Remarks on the Elegy of Llywarch Hen. By T. WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A.
Llywarch Hen. Reply by Rev. D. SILVAN EVANS to Strictures of Rev. R Harries Jones.

The History of the Parish of Darowen. By THOMAS OWEN MORGAN. I. Its Name, Patron Saint, Parish Church, Village Schools, etc.; II. Rivers and Physical Character; III. Noddfa; IV. Cae'rseddfan.
A Letter endorsed "an unadvised lere from gentlemen of Mountgomeryshire" (Peniarth MSS.)
On the Antiquities of Montgomeryshire. By H. LONGUEVILLE JONES, M.A.
Some Account of the Rood-Screens and Timber Work of Powys-land. By DAVID WALKER, Architect, Liverpool. No. 1. Newtown Rood Screen.
Materials for a "Topographicon of Montgomeryshire." By RICHARD WILLIAMS, Newtown.
A Parochial Account of Llangurig. By EDWARD HAMER (*continued*). VI. Genealogical; VII. Biographical; VIII. Folk-lore; IX. Miscellaneous; X. Topographical Glossary of Names in the Parish—Additions and Corrections.
Historic Spots. No. 1. Bwlch-y-Pawl. By THOMAS NEWILL.
Miscellanea Historica, or Public Officers of Montgomeryshire. By the Rev. W. V. LLOYD, M.A., F.R.G.S., from 21 Elizabeth to 31 Elizabeth.
Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire (*continued*). Edited by Rev. W. V. LLOYD and EDWARD HAMER. 1554-5. Richard Powell; 1556. Henry Acton; 1557. Edward Herbert; 1558. Lewis Jones; 1559. John Herbert; 1560. Thomas Williams; 1561. Randolph Hanmer; 1562. John Price of Eglwysegle; 1563. Andrew Vavasour; 1564. George Benyon; 1565. Rees ap Morris ap Owen—Appendix; 1566. John Price; 1567. Richard Salwey—Appendix—"Trumwins," "Musards," and "Washborns."
The Early Antiquities of the County of Montgomery. By the Rev. E L. BARNWELL, M.A.:—Coins, Penannular Rings, Gold Torque, Sepulchral Urns, Ancient Mining Tools, Spearheads, Celts, Powis Castle Implements, Unknown Bronze Articles, Bronze Boar.

LIST OF PLATES.

Gold Torque (presented by Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.) Frontispiece to vol. iii.—Tomen-yr-Allt.—Llanfyllin Token.—Llanfyllin Church.—Llanfyllin Church (ground plan).—Darowen, New and Old Churches.—Roodscreen at Newtown (photo-lithograph).—Y Cloch faen (stone bell), Llangurig.—Facsimile of Inscription on Eliseg's pillar, from E. Llwyd's *Arch. Brit.*—Bwlch-y-Pawl.—Penannular Rings (Llanrhaiadr).—Cinerary Urn (Aberbechan).—Roman Mining Tools (Llanymynech).—Bronze Spearhead (Trefeglwys).—Bronze Spearhead (Llanymynech).—Bronze Celt (Llanwnog).—Bronze Powis Castle Implements, two plates, lent by the Earl of Powis (Guilsfield). Bronze unknown article (Llanymynech).—Bronze Boar (Gaer Vawr, Guilsfield).—Fifteen Heraldic Shields.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME IV.

Original Proposal for formation of Club, Rules, and amended Rules, and List of Members.
Report of Fourth Annual Meeting.
Short Papers prepared for or read at the Meeting:—Norman Column and Arch discovered in Meifod Church. By Rev. R. WYNNE-EDWARDS, M.A., the Vicar.—Notes during the Restoration of Welshpool Church. By Rev. J. E. HILL, M.A., the Vicar.—On Tomen-yr Allt and Tomen Cefnllawr. By J. GRAHAM WILLIAMS.
List of Articles and Documents presented to the Powys-land Museum, and exhibited at the Meeting.
Alphabetical List of Donors to Powys-land Museum.
List of other Articles and Documents exhibited at the Annual Meeting.
Report of Powys-land Museum Committee.
Obituary of Members of the Powys-land Club.
The Abbey of Ystrad Marchell (Strata Marcella). Part I. By MORRIS C. JONES, F.S.A.
St. Germanus' Blessing or Prophecy of Perpetual Sovereignty to the Family of Cadelh Dyrnllwg, King of Old Powys. By Rev. W. V. LLOYD, F.R.G.S.
Historic Spots. No. 2. Mathraval. By Rev. GEORGE SANDFORD, M.A.

Archaic Words, Phrases, etc., of Montgomeryshire. Part I. By Elias Owen.
Welsh Poetry, Illustrative of the History of Llangurig. Part 1. By H. W. Lloyd.
History of the Parish of Llansantffraid-yn-Mechain. By Thomas Griffiths Jones. Physical Features and Description; Population; Archæological; Ecclesiastical Establishment; Folklore, Traditions, etc.; Genealogical; Biographical; Nonconformity; Education; the Present State of the Parish.
An Account of Henry Williams of Ysgafell. By his Descendant, Jane Williams, Author of *A History of Wales*, etc.
Some Account of the Rood Screens and Timber Work of Powys-land. By David Walker, Architect, Liverpool. No. 2. Llanwnog Rood Screen.
Materials for a Topographicon of Montgomeryshire (*continued*). By Richard Williams, Newtown.
Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant: Its Parochial History and Antiquities. By T. W. Hancock. Topographical; Population; Archæological (*to be continued*).
Miscellanea Historica; or the Public Officers of Montgomeryshire. By Rev. W. V. Lloyd, F.R.G.S. (*continued*), from 32 Eliz. to 4 James I.
The Abbey of Ystrad Marchell (Strata Marcella). Part II. By Morris C. Jones, F.S.A.
Llyn y Dreiddiad Vrawd (The Pool of the Diving Friar).
Incidents connected with the Rebellion of Owen Glendower in Powys-land. (M. C. J. and W. V. Ll).
The Rivers of Montgomeryshire. By Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D.
Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire (*continued*). By Rev. W. V. Lloyd, F.R.G.S. 1568. Edward Herbert; 1569. William Herbert; 1570. Thomas Tanat—Appendix (Broniarth Charter, Monumental Inscriptions); 1571. Robert Lloyd; 1572. Robert Puleston; 1573. John Trevor; 1574. David Lloyd Jenkin; 1575. John Herbert; 1576. Richard Herbert; 1577. David Lloyd Blayney; 1578. Arthur Price; 1579. Richard Morris; 1580. Thomas Juckes; 1581. Griffith Lloyd.
Foreign Surnames in Montgomeryshire. By Richard Williams.
A Parochial Account of Llanidloes. Chap. I. Topographical. By Edward Hamer (*to be continued*).
Archaic Words, Phrases, etc., of Montgomeryshire. Part II. By Elias Owen, B.A.
Owen Glendower's Parliament House (*Note*).
The Calculated Ages of Yew-Trees in Guilsfield Churchyard. By C. T. Ramage, LL.D.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Font, Buttington Church, reputed to have been brought from Strata Marcella Abbey (Frontispiece).—Photo-lithograph of Charter of Wennunwen to Strata Marcella Abbey.—Llansantffraid—Hendomen and Plasyndinas; The Voel Camp; Exterior of Church; Ground Plan; Double Piscina and Font.—Llanwnog Screen, east and west (2 plates); Details.—Newtown Screen, Details.—Geological Section of Hirnant Valley.—Section of Strata at Cwmgwynen.—Maesmochnant Stone.—The Green Stone—Plan and Section of Tomen Cefnllawr.—Plan of Cerrig y Beddau.—Glanhafon Torques (2 engravings).—Owen Glendower's Parliament House.—Eleven Shields of Arms.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME V.

Original Proposal for formation of Club, Rules, and amended Rules, and List of Members.
Report of Fifth Annual Meeting.
List of Further Presentations to the Powys-land Museum, exhibited at the Meeting.
Alphabetical List of Donors to the Powys-land Museum.
List of other Articles and Documents exhibited at Annual Meeting.
Report of Powys-land Museum Committee.
Obituary of Members of the Powys-land Club.

A Parochial Account of Llanidloes (*continued*). II. Natural Productions; III. Inhabitants and Industrial Pursuits; IV. Archæological.

Welsh Poetry, illustrative of the History of Llangurig. Part II. By Howel W. Lloyd.

Materials for a Topographicon of Montgomeryshire (*concluded*). By Richard Williams.

Abbey of Ystrad Marchell (Strata Marcella). Part III. By Morris C. Jones, F.S.A. Comprising—Remarks on Charter of Madog Hethgam. By Howel W. Lloyd; Remarks on Wennunwen's Charter of 1199 of Roswidaul. By Edward Davies; Remarks on Wennunwen's Charter of 1201. By J. Graham Williams; Identification of Witnesses named in Charters. By Rev. W. V. Lloyd, R.N.

Portraits connected with Montgomeryshire, at Wynnstay, Llangedwyn, and Peniarth.

Herbertiana. By G. S., and M. C. J. Introduction; Lordship and Castle of Powis; The Early Descent of the Family of Herbert; Notes on the Armorial Insignia of the Noble Family of Herbert; Sir Edward Herbert, Knight, of Powis Castle; Sir William Herbert, First Lord Powis; Roger, Earl of Castlemaine; Sir Percy Herbert, Second Lord Powis; William, Third Lord Powis, and First Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Powis (*to be continued*).

Archaic Words, Phrases, etc., of Montgomeryshire. Part III. By the Rev. Elias Owen, B.A.

A slight Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Parish of Llanfechain.

An Itinerary of King Edward I in Powys land in 1294-5.

The Early Antiquities of the County of Montgomery. Remarks of Edward Clibborn, Esq. On Llanymynech Uncertain Bronze Objects; Powis Castle Antiquities.

Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant: its Parochial History and Antiquities (*continued from* vol. iv, p. 248). IV. Ecclesiastical; V. Nonconformity; VI. Biographical.

Herbertiana. By G. S., M. C. J., and H. W. Ll. William, Third Lord Powis, and First Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Powis (*continued*); Lady Mary Herbert; Lady Winifred Herbert (afterwards Countess of Nithsdale); Lady Lucy Herbert; William, Fourth Lord Powis, and Second Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Powis; William, Fifth Lord Powis, and Third Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Powis.

Montgomeryshire Newspapers.

Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire. By Rev. W. V. Lloyd, M.A., F.R.G.S. 1582. Morgan Gwynn; 1583. John Owen Vaughan; 1584. Richard Herbert; 1585. David Lloyd Blayney; 1586. John Price; 1587. David Lloyd Jenkin; 1588. Jenkin Lloyd; 1589. William Williams; 1590. Morgan Meredith; 1591. Richard Price; 1592. Sir Edward Leighton; 1593. Thomas Lewis; 1594. Reginald Williams; 1595. Francis Newton; 1596. William Williams; 1597. Thomas Purcell; 1598. Edward Hussey; 1599. Richard Leighton; 1600. Hugh Lloyd; 1601. Charles Lloyd; 1602. Thomas Juckes; 1603. Sir Richard Price, Knight; 1604. William Penrhyn; 1605. Sir Edward Herbert, K.C.B.; 1606 Jenkin Lloyd; 1607. Sir Richard Hussey; 1608. Charles Herbert; 1609. Rowland Pugh.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

View of Van Mines. Plate I.—Section of same. Plate II.—Plan of Land comprised in Madoc Hethgam's Charter; in Wennunwen's Charter of 1199 (Roswidaul); in Wennunwen's Charter of 1201.—Monumental Tablet of Sir Edward Herbert, Knight.—Arms of Roger, Earl of Castlemain.—Facsimile of the Signature of the Marchioness of Powis (1683).—Llanfechain Church, previous to Restoration.—Llanfechain Church, Restored. Rectory, Llanfechain.—Y Domen Gastell, and Sections.—Brynderwen Hall.—Bryngwyn Hall.—Old Bodynfol Hall.—Bodynfol Hall.—Bwlch y Cibau Church.—Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant Church, South View; Ground Plan; East End Elevation.—Winifred, Countess of Nithsdale (Steel Engraving lent by Mr. Bentley; Llwydiarth in 1684; Shield of Arms of Vaughan of Glaullyn.—Twenty-seven Shields of Arms of Sheriffs.

CONTENTS OF VOL. VI.

Original Proposal for formation of Club, Rules, and amended Rules, and List of Members.
Report of Sixth Annual Meeting.
Letter from the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., to the Secretary, on "The Arms of Wales".
Shield of Arms suggested for Wales.
List of further Presentations to the Powys-land Museum, exhibited at the Meeting.
Alphabetical List of Donors to the Powys-land Museum.
Obituary of Members of the Powys-land Club.
History of the Parish of Garthbeibio. By the Rev. Griffith Edwards, M.A., Rector of Llangadfan. Section 1. Description of Parish, etc. 2. Archæology. 3. Ecclesiastical Establishment. 4. Population, etc.
Shield of Arms in the East Window of Buttington Church. By Morris Charles Jones, F.S.A.—Genealogical Table of Sutton, Baron Dudley.
Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire. By the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, M.A., F.R.G.S. Lewis Gwynn; 1610. Rowland Owen; 1611. Confirmation of Arms and Grant of Crest to Edward Owen. Morris Owen; 1612. Sir William Herbert; 1613. Edward Price, of Glanmeheli; 1614. Edward Price, of Newtown; 1615. Richard Lloyd, of Marrington; 1616. Appendix.
On some Human Bones found at Buttington. By W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.
Note on supposed Stone Hatchet found at Llangadfan.
Portraits connected with Montgomeryshire —At Powis Castle, Walcot, Oakley Park, Styche, Blymhill Rectory, Miss Griffithes' House, Welshpool, Brogynton, and Peniarth.
A Parochial Account of Llanidloes (*continued*). By Edward Hamer. Chapter iv. Archæological; v. Ecclesiastical.—Note on Church, by Mr. Martin Underwood.
Herbertiana. By W. W. E. W., G. S., and M. C. J. Herbert of Dolguog; Richard Herbert, Esq.; Francis Herbert, Esq.
On Monumental Effigies in Montgomery Church.
Circular Flint Knife found at Trefeglwys.
Mould for casting Tokens found at Mathraval.
Welsh Poetry, illustrative of the History of Llangurig. By H. W. Lloyd.
Archaic Words, Phrases, etc., of Montgomeryshire, No. iv. By Rev. Elias Owen, B.A.
Miscellanea Historica, or Public Officers of Montgomeryshire. By Rev. W. V. Lloyd, M.A., from 4 James I (1606) to 14 Charles I (1638).
Cridia Abbey. By M. C. J.
Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, its Parochial History and Antiquities. By T. W. Hancock (*continued*). Chapter vii.—Folklore, Miscellaneous, etc.; Appendix.
Portraits connected with Montgomeryshire (*continued*)—At Brogynton, Glansevern, Garth, Vaynor Park, Llandinam Hall, Grange Erin (Douglas, Cork), Cefn (St. Asaph), Fron Virniew (Llansantffraid), Penmaen Dovey, Garthmyl, and Dolfor.
Abbey of Ystrad Marchell. By Morris C. Jones, F.S.A. (*concluded.*) Including—Note on Charter of Elisse, etc. By H. W. Lloyd. Appendix, Minister's Account, from 27 Henry VIII to 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. Notes on Abbot David ap Owen, Bishop of St. Asaph (D. R. T.), Monachi de Mochraiadr, Remains lately discovered of the Abbey Church, etc.
Historic Spots. No. iii; Dolforwyn. G. S.
History of the Parish of Llanwddyn. By Rev. Thomas Henry Evans, the Vicar—1. Physical Features and Description; ii. Population.
Processional Cross, found in Guilsfield Churchyard.
Herbertiana. By M. C. J., and G. S. Richard Herbert, Esq.; Magdalene, his wife; Edward, First Lord Herbert of Chirbury.

Roman Mortarium found at Dyer's Farm, Pool Quay.
Articles found on the site of Pool Quay New Vicarage.
Antique Ring found at Bettws.
Montgomery Effigies. Notes by Rev. C. BOUTELL, and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Shield of Arms suggested for Wales.—Garthbeibio Church, before and after Restoration.—Armorial Shield in Buttington Church.—Marrington Hall.—Lloyd Arms.—Lloyd Seal and Monument.—Lloyd Book Plate.—Llanidloes—Pen y clun Camp; Llanidloes Token; Llanidloes Church—1. Interior View; 2. Ground Plan; 3. Exterior View; 4. Arcading, East Bay; 5. Details of Piers and Arches; 6. Respond and Caps; 7. Roof; 8. Font and Shields. Circular Flint Knife (Trefeglwys).—Mould for Tokens (Mathraval).—Ancient Sideboard at Glanhafon.—Seal of Sir Edward de Cherleton.—Effigy in St. Asaph Cathedral attributed to Bishop David ap Owen, previously Abbot of Ystrad Marchell.—Processional Cross, found at Guilsfield Churchyard.—Monument to Richard Herbert, Esq., in Montgomery Church (presented by the Earl of Powis, the President).—Roman Lithic Mortarium.—Hair-curling Instrument.—Antique Ring found at Bettws.—Two Effigies in Montgomery Church. No. 1 and No. 2.

CONTENTS OF VOL. VII.

Original Proposal for formation of Club, Rules, and amended Rules, and List of Members.
Report of Seventh Annual Meeting.
The Inaugural Address of the President, the Earl of Powis, on the opening of the Powys-land Museum and Library.
Classified List of articles presented to the Powys-land Museum and Library.
Alphabetical List of Donors to the Powys-land Museum and Library.
Report of Museum Committee, List of Subscribers to the Building Fund, and Statement of Account.
Obituary of Members of the Powys-land Club.
A List of Monumental Inscriptions which were in St. Oswald's Church, Oswestry, in 1872.
Parochial Account of Llanidloes (*continued*). By EDWARD HAMER. Chapter VI. Genealogical.
Some Account of the Rood Screens and Timber-work of Powys-land. By DAVID WALKER, Architect—Rood Screen, Llananno Church, Radnor.
History of the Parish of Llanwddyn. By Rev. THOMAS H. EVANS, the Vicar (*concluded*)—III. Historical and Archæological; IV. Ecclesiastical; V. Folk-lore; VI. Biographical and Genealogical; VII. Linguistical and Topographical; VIII. Nonconformity; IX. Education.
Archaic Words, Phrases, etc., of Montgomeryshire. No. 5. By the Rev. ELIAS OWEN, B.A.
Herbertiana—George Herbert, the Poet; Richard, 2nd Lord Herbert of Chirbury; Edward, 3rd Lord Herbert of Chirbury; Henry, 4th Lord Herbert of Chirbury; The Herberts of Ribbesford; Sir Henry Herbert; Genealogical Table of his descendants; Henry, 1st Lord Herbert of Chirbury. 2nd Creation; Henry, 2nd Lord Herbert of Chirbury; The Daughters of Sir Henry Herbert and their issue.
The Battle of Rhyd y Groes, 1039, and its Influence on that of Hastings. By T. MORGAN OWEN.
Miscellanea Historica, or Public Officers of Montgomeryshire, with Brief Genealogical Notes. By Rev. W. V. LLOYD, M.A., F.R.G.S.
Religious Houses of Montgomeryshire. Surveys of Guilds and Chantries granted by Edward VI.

List of Elegies on Gentry in Montgomeryshire. By John Caen. Extracted from Hengwrt MSS.
Battle of Buttington, 894, with brief Sketch of the Affairs of Powys and Mercia. By T. Morgan Owen.
Welsh Pool. Materials for the History of the Parish and Borough. Chap. I. Topographical, Appendix; Chapter II. Population; Chapter III. Archæological—British Period, Roman Period, Mediæval and Modern Periods (*to be continued*).
Mytton Manuscripts. Letters and Papers of Thomas Mytton, of Halston, Esq. By Stanley Leighton.
Historic Spots. No. IV. Carreghova Castle. By Rev. G. Sandford, M.A.
Descent of the Ancient Barony of Hendour. W. W. E. W.
Archaic Words, Phrases, etc., of Montgomeryshire. No. 6. By Rev. Elias Owen, B A.
Sheep Ear-marks, or Pastoral Heraldry. By T. W. Hancock.
Appendix.—Copy of the Powys-land Museum and Library Trust Deed; Forms of Bequest.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Wood Engraving of St. Oswald's Church, Oswestry (presented by Stanley Leighton, Esq.).—Ground Plan of ditto.—Rood Screen of Llananno Church.—Details of same.—View of Llanwddyn Church.—View of the Vicarage and Vale of Llanwddyn.—Five Shields of Arms (in the Text).—Map of the Borough of Welshpool.—Map and Section of Intrenchment in Crowther's Coppice.—Portrait of General "Mitton."—Sheep Ear-marks.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME VIII.

Original Proposal for formation of Club, Rules, and amended Rules, and List of Members.
Report of Eighth Annual Meeting.
Classified Lists of articles presented to the Powys-land Museum and Library since November, 1874.
Alphabetical List of Donors to the Powys-land Museum and Library.
Report of Museum Committee, List of Subscribers to the Library Building Fund and Statement of Account.
Obituary of Members of the Powys-land Club.
List of Literary Societies with which the Powys-land Club exchanges Publications.
Summary of "Montgomeryshire Collections" printed since the commencement of the Powys-land Club in 1867.
Herbertiana. G. S. and M. C. J.; Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis; Richard Herbert; Francis Herbert; George Edward Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis; Edward, first Earl of Powis of the present creation; Edward Herbert, second Earl of Powis of the present creation; Concluding Remarks; Appendix; Powis Exhibitions Trust Deed.
Aberffrydlan. W. W. E. W. Pedigree of Pughe of Aberffrydlan.
Note of Grant of Possessions of the Priory of Chirbury to Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight.
Historic Spots. No. V. Cefn Digoll. By Rev. George Sandford, M.A.
A Decade Ring found near Strata Marcella Abbey. M. C. J.
Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, its Parochial History and Antiquities (*concluded*). By T. W. Hancock. Chap. VIII. Genealogical.
The Devolution of the Manors of Montgomeryshire. IV. Bausley.
Causes Célèbres relating to Property in Montgomeryshire. No. 1. As to the Manor of Bausley.
The Devolution of the Manors of Montgomeryshire. IV. Bausley (*concluded*).
Lords Lieutenants and Custodes Rotulorum of Montgomeryshire, and also of Flintshire and Denbighshire. By Edw. Breese, F.S.A.

Archaic Words, Phrases, etc., of Montgomeryshire. No. 7. By Rev. Elias Owen, B.A.
Odes in the Autograph of Lewys Dwnn, the Montgomeryshire Herald. W. W. E. W.
Poets of Powys-land and their Patrons. By Rev. Robert Jones, B.A., Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe. I. Myllin.
Mytton Manuscripts. Letters and Papers of Thomas Mytton of Halston, Esq. (*continued*). By Stanley Leighton.
Chirbury, its Vicinity and Recollections. By T. Morgan Owen.
Parochial Account of Llanidloes (*continued*). By Edward Hamer. Chapter VI. Genealogical; Chapter VII. Municipal.
Causes Célèbres relating to Property in Montgomeryshire. II. A series of Trials at law respecting the succession of the Llanllodian Estate, etc.
Historic Spots. No. VI. Breidden Hills: Grounds for considering them the site of the last Battle of Caractacus with the Romans under Ostorius. By Rev. George Sandford, M.A.
Mytton Manuscripts. Letters and Papers by Thomas Mytton of Halston, Esq. (*concluded*). By Stanley Leighton. Pedigree of the Myttons, Index to Names.
The Roads, Bridges, Canals, and Railways of Montgomeryshire. By A. Howell.
Montgomeryshire Worthies. By Richard Williams, Newtown.
Archaic Words, Phrases, etc., of Montgomeryshire. No. VIII. By Rev. Elias Owen, B.A.
A History of the Parish of Meifod. By Rev. R. Wynn Edwards, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, and Canon Residentiary of St. Asaph (*to be continued*).
Poets of Powys-land and their Patrons. II. Lord George Ludlow and the Rev. Goronwy Owen. By Rev. Robert Jones, B.A.
Some Account of the Church of St. Oswald, Oswestry. By Askew Roberts.
Extracts relating to Powys-land families, from the Cedwyn Manuscript, 1633.
Records of Rainfall in Montgomeryshire.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Brass Decade Ring found near Strata Marcella Abbey.
Interior of St. Oswald's Church, Oswestry (presented by Thomas Edye, Esq.)
Four Shields of Arms.

Proposal for a Society or Club, to be called the " POWYS-LAND CLUB *", for the Collecting and Printing, for the use of its Members, of the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Literary Remains of Montgomeryshire.*

IT has occurred to more than one gentleman connected with Montgomeryshire, that it would be desirable to begin an historical and archæological collection for that county.

The county is rich in the remains of former ages, comprising, as it does, nearly the whole of the ancient principality of Upper Powys and other scenes of historic interest, and yet having hitherto formed a portion of Wales which has not received its due proportion of archæological illustration.

A county history is the great desideratum; but considering the varied qualifications required, in one person, to enable him to write a good county history, who is equal to such a herculean task?

It is seldom that in one mind can be found "the profundity of knowledge, the patient and laborious research, the skill in generalisation, the talent for detail, the aptitude for so many and so varied investigations, the taste, energy, and self-sacrificing zeal which can carry such labour to a successful termination." The late Walter Davies was the only man that could be named who would have been equal to the undertaking.

In the absence, however, of a county history, an historical and archæological collection for this county, specifically, would be both valuable and interesting.

It would be, in fact, to carry out, but in more detail with reference to Montgomeryshire, the idea which was broached with respect to all the counties of Wales in the first number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in the article—"On the Study and Preservation of national Antiquities."

Following the model of other societies, it is proposed that the collection should include—

1. A *Monasticon*, or a record of all monastic remains, whether buildings, tombs, inscriptions, utensils, seals, etc. [This is already in progress, but, from the few religious houses in the county, will not be extensive.]

2. An *Ecclesiasticon*, or a similar record of all that relates to parochial churches and chapels, whether of the established church or of any description, etc., and of all objects such as tombs, crosses, etc., connected with them.

3. *A Castellarium*, a similar record of castellated remains.

4. A. *Mansicnarium*, a similar collection relating to all ancient manor-houses, mansions, and houses of a certain degree of importance, and to their connected remains.

5. A *Villare* and *Parochiale*, applying to all buildings and remains of towns, villages, parishes, etc., including all public civil buildings, etc.

6. *A Chartularium*, including as complete an account as practicable of all ancient documents referring to the five preceding classes. The manorial history of the county may be illustrated, and the public record office and the muniment rooms of the magnates of the county would form an almost inexhaustible source of information under this division. It would be proposed to print the original documents in extenso where thought of sufficient interest.

7. An *Obituarium*, containing notices of pedigrees of ancient families, notices of celebrated characters, and collections of all that relates to the public and private life of all classes who are or have been inhabitants of the district.

8. An *Ordinary of Arms*, containing authentic copies of all existing remains of mediæval heraldry.—Drawings and copies of inscriptions, etc., on church windows, monuments, etc.

9. The collecting and printing of MS. collections connected with the district, or throwing any light on any of the families of the county.

10. An *Itinerarium*. Notices, plans, and surveys, of all British, Roman, or other ancient roads or ways, etc.

11. Traditions, customs, folk-lore, ballads, etc.

Various topographical and genealogical articles have appeared in publications that are rare and difficult of access, and it would be proposed to reprint such of these articles as may be thought of sufficient interest and value, with such additions as may be procurable; for instance: the topographical accounts of the parishes of Meifod and Llanwnog, which appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly Review*, and the accounts of Garthbeibio, Llangadfan, and Llanerfyl, and of Llanymynech, that appeared upwards of seventy years ago in the *Cambrian Register*, and such like. They would form models for topographical accounts of other parishes.

And it is wished to reprint several of the articles bearing upon Montgomeryshire which have already appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

It is proposed to print the articles in parts, as they are available, and not necessarily in any particular classified order: but when a sufficient number to form a volume is collected, to make the information easily accessible by means of copious *Indices*.

It is also proposed to make such arrangements with the Cambrian Archæological Association as may be found mutually desirable and practicable. It is the wish of the promoters of this scheme to form the closest connection with that well-tried and excellent institution. The scheme may appear extensive, but it will be carried out only so far as materials offer and opportunity occurs.

This preliminary proposal was circulated in the first instance in influential quarters, with the view of testing how far the scheme met with approval, and was likely to be supported.

The collection of two or three facts—in themselves, and, while separate, comparatively unimportant—will often be found to throw light on each other, and will not unfrequently lead to the clearing up of doubtful points, or the discovery of error. In this light all may assist in the work proposed.

"If a collection could be made", said the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, "of all the isolated and floating facts connected with the various branches of topographical knowledge, it is obvious that thus an invaluable body of information and ample store of materials might be amassed, of the utmost importance to the traveller, the antiquarian, the man of science, and the naturalist." The custodian of almost every parochial register may find in it much that is novel and valuable. Any accurate observer who will transcribe all the monumental inscriptions in any church, chapel, or burial place, would render valuable service.

If it meet with support, it is intended to organise and carry it on with the honorary assistance of such as consent to associate themselves for the purpose; the necessary funds for printing and illustrating, transcribing public records, etc., being provided by the subscription of the members. But it is by no means wished to restrict the Association to pecuniary subscribers only. Contributors of archæological information of all the descriptions before indicated would be welcomed as members with as much warmth as pecuniary subscribers.

MORRIS C. JONES,
20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool.
T. O. MORGAN,
Aberystwith.
} *Hon. Secs. pro tem.*

1*st March*, 1867.

The Club was constituted on the 1st October, 1867; when Part I was issued to the members, and the following Rules adopted:—

ORIGINAL LAWS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

I. The Club shall consist of not more than one hundred Members.

II. The Council shall consist of the following persons, in whom the management of the Club shall be vested, that is to say, the President, Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries, Treasurer, and twelve other Members.

III. That the following gentlemen shall constitute the first Officers and Council of the Club:—

President—The Earl of Powis.

Vice-Presidents—The Lord Sudeley; The Bishop of St. Asaph; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

Council.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A., Melksham, Wilts.
Edmund Buckley, Esq., M.P., Plas Dinas.
J. Pryce Drew, Esq., M.A., Milford, Newtown.
Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Rectory, Newtown.
Ven. Archdeacon Ffoulkes, M.A., Rectory, Llandyssil.
Abraham Howell, Esq., Rhiewport, Welshpool.
David Howell, Esq., Dolguog, Machynlleth.
Rev. D. Phillips Lewis, M.A., Vicarage, Guilsfield.
Hon. Chas. Hanbury Tracy, M.P., Gregynog, Newtown.
Pryce Buckley Williames, Esq., Pennant, Welshpool.
Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., Rectory, Llanfyllin.
C. W. Williams Wynn, Esq., M.P., Coed y Maen, Welshpool.

Hon. Treasurer—Thomas Bowen, Esq. (Messrs. Beck & Co.), Welshpool.

Hon. Secretaries—Morris C. Jones, Esq., 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool (and Gungrog, Welshpool); T. O. Morgan, Esq., Aberystwith (and Lincoln's Inn).

IV. A General Meeting of the Members shall be held annually, on the first day of the month of October, or on a day soon after, and at such place as the Council shall appoint. And the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings, on giving through the Secretaries, a fortnight's notice to the Members.

V. The Council shall be elected at a General Meeting, to continue in office for three years, and be capable of re-election.

VI. The names of the Members proposed to be elected into the Council shall be transmitted by the proposers to the Secretaries one fortnight before the General Meetings; and notice of the persons so proposed shall be forwarded by the Secretaries to all the Members.

VII. At the General Meetings votes for the election of the Council may be given either personally or *by letter* addressed to the Secretaries; but no Member shall be entitled to vote at a General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII. Any vacancy which may occur in the Council, or in the

offices of Secretaries or Treasurer, shall be provisionally filled up by the Council.

IX. Those gentlemen who have assented or do assent to these rules, and have signified their wish to become members, shall be deemed original Members of the Society.

X. Subsequent Members may be elected by ballot at any one of the General Meetings, according to priority of application, upon being proposed in writing by two existing Members. One black ball in five shall exclude.

XI. The subscription of each Member shall be paid in advance to the Treasurer, and shall be as follows:—Any Member of the Cambrian Archæological Association who shall become an *original* Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of half-a-guinea; any other Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of one guinea. If any Member's subscription shall be in arrear for two years, and he shall neglect to pay his subscription after being reminded by the Treasurer, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a Member of the Club.

XII. The Council may elect as an Honorary Member any gentleman contributing papers or information such as shall, in their judgment, be in furtherance of the objects of the Club.

XIII. The objects of the Club shall be carried out with the honorary assistance of the Members, and the funds of the Club shall be disbursed in printing and illustrating such information as shall be contributed by the Members, searching for and transcribing public records, etc., and the necessary expenses of the Club.

XIV. The Members are earnestly invited to contribute articles and information; and contributors of papers shall be entitled to twelve copies of such articles.

XV. Every Member not in arrear of his annual subscription will be entitled to one copy of every publication of the Club, to be delivered as soon as it shall be completed.

XVI. The Council shall determine what numbers of each publication shall be printed, and the copies over and above those required for the Members shall be sold to the public at such time and price as may be fixed by the Council, and the proceeds be carried to the account of the Club.

XVII. No alteration shall be made in these Laws, except at an Anniversary Meeting, one month's notice of any proposed alteration to be communicated, in writing, to the Secretaries.

At the second Annual Meeting of the Club, held on the 11th of October, 1869, in pursuance of notice given in accordance with Rule XVII, the following alterations in the Laws were made—

"That the Club shall be extended and shall consist of not more than two hundred members; all additional Members shall pay the annual subscription of one guinea."

"That the Secretary shall be at liberty to admit Members up to that enlarged limit; the applicants for membership who are willing

to pay the back subscriptions so as to entitle them to the back parts of the publications of the Club, to have the preference."

"That the Secretaries shall also be at liberty to admit new Members to supply vacancies caused by death or resignation or non-payment of subscriptions."

"That the following words be added to Rule XII: 'or may present him with a copy of all or any of the publications of the Club.'"

At the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 5th of October, 1874, the following were adopted as

"THE RULES OF THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY."

1. The Museum and Library shall be open to the public on Saturdays and Mondays from Ten to Four, on payment by each person of an admission fee of threepence: except on the last Saturday in each month, when from One to Four it shall be open free of charge.

2. An annual family subscription of 5s. shall admit all the members of a family subscribing, and an annual subscription of 2s. 6d. shall admit an individual person, on Saturdays and Mondays, for one year.

3. The Members of the Powys-land Club shall have access to the Museum and Library every day (Sundays excepted) from Ten to Four, and also shall have the privilege of taking therein any personal friends accompanying them, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

4. That Donors to the Building Fund, to the amount of 10s. or upwards, and their families, shall be admitted free on Saturdays and Mondays for one year from the opening of the Museum and Library.

5. Each person visiting the Museum and Library shall be required to enter his or her name in a Visitor's book to be provided for that purpose.

6. No article or book shall on any account be removed from the Museum and Library without the special permission of the Committee.

At the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 4th of October, 1875, in pursuance of notice given in accordance with Rule XVII, an alteration in the laws was made by the adoption of the following additional rule:—

XVIII. That no dividend, gift, division, or bonus in money shall be made unto or between any of the Members of the Powys-land Club, or of the said Museum or Library, or any other person whatsoever.

And the following alteration and addition to the Rules of the Powys-land Museum and Library were made.

Rule I was altered to read thus :—

1. That the public shall be admitted to the Museum every week-day, from Ten to Four, on the payment of an admission fee of Threepence, except when the Council shall otherwise determine; and except on the last Saturday in each month, when from One to Four it shall be open free of charge.

The following additional Rule was adopted—

2. That the Books in the Library shall be open gratuitously to the public, subject to such regulations as shall be made by the Council.

(Signed)	Powis	*President.*
	D. P. Lewis. A. Howell. Henry P. Ffoulkes.	*Three Members of the Council.*
	R. E. Jones.	*A Member of the Powys-Land Club.*
	Morris Cha. Jones. William V. Lloyd.	*Honorary Secretaries.*

"I hereby certify that this Society is entitled to the benefit of the Act 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 36, entituled 'An Act to exempt from County, Borough, Parochial, and other Local Rates, Lands and Buildings occupied by Scientific or Literary Societies.'

(Signed) "J. M. Ludlow,
"*Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies,*
"The Barrister appointed to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, for the Central Office, London, 19th November, 1875."

LIST OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

POWYS-LAND CLUB.

September 30, 1876.

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*Those marked * have contributed papers to the "Montgomeryshire Collections".*
Those marked † are Donors of objects to the Powys-land Museum and Library.
Those marked ‡ have exhibited articles of interest at the Annual Meetings.

†Adnitt, W. H., Esq., The Square, Shrewsbury

Babington, Charles C., Esq., F.S.A., etc., 5, Brookside, Cambridge
*†Barrett, Thomas Brettell, Esq., Welshpool
*†Barnwell, Rev. E. L., M.A., Melksham, Wilts
Bates, J. Cadwaladr, Esq., Heddow Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Beattie, John, Esq., 64, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate Street, London
Beattie, Joseph, Esq., 242, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
‡Beck, Peter Arthur, Esq., Guilsfield, Welshpool *(Hon. Treasurer)*
†‡Bennett, Nicholas, Esq., Glanrafon, Caersws
†Black, Adam William, Esq., 28, York Place, Edinburgh
*†Breese, Edward, Esq., F.S.A., Morva Lodge, Portmadoc
*Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. Canon, M.A., The Hall, Wigan
Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. J. R. O., M.A., Rectory, Weston-under-Lyziard, Shifnal
†Broadstock, T. J., Esq., Queen Street, Wolverhampton
‡Buckley, Sir Edmund, Bart., M.P., Plas Dinas, Dinas Mawddwy

Cokayne, George E., Esq., M.A.Oxon, F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*, College of Arms, London
†‡Corbett, Major William, Vaynor Park, Berriew
†Curling, Mrs., Brookland Hall, Welshpool

†‡Davies, Miss, Penmaen Dovey, Machynlleth
‡Davies, Henry, Esq., Town Clerk, Oswestry
Davies, Rev. James, M.A., Moore Court, Kington, Herefordshire
†Davies, Rev. John, M.A., 14, Belsize Square, South Hampstead, London
†‡Davies, John Pryce, Esq., Bronfelin, Caersws
Dugdale, John, Esq., Llwyn, Llanfyllin

*†Edwards, Rev. Griffith, M.A., Rectory, Llangadfan
†‡Edye, Thomas, Esq., 10, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, London
*Evans, Rev. D. Silvan, B.D., Rectory, Llanwrin, Machynlleth
†Evans, David Williams, Esq., Clifton, Nottingham, and Glascoed, Llansantffraid

‡Evans, Rev. Edward, M.A., Rectory, Llanfihangel yng Nghwnfa, Llanfyllin, Oswestry
†Evans, Edward, Esq., Bronwylfa, Ruabon
†‡Evans, Edward Bickerton, Esq., Whitbourne Hall, Worcester
†Evans, John Hilditch, Esq., Bryn Issa, Pershore, Worcestershire
Evans, Joseph, Esq., Haydock Grange, St. Helen's
*†Evans, Rev. T. H., Llanwddyn Vicarage, Llanfyllin, Oswestry
Eyre, Rev. W., St. Beuno's College, St. Asaph

†‡Fardo, George, Esq., Sub-Comptroller, Post Office, Liverpool
Ffoulkes, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Rectory, Llandyssil, Montgomery
Ffoulkes, W. Wynne, Esq., Stanley Place, Chester
†‡Field, Rev. Augustus, Pool Quay Vicarage, Welshpool
*†‡Fisher, William, Esq., Maesfron, Welshpool

†‡Gillart, Richard, Esq., Llynlloedd, Machynlleth

*†Hamer, Edward, Esq., Abersychan, Pontypool
†Harrison, George Devereux, Esq., Fronllwyd, Welshpool
Harrison, John Pryce, Esq., 1 Seagrave Place, Cheltenham
†Harrison, Robert John, Esq., Caerhowel, Montgomery
Hayman, Rev. Samuel, M.A., Grange-Erin, Douglas, Cork
Herbert, Colonel, Upper Helmsley Hall, Yorkshire
Herbert, John M., Esq. Rocklands, Ross
‡Heyward, Colonel John Heyward, Crosswood, Guilsfield
*†‡Hill, Rev. J. E., M.A., Vicarage, Welshpool
Hilton, Edwin, Esq., Glynhirieth, Llanfair-caereinion
*‡Howell, Abraham, Esq., Rhiewport, Berriew
*Howell, David, Esq., Dolguôg, Machynlleth
Howell, Evan, Esq., 4A, St. Paul's Churchyard, London
Hughes, H. R., Esq., Kinmel, St. Asaph
†Humphreys, Arthur Charles, Esq., Glansevern, Berriew
†Humphreys, Joseph, Esq., The Court, Dogpole, Shrewsbury
Hutching, Lewis, Esq., Welshpool.

Ikin, Alfred, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Cefngwifed, Newtown

†James, Rev. Thomas, F.S.A., Netherthong Vicarage, Huddersfield
Jehu, Richard, Esq., 21, Cloudesley Street, Islington, London
Jenkins, Rev. Canon, Llangyniew Rectory, Welshpool
†Jones, Charles, Esq., Elm Cottage, Buttington Cross, Welshpool
†‡Jones, Edward, Esq., Town Clerk, Welshpool
†Jones, Edward Maurice, Esq., Brookside, Welshpool
Jones, John, Esq., Bellan House, Oswestry
*†‡Jones, Morris Charles, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot., *Hon. Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, Gungrog, Welshpool; and, 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool (*Hon. Secretary*)
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†Jones, John, Esq., Staff Commander, R.N., F.R.G.S., The Blue Bell, near Welshpool

‡Jones, Pryce, Esq., Dolerw, Newtown
†Jones, Richard Edward, Esq., Cefn Bryntalch, Newtown
*Jones, Rev. Robert, M.A., All Saints Vicarage, Rotherhithe, London
Jones, T. Parry, Esq., Park House, Newtown
*†Jones, Thomas Simpson, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London

Kynaston, Rev. W. C. E., M.A., Hardwicke Hall, Ellesmere

‡Londonderry, The Marquess of, Plas Machynlleth (*Vice-President*)
*‡Leighton, Stanley, Esq., M.P., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry
†‡Lewis, Rev. David Phillips, M.A., Vicarage, Guilsfield
‡Lewis, Lewis, Esq., Newtown Hall, Newtown
†Lewis, Rev. John, M.A., Vicarage, Buttington, Welshpool
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*†Lloyd, Howel William, Esq., 22, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.
Lloyd, Mrs. Richard H., Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey
†Lloyd, Sampson S., Esq., M.P., Moore Hall, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham
Lloyd, W. D., Esq., 116, Jermyn Street, London
*†‡Lloyd, Rev. Wm. Valentine, R.N., F.R.G.S., Portsmouth (*Hon. Secretary*)

†McIntosh, Rev. John, M.A., Rectory, Llanerfyl
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Matthews, Rev. Joseph, M.A. Llandisilio Rectory, Oswestry
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‡Mirehouse, Rev. John, M.A., Colsterworth Rectory, Grantham
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Morgan, Cornelius, Esq., High Street, Newtown
Morgan, George, Esq., Severn Place, Newtown
Morgan, Edward, Esq., Machynlleth
Morgan, Rev. Hugh, Vicarage, Rhyl
*‡Morgan, T. O., Esq., Aberystwyth
*†‡Morris, Edward Rowley, Esq., Homestay, Newtown
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‡Mytton, Devereux Herbert, Esq., Garth, Welshpool
Mytton Miss, The Virval, Great Malvern

Northumberland, His Grace The Duke of, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland
*†Newill, Thomas, Esq., Powis Castle Park, Welshpool

†Owen, D. C. Lloyd, Esq., M.D., 18, Newhall Street, Birmingham
†Owen, David Pryce, Esq., Broad Street, Welshpool

*†Owen, Rev. Elias, B.A., Ruthin
Owen, George, Esq., Plas Issa, Oswestry
Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, M.A., Vicarage, Llangedwin
Owen, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Leaton Bridge, Stourbridge
*Owen, T. Morgan, Esq., M.A., Heol Garreg, Abergavenny

*†‡Powis, the Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool (*President*)
†‡Parker, Rev. F. W., Rectory, Montgomery
†‡Parker, W. T., Esq., Severn Street, Welshpool
‡Parry, Love Jones, Esq., F.S.A., Madryn Castle, Pwllheli
‡Perrott, Robert Simcocks, Esq., Bronhyddon, Llansantffraid
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‡Pryce, Mrs., Gunley, Chirbury
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Pryce, Thomas, Esq., Whitehall, Batavia
†Pryce, Robert Davies, Esq., Cyffronydd, Welshpool
*Pugh, Wm. Buckley, Esq., Dolfor Hall, Kerry, and Patrington, Hull

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†Rutter, Thomas, Esq., Church Bank, Welshpool

Sudeley, The Lord, Toddington, Gloucestershire (*Vice-President*)
St. Asaph, The Bishop of, The Palace, St. Asaph (*Vice-President*)
Shrewsbury, The R. C. Bishop of, Belmont, Salop
Salt, George Moultrie, Esq., Salop
Salusbury, Rev. George Augustus, M.A., Westbury Rectory, Salop
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†‡Sturkey, Thomas, Esq., Newtown
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Taylor, The Rev. A. L., The Grammar School, Ruabon
Temple, Rev. R., M.A., Glanbrogan, Oswestry

*†Thomas, Rev. D. R., M.A., Rectory, Cefn, St. Asaph
Tompson, Rev. F. H., M.A., Vicarage, Chirk
Tracy, the Hon. C. D. Hanbury, M.P., Gregynog, Newtown
†Trevor, E. R. S., Esq., Penylan Hall, Welshpool
Trinity College Library, Cambridge (Rev. R. Sinker, M.A., Librarian)
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†Turnbull, James, Esq., M.D., Rodney Street, Liverpool
†‡Turner, Rev. J. J., M.A., Clive Place, Welshpool

†‡Vaughan, Mrs., Dolanog, Welshpool
Verney, G. H., Esq., Claydon House, near Winslow, Bucks

‡Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart., M.P., Wynnstay, Ruabon (*Vice-President*)
*†Wynne, W. W. E., Esq., F.S.A., Peniarth, Towyn (*Vice-President*)
*†‡Walker, David, Esq., Architect, Liverpool
†‡Wilding, William, Esq., Town Clerk, Montgomery
‡Williams, Rev. Canon David, Castle-Caereinion Rectory, Welshpool
Williams, Edward, Esq., Broome Hall, Oswestry
‡Williams, Rev. John, M.A., Rectory, Newtown
*Williams, Rev. Canon Robert, M.A., Rectory, Llanfyllin
*†Williams, Rev. Canon Robert, M.A., Rectory, Rhyd-y-Croesau, Oswestry
*†‡Williams, Richard, Esq., Celynog, Newtown
Williams, Stephen W., Esq., Pemalley, Rhayader
*Williams, Rev. W. Maddock, M.A., Barncote, Reigate Hill, Reigate
†Williams, Rees Buckley, Esq., Glyncôgen, Berriew, Montgomeryshire
Withy, William, Esq., Golfa, Welshpool
Woods, Sir Albert W., *Garter King of Arms*, College of Arms, London, E.C.
Wright, Philip, Esq., Mellington Hall, Churchstoke, Montgomery
†‡Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams, Esq., M.P., Coed-y-Maen, Welshpool
Wynne, Mrs. Brownlow, Garthewin, near Abergele

NEW MEMBERS (*from October 1st*, 1876).

Harlech, The Lord, Brogyntyn, Oswestry (*Vice-President*)
†‡Evans, John, Esq., F.R.S., *Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries*, Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted.
Griffith, Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Wrexham
Lewis, Rev. T. Wolseley, M.A., Beaufort House, Cheltenham

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Ninth Annual Meeting of the POWYS-LAND CLUB was held on Thursday, the 5th October, 1876, at One P.M., in the Powys-land Museum.

Additional interest was attached to the proceedings from the fact that the friends of Mr. Morris Charles Jones (the Honorary Secretary) took the opportunity of presenting him with a Testimonial, "in recognition of his services as the editor of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, and as the originator and mainstay of the Powys Club and Museum".

The Testimonial consisted of a large and magnificent bronze group, illustrative of an incident in Welsh history, and a fac-simile of the Milton shield, which are more fully described hereafter.

The Earl of Powis, the President of the Club, occupied the Chair. There were also present, C. W. W. Wynn, Esq., M.P.; Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P.; A. C. Humphreys, Esq. (Glansevern); Captain Malcolm Crewe-Read, R.N. (Llandinam Hall); John Pryce Davies, Esq. (Bronfelyn); R. E. Jones, Esq. (Cefn Bryntalch); A. Howell, Esq. (Rhiewport); P. A. Beck, Esq.; Lewis Lewis, Esq. and Miss Lewis (Newtown Hall); E. Maurice Jones, Esq. (Mayor of Welshpool) and Mrs. E. M. Jones; Alderman Withy; Alderman Harrison; S. Powell, Esq.; W. T. Parker, Esq.; Staff-Commander John Jones, R.N.; Edward Jones, Esq. (Town-Clerk, Welshpool) and Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Morris C. Jones (Gungrog); Morris P. Jones, Esq.; T. Simpson Jones, Esq.; C. W. Jones, Esq. and the Misses Jones (Gungrog); T. Morgan Owen, Esq.; Richard Williams, Esq. and Mrs. Williams (Celynog); Rev. Canon R. Williams (Rhydycroesau); Rev. Canon David Williams (Castle Caereinion); Rev. G. A. Salusbury (Westbury); Rev. D. P. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis (Guilsfield); Rev. Augustus Field (Pool Quay); Rev. John Lewis and Mrs. Lewis (Buttington); Rev. J. J. Turner (Welshpool); Rev. — Lewis (Welshpool); Rev. R. Roberts (Llandyssil); David Walker, Esq. (Liverpool); Pryce Jones, Esq. (Dolerw); T. Newill, Esq. and Mrs. Newill (Powis Castle Park); Richard Jehu, Esq. (London); A. Ikin, Esq., LL.D. (Cefngwifed); Thomas Sturkey, Esq. (Newtown); J. H. Blythe, Esq.; — Shuker, Esq. (Newtown); Lewis Hutching, Esq. (Welshpool); A. E. Rowland, Esq. and the Misses Rowland (Welshpool); Dr. Robinson; W. C. Nicholson, Esq.; W. Collender, Esq.; T. P. Jones, Esq.; D. Wright, Esq.; T. Rutter, Esq.; T. W. Hancock, Esq.; and Morris C. Jones, F.S.A.

The Earl of Powis, in opening the proceedings, said—I am glad to see so large a number of members present. I hope the number of valuable objects we see around us will not only stimulate further

gifts, but also a greater attendance. I think the addition of the reading-room may be the occasion of giving to those who come to read the current events of the day an opportunity, without any additional sacrifice of time, of looking at the memorials of the past. I cannot pass over this occasion without expressing my great regret—which you will all share—at the loss we have sustained in the death of our late treasurer, Mr. T. Bowen. His attention to business, his unfailing readiness to act and to give all his neighbours the benefit of his business-like habits and experience, make his loss to be felt very much in all matters connected with the social welfare of the town and neighbourhood. This year we have had the advantage of the exhibition which has been opened at Wrexham, and which reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Cornwallis West, the Lord-lieutenant of Denbighshire, to whose exertions its establishment is mainly owing. In that exhibition there is scarcely an object which is not worthy of its place, and worthy of inspection. I hope you have all had an opportunity of seeing it. If you have not, and it is still open, I can safely recommend it to your notice, and assure you that if you go there you will spend a very agreeable day. Connected with this museum there is one subject which I think I may mention, and that is the movement which was got up about twelve months ago for the institution of a school of art and drawing classes, that has been very successful up to a certain point. I understand now there is great danger of those classes being dropped, owing to the difficulty which is experienced in getting an apartment in which the models and casts can be permanently fixed. The Corporation have assisted the classes very much by giving the use of the council room for the meetings; but of course it is impossible that that room can always be used as a school of art. There is really, at present, no place in the Town Hall which can be fitted up with the necessary appliances; and I commend the matter to the consideration not only of the members of that club, but of the Mayor and Corporation in their official capacity; for, I think, in these days, whether for men or women, a knowledge of drawing is so essential an element in anything like higher or technical education, and so essential for advancement in every profession, not only in that of teachers, but in the active business of life, that it will be a great misfortune to the town if the school of art should fall through. I think it will be a cause of great regret if that very necessary branch of education should be given up (hear, hear). I will now call upon the secretary to read the report.

Mr. Morris P. Jones, for the Secretary, then read the following Report:—

REPORT *of the General Committee, to the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held at the Powys-land Museum and Library, on the 5th October*, 1876.

ON the occasion of the Ninth Anniversary Meeting, the Committee

have again to report the favourable progress of the Powys-land Club. The finances of the club are in a satisfactory condition. The balance in the Treasurer's hands has increased from £94 : 4 : 2 to £130 : 3 : 11. The number of the members still keeps up, notwithstanding a large number of deaths. Fifteen new members have joined, three of them supplying the place of deceased relatives. Amongst the numerous vacancies caused by death, there is one that calls for especial notice. It is with great regret we have to refer to the death of our highly esteemed honorary treasurer, Thomas Bowen, Esq., who acted in that capacity from the formation of the Club, and to whom the Powys-land Club have ever been under deep obligation for his zealous and efficient services. The literary progress of the Club has been satisfactory. The Committee congratulate the members of the Club on the prosperous state of its affairs.

The Treasurer then read his Report :—

The Powys-Land Club in account with Peter Arthur Beck, Esq., and ending

To Cash paid as follows :—			
„ Mr. Richards for printing Report of Meeting, and Supplementary Part	£23	3	9
„ Ditto for printing Part XVIII	58	19	0
„ Ditto for printing Part XIX	66	16	0
„ Paid for printing Domesday Book	13	13	0
„ Paid for Drawing and lithographing Illustrations, printing circulars and covers, Reporter at Meeting, etc.	9	12	0
„ Paid for Carriage of parcels from Mr. Richards of Report and Parts XVIII and XIX, and postage of same to Members; also of back parts to new Members; postage of circulars, collecting subscriptions, and remitting same	11	5	6
„ Balance carried down	130	3	11
	£313	13	2

Hon. Treasurer, for the year commencing 1*st October*, 1875, 30*th September*, 1876.

By Balance in hand		£94	4	2
„ Cash received for Subscriptions as follows:—				
15	Subscriptions from Original Members at 10*s.* 6*d.* each	7	17	6
143	Subscriptions from Ordinary Members at £1 1*s.* each	150	3	0
2	„ „ New Members at £1 1*s.* each ...	2	2	0
5	„ „ „ „ at £1 11*s.* 6*d.* „	7	17	6
2	„ „ „ „ at £2 12*s.* 6*d.* „	5	5	0
1	„ „ „ „	4	4	0
1	„ „ „ „	4	14	6
	Special:—			
1	Earl of Powis	5	5	0
1	J. Y. W. Lloyd, Esq.	5	5	0
	Arrears received	2	12	6
	Subscriptions of next year received in advance from Old Members	22	1	0
7	Members who last year paid this year's Subscription in advance.			
13	Continuing and deceased Members, in arrear, amounting to £14 14*s.*			
191	Number on List of Members.			
12	Of whom 6 are deceased and 6 resigned.			
179				
4	Members joined since the 1st Oct., 1876.			
183	Members now on the roll, November, 1876.			
	Cash received for Books sold	2	2	0
		£313	13	2
	1876, October. By Balance in hand brought down	130	3	11

Mr. C. W. W. Wynn moved, "That the Reports be adopted, and that the officers of the Club, mentioned in the printed list, be re-elected with the addition of the Right Hon. Lord Harlech as an additional Vice-President." He said, I can only repeat what Lord Powis has said upon the prosperity of the Club. It has amply justified the augury which I ventured to express, that it would prove a home for any wandering relics—interesting in themselves, and doubly so from the locality with which they were connected—which might be preserved in different private collections, and so far valued, that they were handed down from father to son, but yet liable to be dispersed, and were not easily accessible for the purposes of study. This museum shows that these anticipations have been fully realised so far, and will be in the future. I can only congratulate the secretary and treasurer upon their reports, and beg simply to move the adoption of them.

Mr. R. E. Jones said, I beg to second the resolution, and to express my cordial agreement with what Mr. Wynn has said. I consider the officers of the Club have got together a vast amount of interesting material, and we have in the papers printed in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, writers of great mental ability, who have made their subjects very interesting. There is one suggestion which I should like to throw out; I noticed from the treasurer's report, that the income of the society has been £200 per annum, and their expenditure £164. The greater part is taken up in printing and other necessary expenses, but it seems to me that if the past history of this county is to be brought before the present generation, it can only be done by an intelligent use of the records and documents which are to be found in many parts of this country, more especially in the Record Office in London and the British Museum. These records are most valuable, and contain information of very great interest, but they are not accessible to those who would make the most use of them, unless they have been long resident in London, and accustomed to the deciphering of old manuscripts, which are often very difficult to read. I think it is a subject well worthy of consideration whether this club may not open a special subscription, which shall be devoted to the copying of these old records. I think a large sum would not be needed, and by these means a large amount of valuable material would be brought before them. If this were done, the *Montgomeryshire Collections* would go on increasing in interest every year.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

THE PRESENTATION.

The Earl of Powis said, it now becomes my agreeable duty to act as your representative in offering to the acceptance of Mr. Morris Jones the two works of art we see before us—the handsome group, recalling one of the most interesting events in Welsh history, and the shield, giving a vivid representation of some of the scenes in *Paradise Lost*, in which the greatest of our English epic poets had shown the marvellous depths of his imagination. I need not say to those who

have been connected with and have taken an interest in this society how often the success of a society like this depends upon one individual. To Mr. Morris Jones we are indebted for the first idea of this society, as one that could supplement and bring to light many ancient documents connected with the old Principality of Powys-land, the Welsh and English fight-ground, and which from want of space could not find a place in the columns of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. It was that want of space, which prevented these documents being published in the other society, that formed the only justification of another local society, in a smaller area, setting up a magazine and collection of its own, as it is obvious the more antiquarian information that is condensed into one series of volumes, the better it is, as it is then less likely to be overlooked. To the inquirer, especially to one living at a distance, it is a great thing to know that his studies could be confined to one series of volumes, and that he was not to be distracted by having to look through various series of different though co-temporary publications. When this work had been established Mr. Morris Joues took in hand the foundation of this museum, and I am bound to say, that it was to his unceasing labours and his faith in the design in the first instance, that this building owes its erection. It has since expanded itself, and now, as I reminded you before, it has a reading room. I think there is no one who can be otherwise than of opinion that the connection of ancient and modern studies will have a tendency not to impede either the one or the other, but rather to promote both. (Hear, hear.) We hope that this museum will enable us to collect memorials of the past which, to a nation like the Welsh, is a matter of peculiar interest. The institution will also assist the young men of the rising generation to acquire a taste for literature and a capacity for reading books, which too often deserts those who, being busy in the middle of life, have been obliged to bring their studies to a close before they have had time to acquire a full taste and capacity for literature, and who, when in after life they find leisure and time at their disposal, discover that advancing years prevent them keeping up out-door amusements or the professional occupations in which the greater part of their life has been spent, and find also that they cannot recover their capacity for studying and enjoying books owing to long disuse. (Hear, hear.) Institutions like this, which combine the lighter with the graver side of literature, will do much to remedy this misfortune. Mr. Morris Jones, when it was made known to him that his friends and neighbours were desirous of offering some acknowledgment of his successful and highly appreciated labours, desired that it might take the form of something which would be an ornament to this institution. (Applause.) This was a mark of his public spirit, and we are again his debtors for it. I cannot do better than, without further preface, present these two specimens of art to him for his acceptance, expressing the hope that we may long have the advantage of his valuable services, and that he may be spared amongst us for many years to look upon these marks of regard of his neighbours.

Mr. Morris C. Jones, in expressing his thanks, said—I confess, and have from the first said, that I do not feel myself worthy of the honour done to me this day. The testimonial presented is far beyond my deserts. (No, no.) I wish I could conscientiously appropriate all the kind expressions that have been applied to me. I fear I cannot. I shall take it—indeed I can only take it as a testimonial, not to myself personally but to the work, the satisfactory work which I have had the good fortune to initiate by conceiving the idea of establishing the Powys-land Club. (Applause.) That organisation has become a complicated piece of machinery of voluntary and cheerful effort, which doubtless has effected much in recording the history of Montgomeryshire, or, as I love to call it, Powys-land—or perhaps I should rather say, in collecting and preserving the materials for such history. The results, I acknowledge, far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the originators and first movers in the Powys-land Club, and as time wears away may acquire an importance that they never dreamt of. (Hear, hear.) But I can take but my fair share of the credit of the undertaking, which was the hitting upon the idea of the club, and persevering with it, notwithstanding all the discouragements and difficulties which are inseparable from the first workings of all such literary undertakings. Since the machine has been in full operation my chief duty has been, not to supply the fuel or generate the steam, but rather to fan the one and regulate the other, sometimes the pressure being too low, and at others too high. It must be acknowledged that the mechanical labour connected with its operations has been severe. The correspondence was heavy—far more than 1,000 letters per annum, which in nine years would sum up a large total: hundreds of circulars and book packets to address and despatch; reading the proofs, a still severer task, which to me almost inexperienced in such work, was a trying ordeal, and at first taxed my health and strength to the utmost. As to my part in the literary work of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, the imperfections of my own poor productions are only too evident to myself; I can only hope, at the best, that some materials have been brought together, not without labour and research, which at some future time abler hands may make good use of. (Hear, hear.) One part of my duty I certainly revelled in, that was seeking for information for other writers, in fact, acting as the jackall of our literary lions; this always gave me great pleasure, and the occupation has not yet lost its zest. And here, perhaps, it may not be unwise if I offered apologies to my numerous correspondents, whether members of the Powys-land Club or not, if I did at any time tax their patience or try their tempers by the number and pertinacity of my inquiries. I can only offer my thanks for their kindness in replying where they did so, and where they did not, for refraining from expressing the anger they possibly felt. Some of them tried my patience occasionally by the length of time their answers took in coming, and with some few exceptions, of which I am glad to say our President is a conspicuous example, I have found Powysians rather slow in answering letters. I am reluctant to prolong my remarks which

necessarily partake of an egotistical character, and it is only out of respect to those who have so kindly appreciated my labours, and put so much higher value upon them than I think they deserve, that I have reluctantly been induced to attempt to make a response. I hope the testimonial is not intended as a signification of a wish that our work should be wound up. (No, no.) I am not prepared for that yet. "Othello's occupation" would indeed be "gone." (Laughter.) As long as life and health are spared and the support of members of the club is continued, as I hope it will be, I intend to persevere in what to me is a labour of love, and without which I should feel an aching void. (Applause.) Before concluding it may not be inappropriate or uninteresting to state that the Powys-land Club was formed on the lines of other sucessful Archæological Societies or Printing Clubs. The one in particular which was the model upon which our rules were drawn was the Spalding Club, a Scotch society, which was purely a printing club, and whose publications are held in high esteem. Some ideas were also gleaned from the "Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," which was not merely a printing club, but had weekly meetings for the discussion of archæological subjects, and the reading of papers. There is no doubt, that element being omitted from the Powys-land Club is a great want, but it is one I could not supply—voice, nerve, facility of speech all being wanting. The disability of its secretary to address a public assembly fluently and readily is a disadvantage which the Powys-land Club has always laboured under, and always will as long as its present secretary continues. He would be greatly relieved if he could be associated with a co-adjutor, blessed with "heaven-born eloquence," who could discourse fluently on all possible subjects on every suitable occasion. Then the Powys-land Club could hold meetings and have delightful excursions, and explore many historical localities; but without an eloquent leader—brimful of information, and sparkling with wit, such meetings and excursions soon become dull and vapid, or are turned into noisy and useless picnics. What has the Powys-land Club done? is a question that will be asked outside of it. May I be allowed to recount or summarize some of its doings? (Hear, hear.) It has been established nine years, and it has issued to its members nine volumes of its transactions, containing 400 or 500 pages each, under the title of "Collections, Historical and Archæological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders," but popularly called "The Montgomeryshire Collections." The committee of this testimonial have dubbed me with the title of editor of the Collections, a title I never aspired to, and never dared to assume. The Powys-land Club has enlisted no less than fifty-four literary contributors to their collections, of whom thirty-three are members of the Club—more than one-sixth of its number. Parochial Histories of thirteen parishes have been printed, or are in progress, more than a fourth of the forty-seven ancient parishes which Montgomeryshire contains. Some of them are of a very elaborate character, and may be deemed well-nigh exhaustive. Two have been published in separate volumes,

and one other is being now reprinted as it proceeds. Forty-four other long articles have been printed, some of them extending through several volumes. Three of these have been published as separate and considerable volumes. Fifty-seven shorter articles have also been printed, two of which have been published as separate pamphlets. It would be invidious to notice all the writers of the chief articles, but no one can complain of the names of the Rev. William Valentine Lloyd, my esteemed co-secretary, Mr. Edward Hamer, and Mr. Richard Williams, being selected as three, to whom the club is under special obligation for their valuable and elaborate literary contributions. (Hear, hear.) Without the aid of these three, and some half-dozen others, the transactions of the club would have been shorn of their chief excellencies. The Powys-land club has also established a museum and library, the site and building of which have cost £1,400. It has received several thousand archæological objects, foreign curiosities, objects of natural history, &c., and a considerable number of books, from about 250 donors. I am afraid I have tried the patience of the members of the club and some of my friends in begging for money and donations, but I trust they are satisfied that their liberality has been well-bestowed in the establishment of an institution which has met with such wonderful success. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless the museum has not yet fully realized my expectations, nor will it, until it has become the repository of all the antiquities of Powys-land. It may be asked what is the secret of the success of the Powys-land Club. My reply would be—First, that Powysland had previously received less than its due proportion of archæological illustration, and was almost virgin-ground in an archæological point of view. It was therefore ripe for the operations of an archæological society devoted to it solely. Next; the club has successfully fulfilled its mission by confining itself to Powys-land, and concentrating its efforts upon subjects connected with it and no others. (Hear, hear.) To the committee I feel under great obligation for acceding to my request, that the testimonial should, principally, take the form of a work of art for the museum. This relieved me from all apprehension of my motives being open to be impugned as being otherwise than disinterested. Nor am I without hopes, that this splendid historical bronze group will not long remain the solitary work of art adorning this museum. I must conclude by saying how deeply I and mine feel this unexpected mark of the approval of my friends and fellow-labourers in archæological work, and, whilst I breathe, I shall ever cherish the liveliest feelings of gratitude for the great honour that has been paid to me this day. (Applause.)

Mr. E. M. Jones, the Mayor of Welshpool, moved :—

"That the report of this meeting be published in the next issue of the Montgomeryshire Collections."

I have much pleasure in proposing the resolution, as its object is to perpetuate the recollections of this day's proceedings. The town of Welshpool have looked upon the labours of Mr. Morris Jones with

great pleasure—both in the erection of this handsome building and the establishment of a library and reading room. I am speaking for the Corporation when I say, that they fully appreciate the advantages of a school of art, but I need not say how impossible it is to devote a room in the Townhall for the purposes of the school. Were it in their power, they would do so willingly. (Applause.).

Mr. A. Howell, Rhiewport, said,—It gives me great pleasure to second the resolution. It is not necessary that I should say anything in support of it, but I feel I must avail myself of this opportunity, notwithstanding all that has been said, of expressing the delight I feel, that all the exertions which have been made by Mr. Morris Jones have been crowned with success. (Hear, hear.) He has always persevered, and has surmounted difficulties that would have discouraged most men. I am glad that the reading room has been added to the museum, and I have no doubt, with Mr. Morris Jones's assistance, they would see the School of Art make satisfactory progress. Many things have started well in Welshpool, and have dropped through; that has not been the case with this institution, and I am glad to see that there is every prospect of its making still further progress in the future. I have no doubt it will be the same with the School of Art, if Mr. Morris Jones's health and strength continue. I have lived nearly the whole of my life in Welshpool, and knowing what has been done, I think we are greatly indebted to Mr. Morris Jones, and I cannot help adding these few words to the remarks that have been made by the previous speakers.

The motion was then put by the Chairman and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. Morgan Owen, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Earl of Powis for presiding, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have a most pleasing though difficult duty to perform—that of proposing a vote of thanks to the Right Honourable the Earl of Powis, for presiding at this memorable meeting, and for his kind encouragement of the testimonial just presented by him to Mr. Morris Jones of Gungrog. Had I even the heart of a stone, or were I afflicted with the dumbness of a dog, I could not but experience pleasurable emotion and speak on an occasion so auspicious as the present one, when Montgomeryshire men, and ladies also, in conjunction with distinguished gentlemen from various parts of the British Isles, have united together to do honour to a Montgomeryshire man not simply because he happens to be a native of our delightful county, but because he has endeavoured, and successfully so, too, to snatch from oblivion the historical and antiquarian riches that sanctify the soil of the Shire of Montgomery, and of that of its Borders, (loud applause), and to revive the memories of the past when Powysland was the battle field, the heart and brain of Wales. I feel sure, ladies and gentlemen, I am giving utterance to your thoughts when I say we all feel proud of our President. And I believe our President has some cause for feeling proud of his fellow-members of the Powys-

land Club. For there are those among us who have fought their way with the sword of talent and eloquence to a seat at St. Stephen's, and, by their success, ignited the beacon of hope in the breasts of honest-minded aspirants to the like proud position. (Hear, hear.) The merits and worth of other Members are well-known to you all, I need not, therefore, allude to them now. Concerning our noble and learned President, I scarcely know what to say. Had I the privilege of belonging to that order of men, of whom England is justly proud, I mean the farmer class, I should repeat an oft-told tale—that the Earl of Powis is the best of landlords. But as I am in some degree connected with Educational matters, as this society is a literary one, and, above all, as Lord Powis has done so much for the educational wants of all classes, perhaps it would be well if I avoided other topics to-day. Our noble President's influence and responsibility are alike great and wide spread. This cannot be denied when we recollect that he is a member of a Senate that guides one of our three famous Universities, that he is one of the committee of the famed Shrewsbury School, and that he is the founder and continual supporter of very many elementary schools. (Applause.) If, however, commendation were paid simply because he fills so many honourable offices, I fear it would be very near akin to flattery, as they do not altogether belong to the man. They are connected more or less, with the incident of his birth. I should be the last man to praise anyone for bestowing his hundreds, or even his thousands, upon any object, before I knew his motive for so doing. Precept, too, in itself is scarcely of any worth. But when a man bestows his money, as the Earl does, from a good motive and for a good cause, when his precepts are more than backed up by a noble example, I should deem it an honour to stand before him, hat in hand, and do him reverence. The mere name of such a man is a title of nobility as great as that which any monarch can confer, or the popular voice of any country sanction. (Hear, hear.) When a man gains high university honours, I believe we are all eager to congratulate him, even the man whose future depends entirely upon his exertions whilst at college. What then shall we say of the gentleman who has done these things, despite the fact that he was the heir to a princely estate: that in his veins flowed the blood of him whose history puts to the blush the fables and legends of antiquity; whose exploits and successes more than rival those of the heroes of mythology, exploits and successes that have secured for our Queen an imperial title, for our Prince an imperial reception? I am confident you are all pleased to have an opportunity of doing honour to the Earl of Powis, for in him is happily united the aristocracy of birth with the aristocracy of intellect. (Continued applause.)

I beg leave to propose a vote of thanks to the Right Honourable the Earl of Powis, in acknowledgement of his fostering care of the Powys-land Club, and of the members of that Club.

Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., seconded the motion. He said, I consider that this is one of the most gratifying parts of the proceedings. From the first conception of such a society as the Powysland Club,

the noble Earl has given it his steady support up to the present time, and all the antiquarian treasures of which he is the owner, have been placed there for public inspection and for the interests of the Society. I think he is the owner of a larger number of British camps than any one present, and he is to be commended for the care he takes in not having these landmarks removed and that their characteristics should be preserved. I think that through the culture and labour of those who own these ancient landmarks, they will be better preserved than by the appointment of Government Commissioners. It is through the jealous care exercised by such societies as our own that the ancient objects found within its borders are preserved. We see underneath these tables alabaster monuments, which are admirably drawn, depicting most excellently the costume of the day in which they were carved. These were brought to this museum, not from a church as some few might suppose, but from a stable-yard, where the sacrilege of other days had consigned them. It was through institutions like this that we are able to obtain and preserve the beauty of these monuments, which would otherwise have been destroyed. (Hear, hear.) With these observations I beg leave to second the vote of thanks to the noble lord. (Applause.)

Earl Powis said: I need not assure you of the pleasure it affords me to be here to-day as President of the Club, especially on such an interesting occasion. With regard to the observation of Mr. R. E. Jones as to the preservation of old documents, I think, of course, *fac-similes* of them are very useful to be preserved in museums like our own, but as to the reprinting of them by this Club, that would incur greater expense than we should be willing to do. A few years ago the "Historical Manuscript Commission" was formed, of which I think Lord Salisbury is the President, at any rate he is a leading and energetic member of it Old documents and records have been inspected, and many *fac-similes* furnished which illustrate the most interesting periods of the history of this country. I can recommend their reports to those who are interested in that branch of antiquity. I am much obliged to you for your courtesy. (Loud applause.)

The assembly then dispersed.

TESTIMONIAL TO MORRIS C. JONES, Esq., F.S.A.

In the month of June last it was proposed to present to Mr. Morris C. Jones, a testimonial, by subscriptions limited to two guineas each, in recognition of his services, as the Editor of the Montgomeryshire Collection, and as the "Originator and Mainstay of the Powys-Land Club", and the following Committee was formed for carrying the proposal into effect.

Chairman of the Committee.

The Earl of Powis.

Vice-Chairman.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.

Treasurer.

T. Morgan Owen, Esq., Education Department, Whitehall, London.

Committee.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham, Wilts.
Sir J. Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms, Dublin Castle.
E. Bickerton Evans, Esq., Whitbourne Hall, Worcester.
David Howell, Esq., Dolguog, Machynlleth.
Abraham Howell, Esq., Rhiewport, Berriew.
Rev. J. E. Hill, The Vicarage, Welshpool.
E. Maurice Jones, Esq., Mayor, Welshpool.
Edward Jones, Esq., Town Clerk, Welshpool.
R. E. Jones, Esq., Cefn Bryntalch, Newtown.
Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry.
Rev. D. Phillips Lewis, The Vicarage, Guilsfield.
Rev. R. Temple, Glanbrogan, Llanfechain.
Rev. D. R. Thomas, Cefn Rectory, St. Asaph.
Rev. Canon Williams, The Rectory, Llanfyllin.
Richard Williams, Esq., Celynog, Newtown.
David Walker, Esq., Plas-groes, Hooton, Chester.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The Committee have great pleasure in reporting the successful carrying out of the trust confided to them, and in annexing a list of the Subscribers.

In compliance with the desire of Mr. Morris Jones the Fund subscribed was principally laid out in the purchase of a work of Art for the adornment of the Powys-land Museum.

A Bronze Group representing a Scene in Welsh History was selected. It consists of three figures, almost life size, being 5 ft. 3 in. in height, and stands on a pedestal 3 ft. high. The group is of massive bronze and weighs no less than 6½ cwts. It is executed in the highest style of Art, by Messrs. Elkington, of Liverpool. It was, at Mr. Morris Jones' particular desire, placed in the Museum. The following inscription on a brass plate fixed on one side of the pedestal gives a brief description of the historical event represented.

"This bronze group represents the death of Tewdrig Mawr, King of Gwent and Morganwg, 610 A.D. Tewdrig Mawr, in his old age, was induced to appear in defence of his country against the Saxons, whom he thoroughly vanquished near the junction of the Severn and Wye. The Welsh king, though mortally wounded, urged his brave followers to pursue the flying Saxons. In his dying moments he was comforted by his daughter Marchell, mother of Brychan; while an aged bard proclaimed to him, by harp and song, the victory. This group was designed, from suggestions by Lady Llanover, by the late John Evan Thomas, F.S.A., and modelled by his brother, W. Meredyth Thomas, Medal Student, R.A., London. Elkington and Co."

On the front of the pedestal the following inscription was engraved on another brass plate:

"This group, illustrative of Welsh history, was presented by subscription to Morris Charles Jones, Esq., F.S.A., Gungrog, Montgomeryshire, in recognition of his services as the Editor of the Montgomeryshire Collections, and as the Originator of the Powys-land Club and Musuem. By his desire it was placed in this institution. Chairman of the Subscribers' Committee, the Earl of Powis: Vice-Chairman, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.; Treasurer, T. Morgan Owen, Esq. October, 1876."

The Testimonial also comprised a Silver Shield, being a facsimile of the original "MILTON SHIELD", in repoussée, purchased by the British Government for the South Kensington Museum. The artist was Morel Ladeuil, and the manufacturers, Messrs. Elkington of Liverpool, and it is pronounced to be the finest specimen of Metal work extant. The Shield bears on a silver-gilt plate the following inscription:

"This shield was presented to Morris Charles Jones, Esq., F.S.A., of Gungrog, Montgomeryshire, Editor of the Montgomeryshire Collections, and Originator of the Powys-land Club and Museum, in recognition of his services. A bronze group, illustrative of Welsh history, was presented to him on the same occasion, and placed by his desire in the Powys-land Museum. Chairman of Subscribers' Committee, the Earl of Powis; Vice-Chairman, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.; Treasurer, T. Morgan Owen, Esq. October, 1876."

The following is a list of the Subscribers :

The Earl of Powis .	2	2	0
Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., M.P. .	2	2	0
Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
R. E. Jones, Esq. .	2	2	0
R. Williams, Esq. .	2	2	0
Abraham Howell, Esq.	2	2	0
Rev. R. Temple .	2	2	0
Rev. D. R. Thomas	1	1	0
Edward Jones, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. Elias Owen, Diocesan Inspector for St. Asaph, Ruthin .	1	1	0
C. W. Williams Wynn, Esq., M.P., Coedymaen, Welshpool .	2	2	0
Rev. E. L. Barnwell	2	2	0
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Messrs. Askew Roberts, Woodall, and Venables	2	2	0
Rev. Canon Williams	2	2	0
E. Maurice Jones, Esq. .	2	2	0
T. Morgan Owen, Esq.	2	2	0
David Howell, Esq.	2	2	0
Adam W. Black, Esq., Edinburgh .	2	2	0
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G. E. Cockayne, Esq., College of Arms, London	1	1	0
Joseph Beattie, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham	1	1	0
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Thomas James Broadstock, Esq., Wolverhampton	2	2	0
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Ph lip Wright, Esq., Mellington Hall .	2	2	0
William Fisher, Esq., Maesfron . .	2	2	0
Thomas Edye, Esq., London .	2	2	0
E. Bickerton Evans, Esq. .	2	2	0
R. Lewis Price, Esq., London	2	2	0
D. Walker, Esq. . .	2	2	0
Rev. J. J. Turner, Welshpool	1	1	0
Charles Morgan, Esq., Chelmsford . .	1	1	0
Rev. Samuel Hayman, Rector of Douglas and Prebendary of Cork . .	2	2	0
S. Sampson Lloyd, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
T. Rutter, Esq., Welshpool	1	1	0
D. C. Lloyd Owen, Esq., M.D., Birmingham .	2	2	0
Archdeacon Ffoulkes, Llandyssil Rectory . .	2	2	0
Rev. Maddock Williams, Barncote, Reigate .	1	1	0
Rev. D. Phillips Lewis .	1	0	0
Mrs. Willes Johnson, Llanerchydol . .	1	1	0
Mrs. E. Evans, Thorneloe House, Worcester .	2	2	0
Henry Lloyd, Esq., Dolobran, Meifod . .	2	2	0
Edward Evans, Esq.. Bronwylfa, Ruabon . .	1	1	0
John Jones, Esq., Bellan House, Oswestry .	2	2	0
Mr. Edward Hamer, Abersychan . . .	0	10	0
J. Y. W. Lloyd, Esq., Clochfaen . . .	2	2	0
E. Hilton, Esq., Glynhireth .	2	2	0
Rev. E. Evans, Llanfihangel Rectory . .	1	1	0
Mr. John Sayce, Welshpool .	1	1	0
Lady Edwards . .	2	2	0
Major Corbett, Vaynor Park	2	2	0
J. E. Swithinbank, Esq., LL.D., London .	1	1	0
Worthington Evans, Esq., Spring Grove, Isleworth .	2	2	0
A. C. Humphreys, Glansevern	1	1	0
Rev. Geo. Sandford, Eldon Vicarage, Sheffield .	1	1	0
Mrs. Lloyd, Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey . .	2	2	0
Colonel Herbert, Glan Hafren	2	2	0
J. Turnbull, Esq., M.D., Liverpool . .	1	1	0
T. Sturkey, Esq , Newtown .	1	1	0
Alfred Ikin, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Cefngwifed .	1	1	0
"A humble friend" .	0	2	6
T. Richards, Esq., London .	2	2	0
W. Withy, Esq., Golfa .	1	1	0
Canon Williams, Castle Caereinion Rectory . .	1	1	0
Staff Commander J. Jones, R.N., The Blue Bell, Welshpool . .	1	1	0
Rev. J. Davies, Belsize Square, London . .	1	1	0
Hon. C. Hanbury Tracy, M.P.	2	0	0
Geo. Fardo, Esq., Liverpool .	1	1	0
T. Newell, Esq., Powis Castle Park . . .	2	2	0
T. W. H. . .	0	5	0
Rev. J. Lewis, Buttington Vicarage . .	1	1	0

Rev. Canon Jenkins	1	1	0
R. J. Harrison, Esq., Caerhowel	2	2	0
W. Buckley Pugh, Esq., Dolfor Hall, Kerry	1	1	0
Rev. E. Matthews, Llandysilio Rectory	1	1	0
Rev. A. L. Taylor, The Grammar School, Ruabon	1	1	0
Joseph Evans, Esq., Haydock Grange, St. Helens	2	2	0
Rev. D. Jones, Llanfechain Rectory	1	1	0
Rev. A. Field, Pool Quay Vicarage	1	1	0
Chas. Jones, Esq., Welshpool	1	1	0
W. T. Parker, Esq., Welshpool	1	1	0
W. C. Nicholson, Esq., Welshpool	1	1	0
Mr. G. T. Vaughan, Welshpool	0	10	0
The Marquess of Londonderry	2	2	0
Evan Powell, Esq., Severnside, Newtown	1	1	0
R. Gillart, Esq., Llynlloed, Machynlleth	1	1	0
R. Davies Pryce, Esq., Cyffronydd, Welshpool	1	1	0
Joseph Humphreys, Esq., The Court, Salop	1	1	0
Mrs. Pierce, Bryn-y-Grôg, Wrexham	1	1	0
J. H. Evans, Esq., Bryn Issa, Pershore	1	1	0
Rev. W. C. E. Kynaston, Hardwick Hall, Ellesmere	1	1	0
Bransby W. Powys, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields	1	1	0
R. Jehu, Esq., London	1	1	0
P. Ll. Turner, Esq., Llwynderw, Welspool	1	1	0
Edward Morgan, Esq., The Vron, Newtown	1	1	0
S. Powell, Esq., Welshpool	1	1	0
Miss Griffithes, Welshpool	1	1	0
Archdeacon Clive, Shifnal	2	2	0
George Morgan, Esq., Severn Place, Newtown	1	1	0
Rev. George A. Salusbury, Westbury Rectory	0	10	0
Rev. James Davies, Kington	0	10	6
Proprs. of *Eddowe's Journal*	1	2	0
J. Watton, Esq., *Shrewsbury Chronicle*	2	4	6
O. D. Tudor, Esq., 2, Collingham Road, S.W.	1	1	0
Lewis Lewis, Esq., Newtown Hall	2	2	0
Mr. T. G. Jones, Llainsaintffraid	0	10	6
Mrs. Moses Evans, Welshpool	1	1	0
Mr. T. Morris, Auctioneer, Welshpool	1	1	0
Miss Mytton, Malvern	1	1	0
Pryce Jones, Esq., Dolerw, Newtown	2	2	0
Mr. Benjamin Pryce, Garthfawr Farm, Llanidloes	0	10	0
J. Pryce Davies, Esq., Fronfelin, Caersws	2	2	0
Lord Sudeley	2	2	0
Rev. J. McIntosh, Llanerfyl Rectory	1	1	0
Rev. Robert Jones, All Saints Vicarage, Rotherhithe	1	1	0
Rev. Fred. W. Parker, The Rectory, Montgomery	1	1	0
Mrs. Vaughan, Dolanog, Welshpool	0	10	6
Sir J. Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, Dublin Castle	1	1	0
John Dugdale, Esq., Llwyn, Llanfyllin	1	1	0
E. Breese, Esq., F.S.A., Portmadoc	1	1	0
Miss Davies, Penmaen, Machynlleth	0	10	6
T. Savin, Esq., Oswestry	1	1	0
E. T. D. Harrison, Esq., Welshpool	1	1	0
Rev. J. Wolseley Lewis, Cheltenham	1	1	0
R. S. Perrott, Esq., Bronhyddon, Llansaintffraid	1	1	0
Mrs. Pryce, Gunley	1	1	0
Edwd. Evans, Esq., Llanfyllin	1	1	0
Hon. and Rev. J. R. O. Bridgeman	0	10	6
Edward Williams, Esq., Broome Hall, Oswestry	1	1	0
Rev. J. Williams, Rectory, Newtown	1	1	0
Lewis Hutching, Esq., Welshpool	0	10	0
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His Grace the Duke of Northumberland	2	2	0
Joseph Pugh Morris, Esq., Bank House, Welshpool	2	2	0
Captain Crewe-Read, R.N., Plâs Llandinam	1	1	0
Miss Hinde Lloyd, Bath	2	2	0
Rev. Griffith Edwards, Llangadfan Rectory	0	10	6
D. W. Evans, Esq., Glascoed, Llansaintffraid	0	10	6
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C. Perin Smith, Esq., Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.	1	1	0
	£194	19	0

Rev. Canon Robert Williams, Rector of Rhydycroesau, presented a copy of his work "*Y Saint Greal*", with translations, 1867, with the following inscription:

"To Morris Charles Jones, F.S.A., the successful and patriotic founder of the Powys-land Club, this Volume is offered by the Editor, as his contribution to the Testimonial presented in acknowledgement of his great services at Welshpool. Oct. 5th, 1876. Robert Williams, Rhydycroesau."

T. B. Barrett, Esq., Welshpool, in presenting to the Museum the articles enumerated elsewhere, said "My best testimonial to Mr. Morris Jones, and the Powys-land Museum, consists in helping to furnish the interior with specimens of various kinds."

The Committee congratulate the subscribers on the satisfactory conclusion of their exemplary design, by which two objects were effected, first, the presentation of a Testimonial to Mr. Morris Jones, in token of their appreciation of his generous and successful labours in the resuscitation of the historical, antiquarian, and other remains of Powys-land, and next the advancement of their Museum by placing in it the finest work of Art, in bronze, ever executed by a Welsh artist, and one that has not an equal in Wales, perhaps not in Great Britain.

On behalf of the Committee,

T. Morgan Owen,
Hon. Treasurer.

Oct. 5, 1876.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ARTICLES

Presented between November 1875 *and November* 1876.

TO THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, WITH THE NAMES OF THE DONORS,

(Continued from Mont. Coll., Vol. viii, p. xlviii.*)*

IRON;—ARMOUR AND WEAPONS:

Presented by (1) MORRIS C. JONES, F.S.A. (1876).

235. Pair of Cromwell breast-plates.

236. Very heavy breast-plate, back-plate, and gorget, reign of William and Mary.

237. Head protector of iron, worn inside felt hat.

238. An early Bill.

The above four specimens of armour, &c., are from the "Meyrick Collection."

Presented by (245)* Mrs. WILLES-JOHNSON (1876).

1. A naval sword.
2. Five Malay Creases.
3. A knife.
4. A curious bent sword.
5. A weapon formed of coins.
6. Three sheafs (one being Chinese).

Presented by (228) FREDERICK HOLDER (1876).

1. An African sword.
2. Indian Talwar sword.

Presented by (3) J. GRAHAM WILLIAMS (1876).

3. Two swords of the time of Charles I.

One "turned up by a plough on Royston Moor, Chester, 1840", the other "formerly belonging to Col. Salusbury 'Hosanau Glesion', who defended Denbigh Castle for Charles I, 1646."

STONE:

Presented by (228) JOHN JEHU (1876).

1. Eleven flint implements, viz.: four knifes, four arrow-heads, two saws, and a drill.

Presented by (146) Rev. D. R. THOMAS (1876).

4. Stone axe-head found at Clawdd Coch, 13th May, 1875.

Presented by (227) FREDERICK HOLDER, 1876.

3. Quern used by the Black-feet Indians.

Presented by (229) JOHN FEWTRELL, 1876.

1. Spindle-whorl found near Cefn Lych.

Presented by (109) T. SIMPSON JONES (1876).

7. A stone celt found at Gungrog.

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* Each donor's name has a large number prefixed, and each of his donations is numbered consecutively with a small number. This is done for the future identification of the donations.

ANCIENT POTTERY :

Presented by (19) Rev. J. E. HILL (1876).

5. Six ancient tiles found in Welshpool Church during the restoration.

(One with shield like that of the Mortimer's ; another with an eagle volant.)

EGYPTIAN, etc.

Presented by (230) Rev. W. B. GRENSIDE (1876).

1. A mummy cat brought from Thebes.

2. A leg of a female mummy, brought from Egypt.

Presented by (227) FREDERICK HOLDER (1876).

4. Part of a mummy cloth.

Presented by (1) MORRIS C. JONES (1876).

239. A curiously shaped vessel or jug.

ANCIENT SILVER ARTICLES :

Presented by (218) T. J. BROADSTOCK (1875).

11. Ancient silver spoon, of the time of the Commonwealth.

Presented by (1) MORRIS C. JONES (1876).

222. Ancient silver watch, with silver chain and appendages.

Presented by (231) RICHARD ROBERTS (1876).

1. Pair of ancient silver shoe buckles, with Irish diamonds, partly set in gold.

COINS FOUND IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE :

Presented by (232) EDWARD RICHARDS (1876).

1. Small silver foreign coin found in Corporation Field, in Llanfair Road.

Presented by (233) J. H. WILLIAMS (1876).

1. Sixpence of Elizabeth, found in 1875, in a wall of Tanhouse Farm, near Llanfair.

COINS—ENGLISH :

Presented by (218) T. J. BROADSTOCK (1875).

12. English coins—Geo. II four-penny piece ; Bank Token, George III ; ten pence Irish, 1813 ; copper farthing, Victoria, 1857.

Presented by (234) Mrs. PUGH (1876).

Six copper coins.

Presented by (75) Dr. RAMAGE (1876).

3. Crown piece, Charles II, 1662. 4. Crown piece, William III, 1696. 5. Bank token for fivepence, 1805. 6. Groat, Elizabeth, 1581. 7. Farthing, George II, 1754. 8. Another, illegible.

Presented by (3) J. GRAHAM WILLIAMS (1876).

4. Farthing, "Carolus a Carolo", 1674.

COINS—FOREIGN :

Presented by (218) T. J. BROADSTOCK (1875).

13. Fourteen foreign coins, viz. :

American Dollar, 1795 ; Five Centimes, French Republic ; Cinque Centimes, Napoleon III, 1862 ; Dix Centimes, Napoleon III, 1864 ; Maltese Quarter Dollar, 1780 ; Five Centimes, French Rapublic, 1872 ; Six

Centimes, Faustus I, Emperor of Hayti, 1850; Japanese New Coin, Twenty Centimes; Japanese Half of Ipseboo: 6d.; Quarter: 3d.; Japanese pierced Coin; Silver Coin of Victor Emmanuel, 1863; Silver Coin of Lud. XV., Fran. and Nav. Reg.; Roman Coin.

Presented by (**75**) Dr. RAMAGE (1875).

9. Swedish coin, Gustavus III, King of Sweden, 1777.
10. "Over Yssel", 1754.

Presented by (**235**) J. SMITH, C. E., Glasgow (1876).

1. A Greek coin "Alexander the Great".

Presented by (**114**) T. B. BARRETT, 1876.

40. Copy of Greek medallions of Syracuse and Patornus.

Presented by (**236**) by M. LUDGER (1876).

1. Twelve silver and thirteen copper coins Russian and German.

Presented by (**3**) J. GRAHAM WILLIAMS.

5. One silver and four copper Roman coins.
6. Spanish coin, "Philippus V, Rex Hispaniarum, 1703.

ANCIENT WOOD CARVINGS OR RELICS OF WOOD:

Presented by (**218**) T. J. BROADSTOCK (1875).

11. Perforated oak bracket for watch.

Presented by (**227**) FREDERICK HODDER (1876).

17. A piece of a ship's keel, worm eaten.

MISCELLANEOUS CURIOSITIES—DOMESTIC:

Presented by (**242**) JOHN JONES, Liverpool, (1876).

1. Lady's sampler, dated 1731.

Formerly belonging to Mrs. Turner, the mother of Miss Turner, who lived in Hall Street, Welshpool, formerly Upper Church Street, and anciently called Quality Square.

Presented by (**243**) Miss PRYCE (1876).

1. Lady's sampler.

Presented by (**231**) RICHARD ROBERTS (1876).

2. Piece of the original Atlantic cable.

Taken out by the Agamemnon and the Niagara, started 5th August, 1858, and laid in New York, 1st November, 1858.

Presented by (**227**) FREDERICK HOLDER (1876).

18. Dane's pipe (Ireland).

Presented by (**244**) JOHN JONES (1876).

1. Relic of the late Walter Davies.

Presented by (**245**) Mrs. WILLES-JOHNSTON (1876).

7. Two man-traps, six feet long, and on the principle of rat-traps.

MISCELLANEOUS CURIOSITIES—FOREIGN:

Presented by (**241**) CHARLES ATHOL DELMAR (1876).

1. An African harpoon.
2. "Inju", from the Niger.

Presented by (**246**) ALBERT NEEDLES (1876).

1. A Chinese female hat.
2. A model of a catamaran, or native reef boat, from Pont de Galle.

Presented by (**227**) FREDERICK HOLDER (1876).

19. Petrified bird's nest.
20. Three ivory armlets (African).
21. Two silvered armlets (African).
22. African war horn cut out of a tusk.
23. Carved Persian spoon (Shiraz).
24. Cingalese book.
25. Petrified stone fish.
26. Japanese pocket handkerchief.
27. Four Japanese picture books.
28. Three African spears.
29. Five South American arrows.
30. South American bow and arrows
31. Paddle, Terra del Fuego.

Presented by (**247**) JOHN GRAHAM (1876).

1. Model of a Chinese pagoda, in soapstone.

Presented by (**248**) JOHN SAYCE, (1876).

1. An Ashantee pipe, from Coomassie.

NATURAL HISTORY:

Presented by (**228**) JOHN JEHU (1876).

3. Elephant tooth (very large), found in Marsh, near Gillingham.

Presented by (**239**) EDWARD EVANS, Bronwylfa (1876).

1. A heron (stuffed), shot at Bronwylfa, near Ruabon.

Presented by (**240**) HOWARD HUDSON (1876).

1. Shark's jaw and tail.
2. Three calabashes, from Cape Verd Islands.
3. Entomological specimens:

   Two Locusts.
   Six Shells of Locusts.
   Spiders Nest.
   Two Beetles.
   Two Chrysolises.

Presented by (**241**) CHARLES ATHOL DELMAR (1876).

3. Backbone of a shark, captured in Bonny River.
4. Nose of a sword fish captured in Sierra Leone.
5. A chameleon.
6. Iguana.
7. Two "whip" snakes.
8. Two crocodiles.
9. A scorpion.
10. Skin of a reptile (lizard).

Presented by (**227**) FREDERICK HOLDER (1876).

5. Sea horse.

Presented by (**80**) ED. MAURICE JONES (1876).

3. A long-tailed duck *(Anas Glacialis)*.

   Shot on the river Severn, between Kilkewydd and Welshpool, by Mr. Richard Clayton, in December 1874. Stuffed by Mr. Henry Shaw, of Shrewsbury, who remarks, December 1874, as follows:

"A very rare winter visitor to this country from the extreme north; it is the only adult specimen of the kind I ever had, that was killed in this part of the world, and I have been looking sharp after such things more than twenty years."

Presented by (1) Morris C. Jones (1876).

235. Two cases containing seventy foreign birds, and some insects and reptiles.

Geological Specimens:

Presented by (234) Mr. Pugh (1876).

2. Piece of glass in the rough, from the Rock of Gibraltar.

Presented by (228) John Jehu (1876).

2. Fossil found on Salisbury Plain.

Engraved Portraits of Montgomeryshire Worthies:

Presented by (26) T. G. Jones (1876).

7. Lithographed portrait of Rev. J. D. Jones.

Presented by (94) Mrs. Pryce, Oswestry (1876).

2. An engraved portrait of Wm. Ormsby Gore, Esq., in his 80th year, of Porkington (now Brogynton) late M.P. for North Shropshire.

Presented by (97) Askew Roberts, Woodall and Venables.

8. Lithographed portrait of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., (1876).

Presented by (257) W. Maclardy (1876).

1. Lithographed portrait of Ralph John, first Lord Harlech.

Presented by (1) Morris C. Jones (1876).

235. Engraved portrait (proof on Indian paper) of Robert Owen.

Drawings, Photographs, Maps, and Plates:

Presented by (248) T. J. Broadstock (1875).

14. Photograph of carved Oak Bedstead.

15. Specimen of first post envelope or cover (designed by Mulready, R.A.)

16. The Telegraph

A Table to shew the days of the week for any year to come, as well as those since 1753 (the change of style).

Presented by (26) T. G. Jones (1875).

6. Reduced Map of Shropshire by Baugh.

Presented by (237) Mrs. R. H. Lloyd (1876).

1. Photograph of Oak Panel, formerly in Dolobran Hall, Meifod, with the Arms of Charles Lloyd, of Dolobran (born 1613), impaling those of Elizabeth Stanley his wife, emblazoned thereon.

Presented by (114) T. B. Barrett (1876).

41. Photo. (framed) of Sardonix Ewer, property of Mr. Beresford Hope.

Presented by (229) John Fewtrell (1876).

2. Fac-simile of Warrant for Execution Charles II.

Presented by (123) W. H. ADNITT (1876).

4. Forty-eight Plates, etc., relating to Wales, viz :—

Six Plates of pedigrees, two of Monumental Brasses, five large engravings of Arms of Welsh Peers, 18 Maps of Wales, or parts thereof, 7 plates from *Archæologia* of Antiquities found in Wales, and 10 Views in Wales, including Berriew Old Church, 1798, and Berriew "New" Church, 1805.

Presented by (1) MORRIS C. JONES, F.S.A. (1876).

223. Photograph of Owen Glyndwr's Parliament House, Dolgelley.
224. Engraving of same.
225. Photograph of interior of Newtown new market.
226. „ of Charter, dated 1199, from Wennunwen to the Monks of Stradmarchel.
227. Photo-lithograph of same.
228. Print of interior of Welshpool Church prior to its restoration.
229. Photograph of 18 Seals of "Early English Nobility." British Museum Series, plate 3.
230. Photograph of 15 Seals of "Early English Heraldic Seals." British Museum Series, plate 5.
231. Photograph of 10 "Monastic Seals," etc. British Museum Series, plate 9.
232. Photograph of 18 Seals of "Noble Personages." British Museum Series, plate 12.

Presented by (51) EDWARD SALTER.

2. Indian Ink drawing, by himself, of Llanidloes Church, interior.
„ „ „ exterior.

AUTOGRAPHS :

Presented by (238) JOHN MORRIS, (Birmingham) (1875).

1. An autograph letter of Charles Dickens, dated 5th Feb., 1857.

CASTS, PLAQUES, SEALS, ETC. :

Presented by (114) T. B. BARRETT, (1876).

42. Copies or impressions of Seals :—

Southwick Abbey, Seal of Edward IV, Seal of Archbishop of Schwez of St. Andrews, Seal of St. Peters and Counter Seal.

43. Six Medallions :—

Henry IV and his Queen, Oliver Cromwell, Torquato Tasso, General Buonaparte, Rubens, and Vandyke, and four plaster casts by Heming of restoration of friezes in Greek Sculpture.

44. Parian plaque from Copenhagen Works. "The Three Graces" after Thorwaldsen.
45. Framed fictile Ivory plaque "The death of Provis."
46. Models of Beroe Eliptica and Punctator.
47. Three small plaster casts.
48. Four sulphur intaglios of Greek coins.

Presented by (218) T. J. BROADSTOCK (1875).

16. Medal struck in thanksgiving for H.R.H. Prince of Wales, 27th February, 1872.

Books by Montgomeryshire Authors:

Presented by (**114**) T. B. Barrett (1876).

49. An essay on the causes of Dissent in Wales. By A. J. Johnes, of Garthmyl.

Presented by (**249**) Edward Johnes (1876).

1. A list of the Gentlemen, Clergymen, and Freeholders of Montgomeryshire

Who polled for a Knight to represent them in Parliament, at Montgomery, the 14th, 15th, and 17th October, 1774. Candidates, W. Mostyn Owen, Esq., & Watkin Williams, Esq., Shrewsbury, printed by W. Williams, MDCCLXXV.

Books:

Presented by (**101**) D. C. Lloyd Owen, M.D. (1875).

3. Pennant's Quadrupeds, 1st edition.
4. Owen's Epigrams.

Presented by (**250**) Rev. Thomas Rowland Pennant, Melangell (1876).

1. Tregethan Ymarferol. Bala (1875).
2. Welsh Exercises adapted to the 3rd Edition of Rowland's Grammar, part I.

Presented by (**251**) Charles Morgan (1876).

1. Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans (1661).
2. The Worthines of Wales (Churchyard) (1776).
3. Pennant's History of the parishes of Whitford and Holywell (1776).
4. York's Royal Tribes (1799).
5. History of Wales. By John Jones, LL.D., and Barrister-at-law.
6. Pennant's Tour from Downing to Alston Moor in 1773, 4to.
7. Pennant's Journey from Chester to London, 8vo.
8. Pennant's Tour in Wales, 3 vols., 8vo.
9. The Life and Works of Richard Llwyd, the Bard of Snowdon, 8vo.
10. On the origin of Civilization and Primitive Condition of Man. By Sir John Lubbock, 8vo., 1872.
11. Bibliotheca Heraldica, by Moule, 8vo.
12. Fenton's Historical tour through Pembrokeshire, 4to.
13. Herald and Genealogist, in parts, 1 to XIV.

Presented by (**227**) Frederick Holder (1876).

32. Old Vellum bound Book "Lud Sneids M.D. Pictura loquens."
33. Edward Webbe, his Travailes, reprint from the original, 1590.

Presented by (**252**) Rev. John Lewis, M.A. (1876).

1. Duke's Antiquities of Shropshire.

Presented by (**70**) John Evans, F.R.S. (1876).

2. His work, "Petit Album de l'Age du Bronze de Grande Bretagne" (1876).

Presented by (123) W. H. Adnitt (1876).

4. Uriconium, an account of the Ancient Roman City of Wroxeter. By Thomas Wright (1872).

Presented by (1) Morris C. Jones (1876).

233. An account of the Castle and Town of Denbigh. By Richard Newcombe (1829).

Presented by (253) Mrs. Stephens (1876).

1. The Literature of the Kymry. By Thomas Stephens, 2nd edition, (1876).

Presented by (52) Miss Griffithes (1876).

33. Rider's British Merlin (1681).

> "Bedect with many delightful varieties and useful verities, giving the longitude and latitude of all capacities within the Islands of the British Monarchy, and chronological observations of principal note to this year, 1681, being the first from the Bissextile or leap year, with notes of Husbandry, Physick, Fairs and Marts, directions and tables to all necessary uses. Made and compiled for the benefit of his country, by Cardman Riders. London, printed by Tho. Newcombe, for the Company of Stationers, 1681."

34. The like for 1707 but without a title page.

Presented by (12) W. Morris-Pugh (1876).

7. The Whole Duty of Man.

8. Ancient Prayer Book with plates.

Presented by (97) Askew Roberts (1876).

5. His work "Wynnstay and the Wynns".

Presented by (112) A. W. Black (1876).

28. Catalogue of Antiquities in the National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1876.

Presented by (99) George Fardo (1876).

2. The Empire of Brazil at the Universal Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia.

3. The Imperial Museums for India and the Colonies, by Dr. J. Forbes Watson.

Presented by (3) J. Graham Williams (1876).

7. English Works of the late Rev. Eleazer Williams, embracing a History of the Kymri, 1829.

8. Tourist's Guide to the County of Carnarvon, by the Rev. P. B. Williams, 1823.

9. Newcome's Life of Bishop Goodman.

10. The Literary Life of the late Thomas Pennant, written by himself, 1793.

11. Historical Notes of the Counties of Glamorgan, Caermarthen, and Cardigan, by J. Rowlands, 1866.

12. History of British Encampments, by J. Graham Williams, 1866.

Presented by (209) Thomas Edye (1876).

9. Roberts' Sketches in the Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, and Arabia; Lithographed by Louis Haghe. Historical and descriptive

notices, and an Introductory view of Jewish History, by Rev. Geo. Croly, D.D., 3 vols., imp. fol.

SERIALS AND TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES:

Presented by (**254**) the SOCIETY in exchange (1875).

1. Transactions, Excursions, and Reports of the Birmingham and Midland Institute (Edwin Smith, Sec.), for 1871-2-3-4. 4 vols., 4to.

Presented by (**133**) J. J. HOWARD, LL.D., 1875-6.

3. Miscellanea Genealogica and Heraldica, from May 1874 to October 1876.

Presented by (**255**) the SOCIETY (1875).

1. Proceedings of Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. Vol. 7, parts i and ii (and Proceedings issued in 1876).

Presented by (**97**) ASKEW ROBERTS (1876).

6. Transactions of the Somersetshire Archæological Society.
7. Volume of Bygones, 1874 and 1875.

Presented by (**73**) the SOCIETY, in exchange (1876).

3. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Vol. 10, part ii; vol. 11, part i.

Presented by (**224**) the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, in exchange (1876).

2. Archæological Journal, No. 129, 1876.

Presented by (**256**) WILLIAM BARTLETT, 1876.

1. The Building News and Engineering Journal from January to June, 1876.

Presented by (**1**) MORRIS C. JONES (1876).

234. The like, from June to October, 1876.

Presented by (**25**) the SOCIETY.

Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries, two parts, vol. 6.

Presented by (**259**) The CYMMRODORION SOCIETY of London.

1. "Y Cymmrodor," embodying the Transactions of the Cymmrodorion Society. Vol. I, part i.
2. "A Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe, by Wyllyam Salesbury." Part i.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

WORKS OF ART:

Presented by **(258)** Anonymous (1876).

1. Caractacus. A bronze statuette, nearly three feet high, modelled for Elkington and Co. by J. H. Foley, R.A., after his great statue exhibited in the 1862 Exhibition.

> "Britain may refer with satisfaction to the noble defence of her shores under the leadership of Cassivelaunus against the victorious legions of Julius Cæsar; Scotland may boast of the heroic resistance to the advancing forces of Agricola by the intrepid Galgacus; but in his magnanimous and protracted struggle with a superior foe for nine anxious and weary years—
>
> "'so often lodged in open field,
> In winter's cold, and summer's parching heat' (SHAKESPEARE)—
>
> Caractacus stands alone and unrivalled, leaving behind him for all time a name to be cherished, and exploits to be admired, by the sons of the Cymry."

The statuette represents Caractacus as delivering his great harangue before the Emperor Claudius, and whilst uttering the words:—

> "I had arms, men, and horses, I had wealth in abundance; can you wonder that I was unwilling to lose them?"[1]

or, as it has been paraphrased by Mason, in his dramatic poem of "Caractacus,"—

> "Roman, I had arms,
> Had neighing steeds to whirl my iron car,
> Had wealth, dominion.—Dost thou wonder, Roman,
> I fought to save them?

The site of the last struggle of Caractacus, being, as there is strong grounds for contending, on the Breidden Hills, and only five miles distant from this Museum, the gift of this noble representation of the hero is peculiarly appropriate.

[1] Murphy's "Translation of the Works of Tacitus".

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DONORS OF ARTICLES

TO THE

POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY,

From 1*st Oct.* 1875 *to* 1*st Oct.* 1876.

Anon., 226, 258
Bartlett, W., 256
Berwickshire Naturalists'Club, 255
Birmingham and Midland Institute, 254
Brown, G. A., 221
Cambrian Archæological Association, 222
Cymmrodorion Soc. of London, 259
Delmar, Charles Athol, 241
Evans, Edward, 239
Fewtrell, John, 229
Graham, John, 247
Grenside, Rev. W. B., 230
Holder, Frederick, 227
Hudson, Howard, 240
Jehu, John, 228
Johnes, Edward, 249
Johnson, Mrs. Willes, 245
Jones, Jones, Liverpool, 242
Jones, Jones, Llanrhaiadr, 244
Lewis, Rev. John, 252
Lloyd, Mrs. R. H., 237
Ludger, M., 236
Maclardy, Mr., 257
Morgan, Charles, 251
Morris, John, 238
Needles, Alfred, 246
Pryce, Miss, 243
Pugh, Mrs., 234
Richards, Edward, 232
Roberts, Richard, 231
Rowland, Rev. Thomas, 250
Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, 223
Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain, 224
Sayce, John, 248
Scott, General, 225
Smith, J., 235
Stephens, Mrs., 253
Williams, J. H., 249

REPORT

OF THE

POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

THE Committee have, on the whole, a satisfactory report to present, but cannot indulge in glowing terms. The Visitors to the Museum have been as numerous, possibly, as most local museums attract: a considerable majority were members of the club, and strangers passing through the town.

The number of Visitors, whose names are recorded in the Visitors' Book during the year ending 1st October, 1876, is 643.

Of these 150 paid the Admission Fee of 3d. ...	£1	17	6
Two Family and one Individual Tickets have been taken	0	12	6
	2	10	0
There was in hand at the beginning of the year ...	1	16	2
	4	6	2
The Expenditure has been small, viz.: Cleaning, etc., 17s.; Income tax for Cottage, 3s. 5d.; Coal, 14s.; Repairs, 3s.; Carriage of parcels and sundries, 9s. 7d.	2	7	0
Balance in hand to 10th Oct., 1876.	£1	19	2

There was a balance of £22 arising from the proceeds of the Exhibition in October, 1875, one half of which, £11, was appropriated for the promotion of the Library, and the other half, £11, to the development of the School of Art.

Of the first mentioned amount, £4 has been expended in the purchase of a glass case, leaving £7 remaining for Library purposes, and of the latter amount, £6 : 1 : 4 has been paid for Drawings, Models, etc., for the use of the Drawing Classes, leaving a balance of £4 : 18 : 8 still available for School of Art purposes.

The Drawing Classes formed in November last were carried on in the Town Hall, Welshpool, during the winter, spring, and summer, with very promising success.

The attendance was:

	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.	
	Number.	Average Attendance.	Number.	Average Attendance.	Number.	Average Attendance
Ladies' Class	15	12	23	18	16	10
Artisans' Class	25	18	23	14	11	4

The attendance in the summer was considerably less, which is generally the case.

At the May examination 13 students sat for freehand drawing, and 9 passed; one of them was marked excellent, and obtained a prize.

The Ladies' Classes were held on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons; the Artizans' Classes on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings.

The amount charged, however, by the Corporation of Welshpool, for the expense of lighting and warming the room, was so considerable that it soon appeared impossible the classes could be carried on there. In addition to which there was great labour and trouble imposed upon the Drawing Master in removing the drawings and models up a long flight of steps after each class broke up. The occupying a room, where the models at least could remain, became an absolute necessity. The classes consequently have been removed for the present to the Reading Room and Library, and it has been arranged to hold the Ladies' and Artizans' classes there on every Saturday. To comply with the requirements of the Education Department, the Artizans' Classes are held also in the National School, twice a week.

From the experience thus acquired, this Committee feel the conviction which they expressed in their last report strengthened, viz.:— "that the provision of a suitable building is *essential for giving permanence* to the local efforts in establishing a School of Art".

It seems inexpedient to accept Government aid for building, inasmuch as it would be afforded only under hampering conditions. This Committee do not feel the present time an expedient opportunity to propose the building of the additional rooms shewn in the plan attached to their last report, but they content themselves by saying whenever a general desire is evinced for the erection of the additional accommodation which the School of Art absolutely requires for its continued existence, that this Committee will be ready either to take the lead in providing it, or to assist any who may undertake that duty.

The List of Donations to the Museum and Library, during the last year, shews a large accretion of objects and books, which greatly add to the value of the Collections. The Committee would point out, however, that the number of local antiquities presented is very small. It is an undoubted fact that the Museum does not contain local antiquities equal in number to a tithe of those in the hands of local collectors. The Committee can but appeal to the public spirit of the latter to exhibit such an amount of generous self-negation as will induce them to make the Museum the repository of the local antiquities they possess. Such a graceful act would not deprive the donors of the pleasure of seeing their archæological treasures, but would only associate the public as participators in their enjoyment.

The presentation of a rare specimen of Natural History by the Chief Magistrate of the Town of Welshpool gives the Committee an opportunity of saying how gratified they would be if the Natural History and Geological Departments were largely increased. Whenever a time arrives that these departments require more space, the

Committee contemplate a light iron gallery being erected around, at least, three sides of the Museum, which would afford ample accommodation for these departments for many years to come. The Committee give this hint, thinking it not unlikely specimens of Natural History and Geological specimens have been withheld under the idea there was not room provided for them.

The Committee do not at present intend to propose furthur expenditure. But observing the great interest that is taken in this Institution by natives of the County, who are non-resident, or who temporarily visit foreign lands; and thinking it not impossible a specific knowledge of what would promote the objects of the Institution may be acceptable to many at home and abroad who may wish to shew their remembrance of their native County, either by donations or bequests of money or objects to the Museum and Library, the Committee think it expedient to point out, in what respects the Institution is deficient, or what would render it much more efficient to fulfil its mission. With this view they annex a list of

DESIDERATA.

I. For the Museum:

1. The donation or bequest of antiquities found in the district, the expediency of which has been pointedly alluded to already in this report.

2. The donation or bequest of objects of natural history and geological specimens, particularly collections illustrative of the District. Cases will be provided for them as required.

3. The building of a gallery, when required, round the Museum, for Natural History, etc., which may cost from £150 to £200.

4. The improvement of the front of the building, by removing the hedge and old wall, and substituting a wall, which would form a suitable architectural base for the Museum. £50 would suffice for this.

5. The provision of a repair fund of £400, which is contemplated by the Trust Deed, and which is considered essential for the stability of the Institution.

II. For the Library:

1. A supply of books bearing on the topography, genealogy, and archæology of the District and its borders, such as the following:— The first four volumes of "Archæologia Cambrensis" (to complete the set), Works published by the Welsh MSS. Society (such as "Lewys Dwnn's Visitations", "Mabinogion", etc.), "Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire", "Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury", "Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire", Local Histories of other Towns, such as Oswestry and the like. Also copies of privately printed Books.

2. Books on the Welsh Language, Welsh History, Welsh Poetry, Magazines, and, generally, Welsh Literature.

3. Scientific Works on Geology, Architecture, Archæology, Heraldry, Genealogy, Topography, County History, etc.

4. Many Welshmen have spent much time in collecting books re-

lating to Wales, and it would be a calamity if their labours should be rendered abortive by their collections being dispersed on their death. A bequest of such collections to this Institution would be a great boon to it, and prevent such a lamentable result.

5. General Literature, History, Biography, etc., etc.

6. The provision of ranges of book shelves, tables, and furniture, which would cost from £150 to £200.

III. As to the School of Art:

The building of the rooms shewn in the plans attached to the Committee's report for 1875, and which would cost in round numbers, £500, and the furnishing perhaps £100 more.

This Committee believe these rooms would not only ensure the permanence of the School of Art, but also lead to the presentation of Works of Art, such as Paintings, Water-colour Drawings, Sculptures, Local Portraits, Bronzes, Foreign Curiosities, etc.

The Committee, in conclusion, beg to state that a gift or a pecuniary legacy or legacies, amounting to £1000 or £1500 would be ample to enable the Committee satisfactorily to carry out their ideas, as to what the Institution requires, and without making any appeal, the Committee content themselves by letting it be known, specifically, in what way intending benefactors may best carry out their intentions.

FORM OF PECUNIARY BEQUEST.

I bequeath to the Trustees for the time being of the *Powys-land Museum and Library* the sum of £ to be applied for the purposes of the said Institution ; and I direct the same to be paid free from legacy duty, and exclusively out of such part of my personal estate as may be lawfully appropriated for such purposes, and in preference to other payments thereout.

FORM OF SPECIFIC LEGACY.

I bequeath to the Trustees for the time being of the *Powys-land Museum and Library* my

[*describe the Objects of Antiquity, Works of Art, or Books, etc., intended to be bequeathed*]

to be held by them for the purposes of the said Institution, and upon the Trusts of the Indenture dated the 16th day of July, 1874, founding the same.

OBITUARY OF MEMBERS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

1869.

Jan. 29. Charles Thomas Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.

May 23. Edward Williams, Esq., Lloran House, Oswestry.

1870.

May 15. Major-General Charles Thomas Edward Hinde, late of Plas Madoc, Denbighshire.

Oct. 30. Rev John Edwards, M.A., Rector of Newtown; *Member of the Council.*

Nov. 16. Rev. Harry Longueville Jones, M.A., Editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis.*

He contributed an article to our third volume on "The Antiquities of Montgomeryshire."

1871.

Feb. 26. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Loton Park, Salop.

Mar. 3. Edward Evans, Esq. Thorneloe House, Worcester.

Mar. 24. Pryce Buckley Williames, Esq., Pennant; *Member of the Council.*

April 24. George Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.

June 21. William Pryce Yearsley, Esq., Welshpool.

July 23. Arthur James Johnes, Esq., Garthmyl.

Dec. 5. John Pryce Drew, Esq., Milford House, Newtown; *Member of the Council*

Dec. 12. Rev. Joseph Jones, R.C. Church, Welshpool.

1872.

April 28. Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice, Esq., Bodynfol.

Sept. 4. Rev. Robert John Harrison, M.A., Caerhowel.

1873.

Nov. 13. John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., Holmwood Park, Dorking.

He published in the *Herald and Genealogist* an elaborate review of the paper in the first vol. of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, entitled *The Feodal Barons of Powys*, and presented to the club 250 copies, which were issued with vol. ii, *Mont. Coll.*

1874.

April 10. Robert Devereux Harrison, Esq., Fronllwyd, Welshpool.

Nov. 25. R. H. Sturkey, Esq., Meifod.

1875.

Aug. 11. Edward Williams, Esq., of Neuadd feben, Talgarth.

Nov. 4. Thomas Bowen, Esq., Welshpool, *Honorary Treasurer* of the Club since its commencement in 1867.

1876.

Jan. 5. Mrs. Ann Warburton Owen, Glansevern

Feb. 10. Joseph Owen Jones, Esq., Fron-y-gog.

May 26. Thomas Taylor Griffith, Esq., Wrexham.

June 15. John Ralph, first Lord Harlech, Brogyntyn, Oswestry.

June 18. Rev. John Judge, Leighton Vicarage, Welshpool.

The POWYS-LAND CLUB exchange publications with the following Literary Societies, viz.,

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Royal Institution, Edinburgh.

The British Archæological Association, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 16, New Burlington Street.

The Cambrian Archæological Association, 37, Great Queen Street.

The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. Rev. J. Graves, Inisnag, Stoneyford, Kilkenny.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Royal Institution, Liverpool.

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society, University College, Gower Street, London.

The Surrey Archæological Society, 8, Danes' Inn, Strand, London.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society (Fairless Barber, Esq., F.S.A., Castlehill, Rastrick, near Brighouse.)

The Shropshire and North Wales Natural History Society (Henry Johnson, Esq., M.D., Shrewsbury.)

The Birmingham and Midland Institute (Edwin Smith, Esq., Secretary, Birmingham.)

The Berwickshire Naturalist Club (James Hardy, Esq., Old Cambus, Cocksburnspath.)

The Cymmrodorion Society of London (Rev. Robert Jones, B.A., All Saints' Vicarage, Rotherhithe).

Summary of the "Montgomeryshire Collections" issued by the Powys-land Club, since its commencement on 1st October, 1867.

	Date of payment of Annual Subscription in advance.	Date of Issue.	No. of Part.	No. of Volume.
1st Year	1st October, 1867	1st Oct., 1867...	I.	
		1st April, 1868...	II.	I.
2nd Year	1st October, 1868	1st Oct., 1868...	III.	
		Oct., 1868 ..	Supplement	
		1st April, 1869...	IV.	
3rd Year	1st October, 1869	1st Oct., 1869...	V.	II.
		Nov., 1869...	Supplement	
		1st April, 1870...	VI.	
4th Year	1st October, 1870	1st Oct., 1870...	VII.	III.
		Nov., 1870...	Supplement	
		1st April, 1871...	VIII.	
5th Year	1st October, 1871	1st Oct., 1871...	IX.	IV.
		Nov., 1871...	Supplement	
		1st April, 1872...	X.	
6th Year	1st October, 1872	1st Oct., 1872...	XI.	V.
		Nov., 1872...	Supplement	
		1st April, 1873...	XII.	
7th Year	1st October, 1873	1st Oct., 1873...	XIII.	VI.
		Nov., 1873...	Supplement	
		1st April, 1874...	XIV.	
8th Year	1st October, 1874	1st Oct., 1874...	XV.	VII.
		Dec., 1874...	Supplement	
		1st April, 1875...	XVI.	
9th Year	1st October, 1875	1st Oct., 1875...	XVII.	VIII.
		Dec., 1875...	Supplement	
		1st April, 1876...	XVIII.	
10th Year	1st October, 1876	1st Oct., 1876...	XIX.	IX.
		Dec., 1876...	Supplement	

The tenth year's subscription will cover the Part XX, to be issued on 1st April, 1877.

Complete sets, of which there are not more than Twenty remaining, can be supplied to New Members only, on payment of the back subscriptions.

There are a few odd Parts which can be sold at 10s. 6d. each.

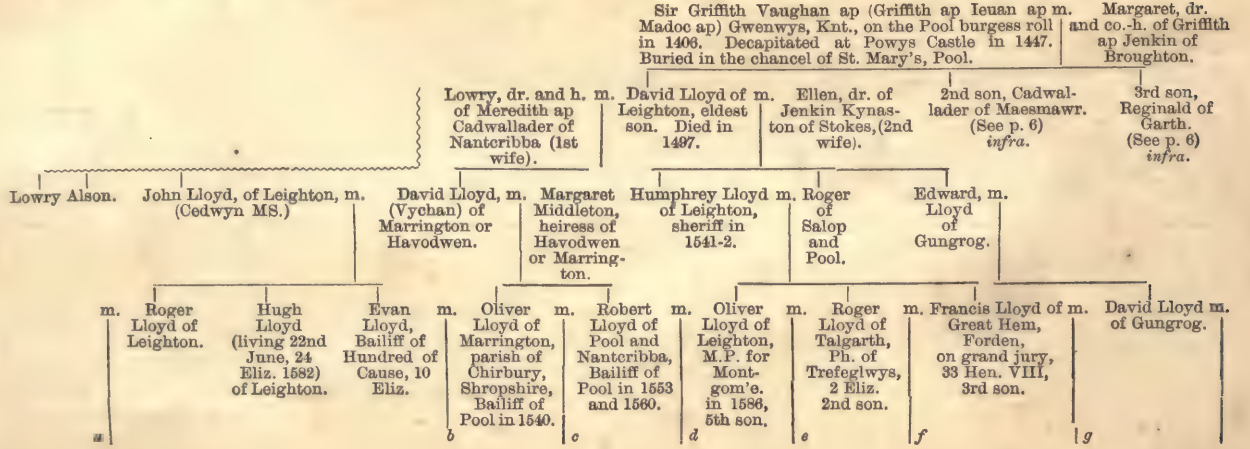
Fifty extra copies of Volumes viii and ix have been printed for sale, and also for Exchange for the Publications of Literary Societies, and other Books.

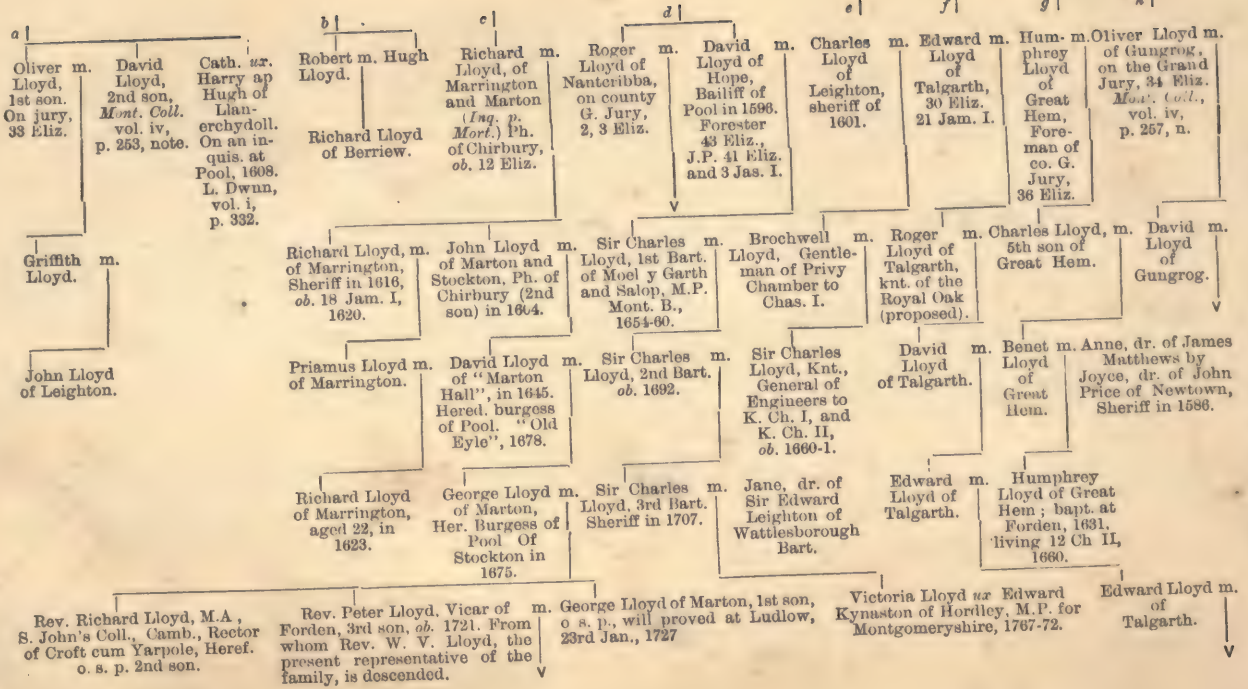
SHERIFFS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

(*Continued from* Vol. VI. p. 140.)

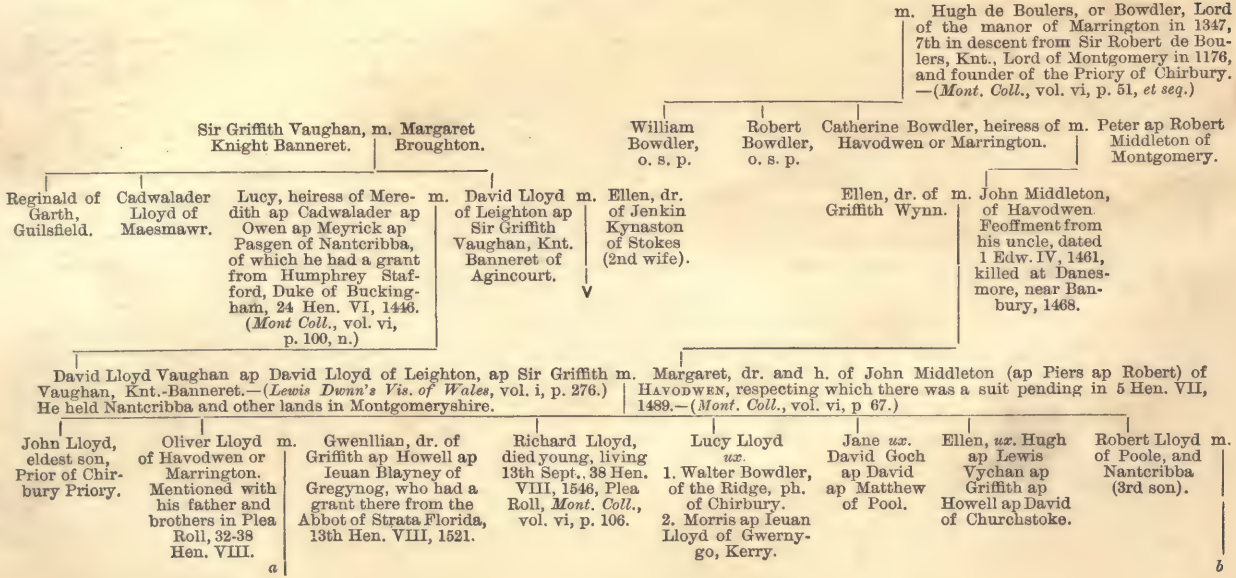
1616. RICHARD LLOYD OF MARRINGTON—(*continued*).

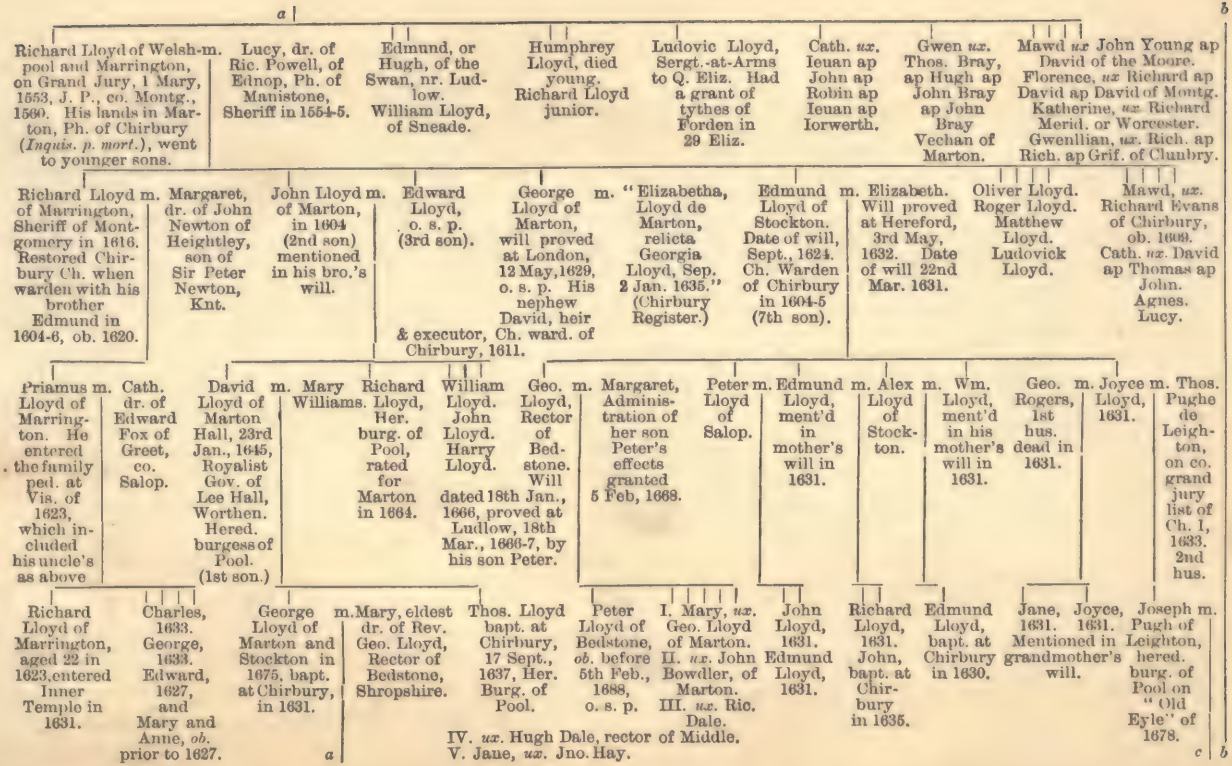
Descendants of Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight-Banneret of Agincourt, of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgithrog, King of Old Powys.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 208.

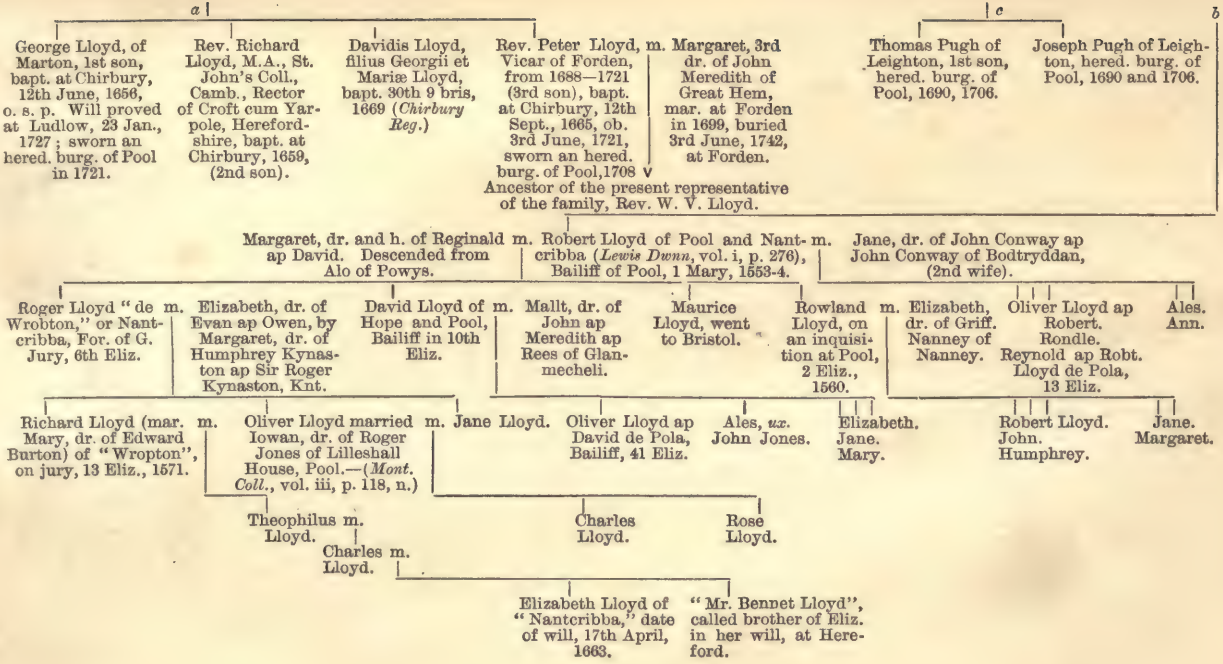

Sir Griffith Vaughan ap (Griffith ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap) Gwenwys, Knt., on the Pool burgess roll in 1406. Decapitated at Powys Castle in 1447. Buried in the chancel of St. Mary's, Pool.
m.
Margaret, dr. and co.-h. of Griffith ap Jenkin of Broughton.
Lowry, dr. and h. of Meredith ap Cadwallader of Nantcribba (1st wife).
m.
David Lloyd of Leighton, eldest son. Died in 1497.
m.
Ellen, dr. of Jenkin Kynaston of Stokes, (2nd wife).
2nd son, Cadwallader of Maesmawr. (See p. 6) infra.
3rd son, Reginald of Garth. (See p. 6) infra.
Lowry Alson.
John Lloyd, of Leighton, m. (Cedwyn MS.)
David Lloyd, (Vychan) of Marrington or Havodwen.
m.
Margaret Middleton, heiress of Havodwen or Marrington.
Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton, sheriff in 1541-2.
m.
Roger of Salop and Pool.
Edward, m. Lloyd of Gungrog.
m.
Roger Lloyd of Leighton.
Hugh Lloyd (living 22nd June, 24 Eliz. 1582) of Leighton.
Evan Lloyd, Bailiff of Hundred of Cause, 10 Eliz.
m.
Oliver Lloyd of Marrington, parish of Chirbury, Shropshire, Bailiff of Pool in 1540.
m.
Robert Lloyd of Pool and Nantcribba, Bailiff of Pool in 1553 and 1560.
m.
Oliver Lloyd of Leighton, M.P. for Montgom'e. in 1586, 5th son.
m.
Roger Lloyd of Talgarth, Ph. of Trefeglwys, 2 Eliz. 2nd son.
m.
Francis Lloyd of Great Hem, Forden, on grand jury, 33 Hen. VIII, 3rd son.
m.
David Lloyd of Gungrog.
m.
a
b
c
d
e
f
g

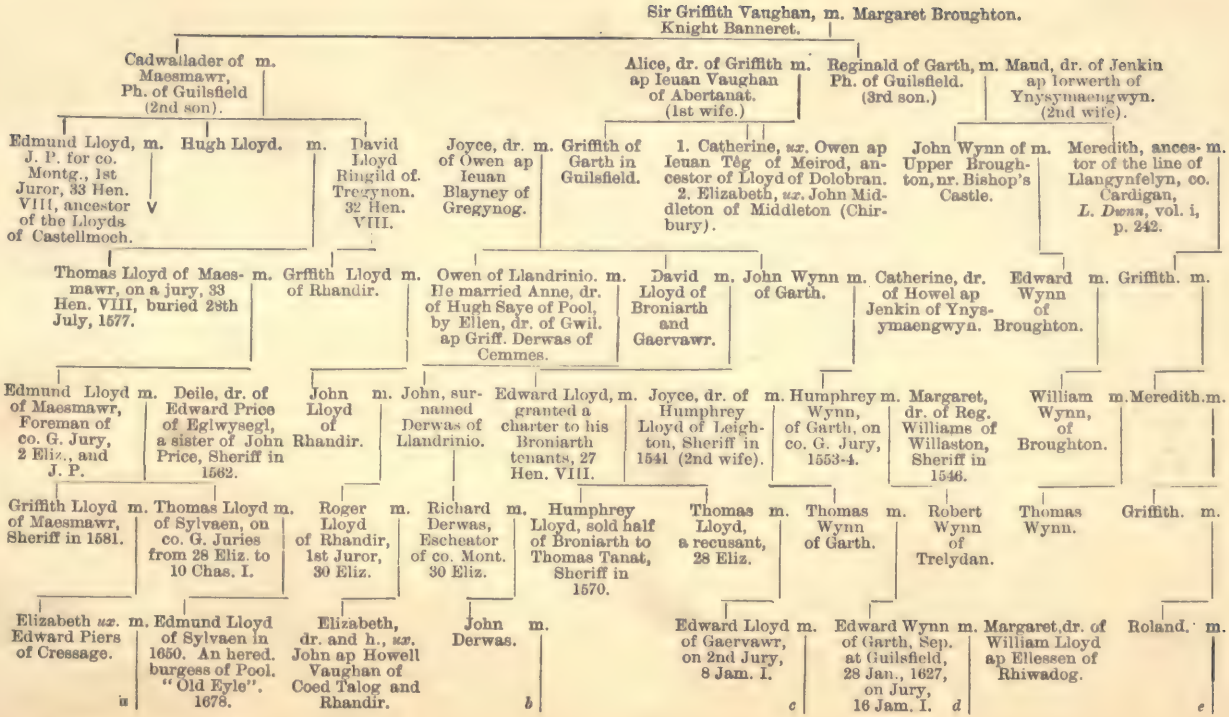

a
Oliver Lloyd, 1st son. On jury, 33 Eliz. m.
David Lloyd, 2nd son, Mont. Coll. vol. iv, p. 253, note.
Cath. ux. Harry ap Hugh of Llanerchydoll. On an inquis. at Pool, 1608. L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 332.
Griffith Lloyd. m.
John Lloyd of Leighton.
b
Robert m. Hugh Lloyd.
Richard Lloyd of Berriew.
c
Richard Lloyd, of Marrington and Marton (Inq. p. Mort.) Ph. of Chirbury, ob. 12 Eliz. m.
Richard Lloyd, of Marrington, Sheriff in 1616, ob. 18 Jam. I, 1620. m.
John Lloyd of Marton and Stockton, Ph. of Chirbury (2nd son) in 1604. m.
Priamus Lloyd of Marrington. m.
David Lloyd of "Marton Hall", in 1645. Hered. burgess of Pool. "Old Eyle", 1678. m.
Richard Lloyd of Marrington, aged 22, in 1623.
George Lloyd of Marton, Her. Burgess of Pool Of Stockton in 1675. m.
Rev. Richard Lloyd, M.A., S. John's Coll., Camb., Rector of Croft cum Yarpole, Heref. o. s. p. 2nd son.
Rev. Peter Lloyd, Vicar of Forden, 3rd son, ob. 1721. From whom Rev. W. V. Lloyd, the present representative of the family, is descended.
d
Roger Lloyd of Nanteribba, on county G. Jury, 2, 3 Eliz. m.
David Lloyd of Hope, Bailiff of Pool in 1596. Forester 43 Eliz., J.P. 41 Eliz. and 3 Jas. I. m.
Sir Charles Lloyd, 1st Bart. of Moel y Garth and Salop, M.P. Mont. B., 1654-60. m.
Sir Charles Lloyd, 2nd Bart. ob. 1692. m.
Sir Charles Lloyd, 3rd Bart. Sheriff in 1707. m.
George Lloyd of Marton, 1st son, o. s. p., will proved at Ludlow, 23rd Jan., 1727
e
Charles Lloyd of Leighton, sheriff of 1601. m.
Brochwell Lloyd, Gentleman of Privy Chamber to Chas. I. m.
Sir Charles Lloyd, Knt., General of Engineers to K. Ch. I, and K. Ch. II, ob. 1660-1.
Jane, dr. of Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough Bart.
Victoria Lloyd ux Edward Kynaston of Hordley, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, 1767-72.
f
Edward Lloyd of Talgarth, 30 Eliz. 21 Jam. I. m.
Roger Lloyd of Talgarth, knt. of the Royal Oak (proposed). m.
David Lloyd of Talgarth. m.
Edward Lloyd of Talgarth. m.
Edward Lloyd of Talgarth.
g
Humphrey Lloyd of Great Hem, Foreman of co. G. Jury, 36 Eliz. m.
Charles Lloyd, 5th son of Great Hem. m.
Benet Lloyd of Great Hem. m.
Humphrey Lloyd of Great Hem; bapt. at Forden, 1631, living 12 Ch II, 1660.
h
Oliver Lloyd of Gungrog, on the Grand Jury, 34 Eliz. Mont. Coll., vol. iv, p. 257, n. m.
David Lloyd of Gungrog. m.
Anne, dr. of James Matthews by Joyce, dr. of John Price of Newtown, Sheriff in 1586.

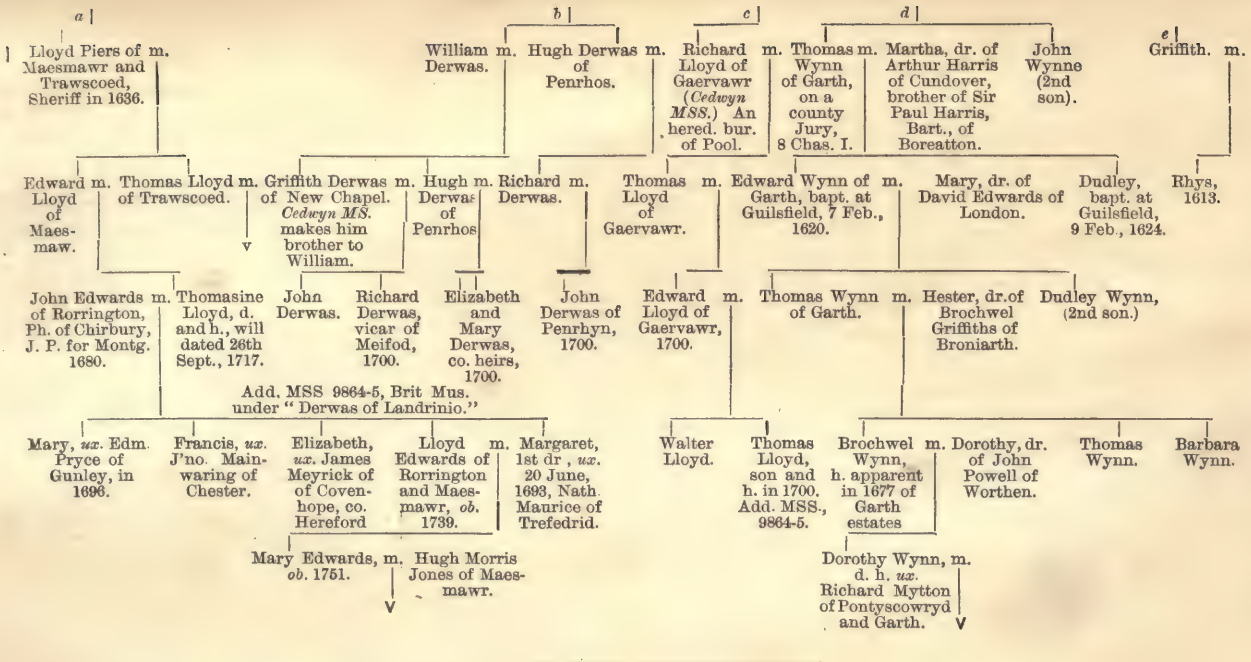
Descendants of David Lloyd (Vaughan) of Havodwen or Marrington, in the parish of Chirbury, Shropshire, to whom an ode was addressed by Owen ap Llewelyn Moel-y-Pantri (No. 164 at Peniarth).


m. Hugh de Boulers, or Bowdler, Lord of the manor of Marrington in 1347, 7th in descent from Sir Robert de Boulers, Knt., Lord of Montgomery in 1176, and founder of the Priory of Chirbury. —(Mont. Coll., vol. vi, p. 51, et seq.)
William Bowdler, o. s. p.
Robert Bowdler, o. s. p.
Catherine Bowdler, heiress of Havodwen or Marrington.
m. Peter ap Robert Middleton of Montgomery.
Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret.
m. Margaret Broughton.
Reginald of Garth, Guilsfield.
Cadwalader Lloyd of Maesmawr.
Lucy, heiress of Meredith ap Cadwalader ap Owen ap Meyrick ap Pasgen of Nantcribba, of which he had a grant from Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, 24 Hen. VI, 1446. (Mont Coll., vol. vi, p. 100, n.)
m. David Lloyd of Leighton ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knt. Banneret of Agincourt.
m. Ellen, dr. of Jenkin Kynaston of Stokes (2nd wife).
V
Ellen, dr. of Griffith Wynn.
m. John Middleton, of Havodwen Feoffment from his uncle, dated 1 Edw. IV, 1461, killed at Danesmore, near Banbury, 1468.
David Lloyd Vaughan ap David Lloyd of Leighton, ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knt.-Banneret.—(Lewis Dwnn's Vis. of Wales, vol. i, p. 276.) He held Nantcribba and other lands in Montgomeryshire.
m. Margaret, dr. and h. of John Middleton (ap Piers ap Robert) of Havodwen, respecting which there was a suit pending in 5 Hen. VII, 1489.—(Mont. Coll., vol. vi, p 67.)
John Lloyd, eldest son, Prior of Chirbury Priory.
Oliver Lloyd of Havodwen or Marrington. Mentioned with his father and brothers in Plea Roll, 32-38 Hen. VIII.
m. Gwenllian, dr. of Griffith ap Howell ap Ieuan Blayney of Gregynog, who had a grant there from the Abbot of Strata Florida, 13th Hen. VIII, 1521.
a
Richard Lloyd, died young, living 13th Sept., 38 Hen. VIII, 1546, Plea Roll, Mont. Coll., vol. vi, p. 106.
Lucy Lloyd ux. 1. Walter Bowdler, of the Ridge, ph. of Chirbury. 2. Morris ap Ieuan Lloyd of Gwernygo, Kerry.
Jane ux. David Goch ap David ap Matthew of Pool.
Ellen, ux. Hugh ap Lewis Vychan ap Griffith ap Howell ap David of Churchstoke.
Robert Lloyd of Poole, and Nantcribba (3rd son).
m.
b


a
b
Richard Lloyd of Welshpool and Marrington, on Grand Jury, 1 Mary, 1553, J. P., co. Montg., 1560. His lands in Marton, Ph. of Chirbury (*Inquis. p. mort.*), went to younger sons.
Lucy, dr. of Ric. Powell, of Ednop, Ph. of Manistone, Sheriff in 1554-5.
Edmund, or Hugh, of the Swan, nr. Ludlow. William Lloyd, of Sneade.
Humphrey Lloyd, died young. Richard Lloyd junior.
Ludovic Lloyd, Sergt.-at-Arms to Q. Eliz. Had a grant of tythes of Forden in 29 Eliz.
Cath. *ux.* Ieuan ap John ap Robin ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth.
Gwen *ux.* Thos. Bray, ap Hugh ap John Bray ap John Bray Vechan of Marton.
Mawd *ux* John Young ap David of the Moore. Florence, *ux* Richard ap David ap David of Montg. Katherine, *ux.* Richard Merid, or Worcester. Gwenllian, *ux.* Rich. ap Rich. ap Grif. of Clunbry.
Richard Lloyd m. of Marrington, Sheriff of Montgomery in 1616. Restored Chirbury Ch. when warden with his brother Edmund in 1604-6, ob. 1620.
Margaret, dr. of John Newton of Heightley, son of Sir Peter Newton, Knt.
John Lloyd of Marton, in 1604 (2nd son) mentioned in his bro.'s will.
m.
Edward Lloyd, o. s. p. (3rd son).
& executor, Ch. ward. of Chirbury, 1611.
George Lloyd of Marton, will proved at London, 12 May, 1629, o. s. p. His nephew David, heir
m. "Elizabetha, Lloyd de Marton, relicta Georgia Lloyd, Sep. 2 Jan. 1635." (Chirbury Register.)
Edmund Lloyd of Stockton. Date of will, Sept., 1624. Ch. Warden of Chirbury in 1604-5 (7th son).
m. Elizabeth. Will proved at Hereford, 3rd May, 1632. Date of will 22nd Mar. 1631.
Oliver Lloyd. Roger Lloyd. Matthew Lloyd. Ludovick Lloyd.
Mawd, *ux.* Richard Evans of Chirbury, ob. 1669. Cath. *ux.* David ap Thomas ap John. Agnes. Lucy.
Priamus m. Lloyd of Marrington. He entered the family ped. at Vis. of 1623, which included his uncle's as above
Cath. dr. of Edward Fox of Greet, co. Salop.
David Lloyd of Marton Hall, 23rd Jan., 1645, Royalist Gov. of Lee Hall, Worthen. Hered. burgess of Pool. (1st son.)
m. Mary Williams.
Richard Lloyd, Her. burg. of Pool, rated for Marton in 1664.
William Lloyd. John Lloyd. Harry Lloyd.
dated 18th Jan., 1666, proved at Ludlow, 18th Mar., 1666-7, by his son Peter.
Geo. Lloyd, Rector of Bedstone. Will
m. Margaret, Administration of her son Peter's effects granted 5 Feb, 1668.
Peter Lloyd of Salop.
m. Edmund Lloyd, ment'd in mother's will in 1631.
m. Alex Lloyd of Stockton.
m. Wm. Lloyd, ment'd in his mother's will in 1631.
Geo. Rogers, 1st hus. dead in 1631.
m. Joyce Lloyd, 1631.
m. Thos. Pughe de Leighton, on co. grand jury list of Ch. I, 1633. 2nd hus.
Richard Lloyd of Marrington, aged 22 in 1623, entered Inner Temple in 1631.
Charles, 1633. George, 1633. Edward, 1627, and Mary and Anne, *ob.* prior to 1627.
George Lloyd of Marton and Stockton in 1675, bapt. at Chirbury, in 1631.
m. Mary, eldest dr. of Rev. Geo. Lloyd, Rector of Bedstone, Shropshire.
Thos. Lloyd bapt. at Chirbury, 17 Sept., 1637, Her. Burg. of Pool.
Peter Lloyd of Bedstone, *ob.* before 5th Feb., 1688, o. s. p.
I. Mary, *ux.* Geo. Lloyd of Marton. II. *ux.* John Bowdler, of Marton. III. *ux.* Ric. Dale.
John Lloyd, 1631. Edmund Lloyd, 1631.
Richard Lloyd, 1631. John, bapt. at Chirbury in 1635.
Edmund Lloyd, bapt. at Chirbury in 1630.
Jane, 1631. Mentioned in grandmother's will.
Joyce, 1631.
Joseph m. Pugh of Leighton, hered. burg. of Pool on "Old Eyle" of 1678.
IV. *ux.* Hugh Dale, rector of Middle.
V. Jane, *ux.* Jno. Hay.
a
c
b

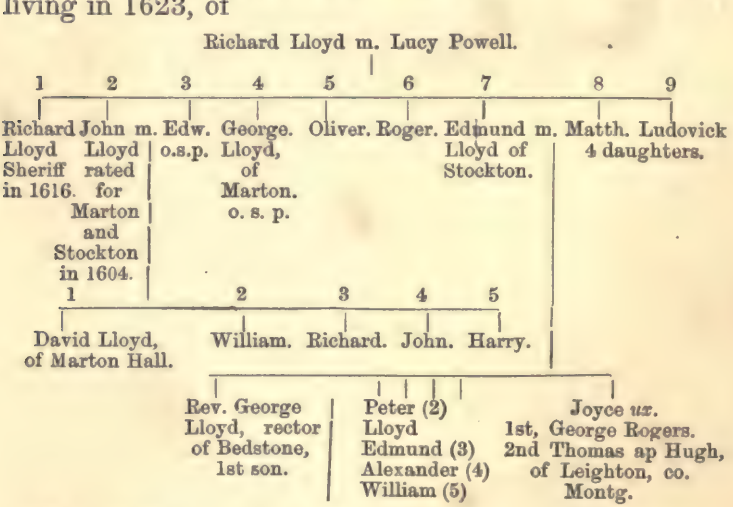

a
George Lloyd, of Marton, 1st son, bapt. at Chirbury, 12th June, 1656, o. s. p. Will proved at Ludlow, 23 Jan., 1727; sworn an hered. burg. of Pool in 1721.
Rev. Richard Lloyd, M.A., St. John's Coll., Camb., Rector of Croft cum Yarpole, Herefordshire, bapt. at Chirbury, 1659, (2nd son).
Davidis Lloyd, filius Georgii et Mariæ Lloyd, bapt. 30th 9 bris, 1669 (Chirbury Reg.)
Rev. Peter Lloyd, Vicar of Forden, from 1688—1721 (3rd son), bapt. at Chirbury, 12th Sept., 1665, ob. 3rd June, 1721, sworn an hered. burg. of Pool, 1708
m. Margaret, 3rd dr. of John Meredith of Great Hem, mar. at Forden in 1699, buried 3rd June, 1742, at Forden.
Ancestor of the present representative of the family, Rev. W. V. Lloyd.
c
Thomas Pugh of Leighton, 1st son, hered. burg. of Pool, 1690, 1706.
Joseph Pugh of Leighton, hered. burg. of Pool, 1690 and 1706.
b
Margaret, dr. and h. of Reginald ap David. Descended from Alo of Powys.
m. Robert Lloyd of Pool and Nantcribba (Lewis Dwnn, vol. i, p. 276), Bailiff of Pool, 1 Mary, 1553-4.
m. Jane, dr. of John Conway ap John Conway of Bodtryddan, (2nd wife).
Roger Lloyd "de Wrobton," or Nantcribba, For. of G. Jury, 6th Eliz.
m. Elizabeth, dr. of Evan ap Owen, by Margaret, dr. of Humphrey Kynaston ap Sir Roger Kynaston, Knt.
David Lloyd of Hope and Pool, Bailiff in 10th Eliz.
m. Mallt, dr. of John ap Meredith ap Rees of Glanmecheli.
Maurice Lloyd, went to Bristol.
Rowland Lloyd, on an inquisition at Pool, 2 Eliz., 1560.
m. Elizabeth, dr. of Griff. Nanney of Nanney.
Oliver Lloyd ap Robert. Rondle. Reynold ap Robt. Lloyd de Pola, 13 Eliz.
Ales. Ann.
Richard Lloyd (mar. Mary, dr. of Edward Burton) of "Wropton", on jury, 13 Eliz., 1571.
m. Oliver Lloyd married Iowan, dr. of Roger Jones of Lilleshall House, Pool.—(Mont. Coll., vol. iii, p. 118, n.)
m. Jane Lloyd.
Oliver Lloyd ap David de Pola, Bailiff, 41 Eliz.
Ales, ux. John Jones.
Elizabeth. Jane. Mary.
Robert Lloyd. John. Humphrey.
Jane. Margaret.
Theophilus Lloyd.
m. Charles Lloyd.
Charles Lloyd.
Rose Lloyd.
Elizabeth Lloyd of "Nantcribba," date of will, 17th April, 1663.
"Mr. Bennet Lloyd", called brother of Eliz. in her will, at Hereford.


Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret. m. Margaret Broughton.
Cadwallader of Maesmawr, Ph. of Guilsfield (2nd son). m.
Alice, dr. of Griffith ap Ieuan Vaughan of Abertanat. (1st wife.) m.
Reginald of Garth, Ph. of Guilsfield. (3rd son.) m.
Maud, dr. of Jenkin ap Iorwerth of Ynysymaengwyn. (2nd wife).
Edmund Lloyd, J. P. for co. Montg., 1st Juror, 33 Hen. VIII, ancestor of the Lloyds of Castellmoch. m.
Hugh Lloyd. m.
David Lloyd Ringild of. Tregynon. 32 Hen. VIII.
Joyce, dr. of Owen ap Ieuan Blayney of Gregynog. m.
Griffith of Garth in Guilsfield.
1. Catherine, ux. Owen ap Ieuan Têg of Meirod, ancestor of Lloyd of Dolobran. 2. Elizabeth, ux. John Middleton of Middleton (Chirbury).
John Wynn of Upper Broughton, nr. Bishop's Castle. m.
Meredith, ancestor of the line of Llangynfelyn, co. Cardigan, L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 242. m.
Thomas Lloyd of Maesmawr, on a jury, 33 Hen. VIII, buried 28th July, 1577. m.
Griffith Lloyd of Rhandir. m.
Owen of Llandrinio. He married Anne, dr. of Hugh Saye of Pool, by Ellen, dr. of Gwil. ap Griff. Derwas of Cemmes. m.
David Lloyd of Broniarth and Gaervawr. m.
John Wynn of Garth. m.
Catherine, dr. of Howel ap Jenkin of Ynysymaengwyn.
Edward Wynn of Broughton. m.
Griffith. m.
Edmund Lloyd of Maesmawr, Foreman of co. G. Jury, 2 Eliz., and J. P. m.
Deile, dr. of Edward Price of Eglwysegl, a sister of John Price, Sheriff in 1562.
John Lloyd of Rhandir. m.
John, surnamed Derwas of Llandrinio. m.
Edward Lloyd, granted a charter to his Broniarth tenants, 27 Hen. VIII. m.
Joyce, dr. of Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton, Sheriff in 1541 (2nd wife). m.
Humphrey Wynn, of Garth, on co. G. Jury, 1553-4. m.
Margaret, dr. of Reg. Williams of Willaston, Sheriff in 1546.
William Wynn, of Broughton. m.
Meredith. m.
Griffith Lloyd of Maesmawr, Sheriff in 1581. m.
Thomas Lloyd of Sylvaen, on co. G. Juries from 28 Eliz. to 10 Chas. I. m.
Roger Lloyd of Rhandir, 1st Juror, 30 Eliz. m.
Richard Derwas, Escheator of co. Mont. 30 Eliz. m.
Humphrey Lloyd, sold half of Broniarth to Thomas Tanat, Sheriff in 1570.
Thomas Lloyd, a recusant, 28 Eliz. m.
Thomas Wynn of Garth. m.
Robert Wynn of Trelydan.
Thomas Wynn.
Griffith. m.
Elizabeth ux. Edward Piers of Cressage. a
Edmund Lloyd of Sylvaen in 1650. An hered. burgess of Pool. "Old Eyle". 1678.
Elizabeth, dr. and h., ux. John ap Howell Vaughan of Coed Talog and Rhandir.
John Derwas. b
Edward Lloyd of Gaervawr, on 2nd Jury, 8 Jam. I. m. c
Edward Wynn of Garth, Sep. at Guilsfield, 28 Jan., 1627, on Jury, 16 Jam. I. m. d
Margaret, dr. of William Lloyd ap Ellessen of Rhiwadog.
Roland. m. e


a
b
c
d
e
Lloyd Piers of Maesmawr and Trawscoed, Sheriff in 1636. m.
William Derwas. m.
Hugh Derwas of Penrhos. m.
Richard Lloyd of Gaervawr (*Cedwyn MSS.*) An hered. bur. of Pool. m.
Thomas Wynn of Garth, on a county Jury, 8 Chas. I. m.
Martha, dr. of Arthur Harris of Cundover, brother of Sir Paul Harris, Bart., of Boreatton.
John Wynne (2nd son).
Griffith. m.
Edward Lloyd of Maesmaw. m.
Thomas Lloyd of Trawscoed. m.
Griffith Derwas of New Chapel. *Cedwyn MS.* makes him brother to William. m.
Hugh Derwas of Penrhos m.
Richard Derwas. m.
Thomas Lloyd of Gaervawr. m.
Edward Wynn of Garth, bapt. at Guilsfield, 7 Feb., 1620. m.
Mary, dr. of David Edwards of London.
Dudley, bapt. at Guilsfield, 9 Feb., 1624.
Rhys, 1613.
v
John Edwards of Rorrington, Ph. of Chirbury, J. P. for Montg. 1680. m.
Thomasine Lloyd, d. and h., will dated 26th Sept., 1717.
John Derwas.
Richard Derwas, vicar of Meifod, 1700.
Elizabeth and Mary Derwas, co. heirs, 1700.
John Derwas of Penrhyn, 1700.
Edward Lloyd of Gaervawr, 1700. m.
Thomas Wynn of Garth. m.
Hester, dr. of Brochwel Griffiths of Broniarth.
Dudley Wynn, (2nd son.)
Add. MSS 9864-5, Brit Mus. under "Derwas of Landrinio."
Mary, *ux.* Edm. Pryce of Gunley, in 1696.
Francis, *ux.* J'no. Mainwaring of Chester.
Elizabeth, *ux.* James Meyrick of Covenhope, co. Hereford
Lloyd Edwards of Rorrington and Maesmawr, *ob.* 1739. m.
Margaret, 1st dr., *ux.* 20 June, 1693, Nath. Maurice of Trefedrid.
Walter Lloyd.
Thomas Lloyd, son and h. in 1700. Add. MSS., 9864-5.
Brochwel Wynn, h. apparent in 1677 of Garth estates m.
Dorothy, dr. of John Powell of Worthen.
Thomas Wynn.
Barbara Wynn.
Mary Edwards, *ob.* 1751. m.
Hugh Morris Jones of Maesmawr.
v
Dorothy Wynn, d. h. *ux.* Richard Mytton of Pontyscowryd and Garth. v

Supplemental.

Since the foregoing was published it has been ascertained, on examination of the will of George Lloyd, of Marton, fourth son of Richard Lloyd, of Marrington, and Lucy Powell of Ednop, that David Lloyd, of Marton Hall, Governor of the Royalist garrison of Lee Hall, in the parish of Worthen, in 1645 (see *Mont. Coll.* vol. vi, p. 131), although the heir and executor of this George Lloyd, was not his son but his nephew, "my brother John's sonn." This will dated 1627, and proved by the above David Lloyd in 1629, being of some genealogical interest, has been given below with *inquisitiones post-mortem* and other memorials of our sheriff's family. These, supplementing the visitations of Shropshire for 1584 and 1623, give the following male descendants, living in 1623, of



This will shows that the evidences of reputed copies of the Herald's visitations in the Brit. Museum must be received with caution. The Harl. MS., 1396, said to be a copy of the Salop visitation of 1623, "grounded upon that of 1584," brackets John and Edward as S.P., instead of Edward and George.

Accounts rendered 23 March, 2 James I, 1604-5, of "Richard Lloyd, Esquier, dwelling at Mariton," and of "Edmond Lloyd, gent." of Stockton, church wardens of the parish of Chirbury," wherein is particularly noted the services donne for repairation and beautiefyinge the churche the same yeare by ye deutiefull care of the Church Wardens.[1]

	£	*s.*	*d.*
High Constables.—*Imprimis* defrayde to the constables for the releef of maymed soldiers, prisoners, and other uses quarterly, x*s.* iiij*d.*, wch some amounteth in the whole year to			
Archdeacon and Presentm'ts.—*Item* for presentementes in the Visitacon for dayes given, for the repairing of certaine graves wch the former Church Wardens had omitted, the clapper of a bell broken, the phonte stone wanting and the Archdeacons drinking	0	3	4
Certificate.—*Item* for certifieing the Register of marriage, christonehinge, and burialls 12*d.*, and for parchment to write the same, 3*d.*	0	0	xv.
Mason.—*Item* for the paving of 8t. graves and amending of other places, for lyme a load brick xii*d.*, for a load of sande, for carriage, horse hiere, the setting up of a new phonte and workmanship to Humphrey the mason, the xxiiij of May, the yeare above said	0	14	0
Bell Clapp.—*Item* paid to George Dixon for mending the clapper of one of the bells			
The Kinge Holy.—*Item* paid to these bell ringers * * August, being the Kinges holy day. George Dixon, John Griffiths, * ap Robert, Robert Tomson, Geo. ap Olyver, William ap William, David Bray, John Gregorie, John Rynion ...			
* * the joyner for a chest for * * the cover having a Division in the * * and the chest partition in the same * the one end bearing three lockes wh. is for the keepinge of the Register book for marriage, christoning, and buriall according to the Canon, the other end is for the church bookes, to keep bread and wine and other stuff of the church, having one locke, and for the poore man's box	0	28	6
Item to John the Painter for dusting and wash-			

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 117, note.

ing the church white all over, for russetting the same together with the pillers above a man's height rounde about, for colloring in wood collor the partitions that incase the upper endes of the sowth and north iles from the rest of the churche and likewise M'res. Hopton's[1] seate: for writing the tenn commandements and bewtiefieing the house of God all over with many sweete, Godly, and comfortable sentences out of SCRIPTURE for de'ting of pulpit and phonte stone, and for sett up the Kinge Ma'tie armes and the painting the frame, the gilding of the Corone, etc. 5 0 0

Item to Olyver Saye, carpenter, for seven formes, six of them being fower yardes long, the other that is placed by the Communion table, seven foote long at receaving tymes to serve communicantes and the rest of the yeare to serve the parishioners for seats 0 6 8

Item to Roger the Tyler for tyling of the Churche, 33*s.* 4*d.* For half thousande of tyle, 3*s.* 8*d.* For carriage of them and *pour le vin au garçon*, 6*s.* 6*d.* For lyme, 2*s.* To a poore wenche for gathering mosse, 2*s.* ... ... 0 xlvij vj

BOOKES.—*Item* for a newe Communion booke at Ludlowe, the xiith day of November when bookes were scante and dere by reason of the plague[2] that was in Shrewsbury and other places, 10*s.* For the booke of newe Canons at the same tyme, 2*s.* For carieing back the first wh was , and the fetchinge of the other booke, 16*d.* ... ... xiij iiij

CONSANGUINITY.—*Item* for the Table of Consanguinity teachinge what degrees maye be united in the holy state of Matrimony, iiij*d.* ... ...

A BOOKE TO REGISTER PREACHERS.—*Item*, a paper booke to register the names of preachers, being strangers, upon the sight of their Licenses ...

FOX HEAD.—*Item* for a fox head wc'h Edmond Robnet kylled and brought to the Churche according to the statute in that case provided, 12*d.* ... 0 0 xij

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[1] Dorothy, wife of William Hopton, of the Priory, Chirbury, grandson of Edward Hopton, to whom the site of the Priory was granted 37 Hen. viii. "Dorothea Hopton, wife of William Hopton, of Chirbury, *sepult.* 18 Dec., 1630." (*Chirbury Register*).

[1] See *ante*, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 119, note 2.

For Bread and Wine.—*Item*—Bread to serve the whole yeare.

For wine the whole yeare before Easter, 3*s.* 10*d.*

For an earthen bottle covered with wicker, 6*d.*

For wine against Easter the xxij of Marche, for five quarters after 8*d.* a quart, 3*s.* 4*d.*

The xxixth of Marche, for tenn quartes of wine, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Imprimis the xith of October, for my jorney to Ludlowe, and from thence to Whitborne to the Lord Bishop of Hereford (newely being come from parliament) to receave his directions for the repairing of the Churche, the new canons, then being not printed, three daies going and comying, 6*s.* 8*d.* For my charges the xiith and xiiith of November being then warned by the parator to appe'r before the Chancellor to receive direction for repairing of the Churche and other services of the Parish, 4*s.* 6*d.*

At Ludlowe likewise the xth, xith, and xiith of January, 1604, being the first court that all the Churche Wardens did present the defalts of the Churche, 6*s.* The presentemente copie, day given, and contynewance, 10*d.*

For Edmond Lloyd twoe jorneyes to present and other services for the parishe, being the first tyme warned and the secone time cited, 10*s.* 4*d.* xxviij iiij

Dog Keper and Whipp.—*Item* for a bell and cordes, to kepe the dogge out of the Churche in the times of Divine service and preachinge. And to a poore boy that kepte the doore, 2*s.* ... 0 ij 0

Jane Mynton.—*Item* to a poore old woman that sweepeth, maketh cleane the Churche, and getherеth rushes and flowers for pewes and keelinges 0 0 vj

Suma totalis £xxvj. xiis. iij*d*".

The following appears in the Ch. Wardens accounts of William Spoake, A.D. 1605-6.

"*Item* of Edmond Lloyd, gent,[1] of arreges for lownes due to be levied by him the last yeare, he beinge Churche Warden". ... ... 0 vi vij

[1] Edmond Lloyd, of Stockton, entered at the Herald's visitations for the county of Salop in 1584 and 1623, as the 7th son of Richard Lloyd, of Marrington, and Lucy Powell, of Ednop, served again as churchwarden in 1613. His will, now at Somerset

Inquisitio post mortem of Richard Lloyd, lord of the manor of Marrington, and a freeholder in Marton and Chirbury, all in the parish of Chirbury, Shropshire, who died 25th October, 12 Eliz., 1570 ; extracted from vol. xiii, p. 8, of *Wards and Liveries*, 12, 13, 14 Eliz., at the Record Office, Fetter Lane, London.

Salop. Inquisitio indentata capta apud villam Salop Anno regni Elizabeth Dei Gra Angli ffranc et Hibie Regina fidei defensor, etc., decimo tertio Coram Thoma Poyner, John Hoorde, George Leigh, Armigeri et Rico Prince gen'os feoder. dic'o Dne Regine com p'dto virtuti b'evis dti Regine de comiss. in natura b'ris Dne Regine de diem clausit extremi ad inquirend post mortem Rici Lloid nup' de MARITON gen'osi[1] eisdem Thome, Johi, Georgio, et Rico Prince direct et hinc Inquisitio annex p' sacrm, etc. Qui dicunt sup' sacr'm su'm p' ctum qd p'dtus Ricus Lloid in dta comiss. noiatus fuit seitus in Dom'co suo et de feodo die quo obiit de et in man'o, villat. seu hamelatt de Maryton tunc pertinento p'ochia de CHIRBURIE in com. pdto Ac de et in quatuor. mesuagers uno molendino aquatico, quadragint acrs terr centum acrs prati centum et sexaginta acrs pastur sexaginta acrs bosci et centum acrs jampn et bruer cum ptm in MARITON in com p'd. Acs de et in tres cotagiis com ptm in CHIRBURIE in com p'dto Ac de et in viginti acrs terr quatuor acrs p'ti et decem acrs pastur cum ptm in CHIRBURIE p'dict in com p'dict nup' terr Edwardi Herbert armiger[2] ac quondam p'cell possessio'm nup nup Comitis Marchie. Ac de et in duobs mesuagiis quadragint acrs terr decem acrs prati et viginti acrs pastur cum p'tm in MARTON in d'ta pochia de CHYRBURIE in com p'dti. Et sic unde seitus existen de tali statu obiit inde seitus. ET dicunt etiam Juratores p'dict sup' sacrm suum p'tm quod p'd maner villat

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House (No. 72), is dated in September, 1624. The will of his "widow", Elizabeth Lloyd, of Stockton, dated 22 March, 1631, and proved 3rd May, 1632, by her eldest son and executor, the Rev. George Lloyd, rector of Bedstone, is at Hereford.

[1] The Commissioners in the above style him "generosus". That it ought to have been "armiger" is shown by his own signature, "Richard Lloyd, ar.", in the year 1564, to the "anciente tythe customes" of the parish of Chirbury; and from the fact that he was not only a J.P. for Montgomeryshire, but the eldest son in succession from the eldest son of a knight.

[2] Edward Herbert, of Montgomery Castle, had a grant, 7 Edw. VI, 1553, of the hundred of Chirbury. He was sheriff in 1557.

terr hamelett de MARITON p'diet ac p'diet messuagea terr. tenta et cet'a p'missa cum ptm in MARITON p'dta tenent'r tempore mortes p̄'dti Rici Lloid in dcto comiss noiatus tenebant de Dce D'na nunc regina ut de Com sue marchie per servicium militar. et valent p'ann omnibs exitibs ult repris viginti libr. ET quod p'dta cotagia cum p'tm in Chirburie p'dict tenentur de p'dto Edwardo Harbart armig. sed p' quo servicia Jur p'dict penitus ignorant. Et valent p ann in omnibs exitibs ult repris decem solid. Et qd p'dict viginti acr terr quatuor acrs prati et decem acr pastur cum ptm in Chirburie p'dict qui nup fuerunt p'di Edwardi Harbart ac quondam p'cell possessiom dic nup' Comitis Marchie. Tenent'r et temporo mortis p'dti Rici Lloid tenebant de dca dna nunc Regina in capite p' servicium militar. Et valent p' ann in omnibs exitibs ultr repris tres libr. Et qd. p'da tenta cum ptm in MARTON p'dict tenent'r de Thoma Scryven Armig'[1] ut de man'eo suo de MARTON in com p'dict sed p'qua servicia Jur. p'dict penitus ignorant Et valent p ann in omnibs exitbs ultra repris quatuor libr.

Et qd p'dtus Ricus Lloid obiit vicesimo quinto die Octobris anno regni dte Dne Regine duodecimo. Et qd Ricus Lloid est filius et heres p'pinquior p'dti Rici Lloid in dta comiss. noiat et est infra etatem viginti unius annos temporo capcois hujus Inquisiciois Sclt etatis viginti annos et undecim mensm ac non amplius sedm computaciom viginti octo dies ad quemlbt mensem. Et dicunt etiam Juratores predict sup' sacrm suum ptm qd p'dtus Ricus Lloid in dca comiss noiat die quo obiit non fuit seitus in Domco suo ut de feodo nec aut quovis modo de aut in aliquibs * sue plur man'os, vill. villatt hamelatt, tres, tentes, seu hereditimentes in com p'dto.

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[1] Thomas Scriven was of Frodesley, and a joint lord of the manor of Marton. The Henauds or Henalds, lords of Frodesley in 1230, were also lords of Marton as early as 1240 (Eyton's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 81). In the *Nomina villarum* of 1316, John Honaud was enrolled lord of Frodesley (*Ib.* vol. vi, pp. 292-4). In the same, John de Henaud, Regis de Mathehurst, and Simon de Henaud, were enrolled as *joint* lords of Marton (*Ib.* vol. xi, p. 83). A portion of this divided seigneural right devolved upon the family of Scriven, subsequently of Frodesley, by the marriage of John Scriven, bailiff of Salop in 1402-6, with Joanna, heiress of John Henald; and of Reginald Scriven, living in 1389, with the heiress of Simon Henald above. The Lloyds of Marton held the remaining, or some portion, of the seigneural rights over, besides freehold lands and subsequent purchases from the Scriven family in Marton; rights enjoyed to this day by a representative of the family.

Et qd Lucia[1] Lloid vidue nup ux p'dti Rici Lloid pris a tempore mortis ejusdem Rici hucusq occupant p'dict maner, villat, seu hamlett, terr, tenta et cet'a p'missa cum p'tm ac exit et psicua uide pcepit et h'uit sed quo titulo Jur. p'dict penitus ignorant Quamquidem maner, villat seu hamlett, terr. tent ac ceter p'missa cum p'tm nos profat Thomas Poyner, Johes Hoorde, Georgius Leigh et Ricus Prince comiss sup'r noiat in manis dci due Regine nunc cap et seit secu'm put in dca comiss nob' p'cipet. In cujus Rei testimonium etc".

Inquisitio post mortem of Richard Lloyd esquire, lord of the manor of Marrington, sheriff in 1616, who died 1st September 18th James I, 1620. (*Wards and liveries* Trin. Pasch. Term, 21 James I. Bundle No. 13, p. 36. Record Office, London.)

"Inquisicio indentata capta apud Worthyn in Com. Salop p'dto tricesimo die Aprilis anno regni dni Jacobi dei gra Angl. FFranc, et Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris vicesimo primo et Scotia quinquagesimo sexto Coram Thoma Corbett ar Escator dci dni regis com. p'dict virtuti officii sui p sacrm etc. Qui dicunt sup sacrm suum qd Ricus Lloyd nup de Marrington in com p'dict Ar. defunct fuit seit die quo obiit in domico suo ut de feodo et in man'o villat sue hamlett de Marrington als Marriton in com pdtm in poch de Chirbury in dco com Salop" (His manorial and freehold lands in Chirbury are described as in his father's *inquis. post mort.;* but all mention or description of the Marton lands, which had passed to his next brother, are omitted) "existens de tali statio suo obiit inde seitus Sclt primo die Septembris anno regni dci dni Regis nunc Angl. etc., decimo octavo Et quod Priamus Lloyd[2] gen est filius et p'heres dci Rici Lloyd et fuit etatis tempore mortis p'dti Ricus Lloyd trigenta annos et amplius Et qd maner etc., tenent'r et temp mortis Rici Lloyd tenebant de dco dmo Rege nunc ut de Com suo Marchie per servicium militare et non in capite sed p' quam partem feodi militis Jur. pred. penitus ignorant Et valent p

[1] Lucy, daughter of Richard Powell, of Ednop, sergeant-at-arms (*unum valecte gardi nri*) to King Henry VIII, and sheriff in 1554, who by an error of the transcriber of Lewis Dwnn's Visitation of Wales (under "The Havodwen", vol. i, p. 317), there appears as the wife of her son Richard the sheriff.

[2] Priamus, the only son of Richard Lloyd, the sheriff, entered and signed the Marrington pedigree at the herald's visitation of Shropshire in 1623, when he received a confirmation of the family arms, with seven quarterings. See *Shropshire Arms and Lineages*, p. 44, by Rev. F. W. Kittermaster.

ann in omnibs exit ultra repris quatuor libr Et qd p'dict Priamus Lloyd exit reddit et p' fic sum et singulors p'missors a tempore mortis dci Rici Lloyd usque diem capciois hujus inquisicionis huit p'cepit et recepit * * * In cujus rei test".

Will of George Lloyd of Marton, in the parish of Chirbury, dated 10th August, 1627. He was entered at the herald's visitations for Shropshire in 1584 and 1623, as the fourth son of Richard Lloyd of Marrington and Lucy Powell of Ednop.

"Extracted from the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, as from the original in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

1627.

In the name of God, Amen. The tenth daie of August, I, George Lloyd of Marten, in the Parish of Churbury and Dioces of Hereford, being whole in body and of perfect and sound memory, doe with myne owne hand write this my last will and Testament in manner and forme following:—First, I commend my Soule into the hands of God the Father that gave it mee, And this my body of claye to bee buried in Christian buriall. Item: I give and bequeath to Elizabeth[1] my wife the moyty of my lands in Marton, duringe the terme of her naturall life. Item: I give the other moyty of my lands in Marton and one tenement sett lyinge and beinge in Badneche in the Towneship of Wollstanminde[2] in the Con. of Mountgom'y together wth the revertio' after my wives decease to the said[3] David Lloyd and to the heires of his body lawfully begotten for ever. Upon the condicon that the said David Lloyd shall paie to mee the said George Lloyd one hundred pounds of lawfull mony of England, or to such other person as I the said George Lloyd shall by this my Will and Testament nominate and appoint and at such daies as I shall likewise name and assigne, and the severall somes as I shall hereafter expresse.

And in default of issue lawfully begotten by the said David Lloyd, then I doe hereby give and bequeath all my lands formerly named to William Lloyd and the heires of his body law-

[1] "Elizabetha Lloyd de Marton, relicta Georgii Lloyd, Sep. 2nd, Jan., 1635" (*Chirbury Register*).

[2] Now Badnage, in the parish of Trelystan.

[3] As he has not been previously mentioned in the will there may be some omission in the above copy at Somerset House from the original at Canterbury.

fully begotten for ever, and in default of such issue to Richard Lloyd and the heirs of his body begotten, and in default of such issue to John Lloyd and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten for ever. And in default of such issue, to Harry Lloyd and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten for ever, all wch persons named are my brother John Lloyd's[1] sonnes, and in default of such issue to the right heires of mee the said George Lloyd for ever.

Item: I appointe and assigne all my goods, exceptinge halfe my householdstuffe, to my wife, to bee solde for, and towards the payment of debts that I am charged with, and likewise one lease granted to mee by Phillipe Speake[2] for certain yeares yet to come, if the said Phellipe shall soe longe live to bee sold and to paie my debts. And I doe appoint David Lloyd, my nephew, for to bee my Executor. This was written by mee at severall times. GEORGE LLOYDE.

"Probatum fuit testamentum suprascriptum apud London coram venerabili viro Domino Henrico Marten Milete legum Doctore Curie Prerogative Cantuariensis Magistro custode sive commissario ltime constituto duodecimo die mensis Maij Anno Domini Millesimo sexsentessimo vicessimo nono suramento Davidis Lloyd Executoris in humio testamento nominat cui commissa fuit administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum inorium et creditorium dicti defuncti de bene et fideliter administrant eadem ad sancta Dei Evangelia Coram Magistro Thomas Lloyd Clico Vigore Commissionis in ea pte als emanat jurat."

Extracts from the will of the Rev. George Lloyd, rector of Bedstone, in the deanery of Clun, Shropshire. His presentation by his second cousin, Thomas Ireland, of Vaenor and Salop, sheriff in 1635, is dated 22 September, 1622. The date of his will is 18 January, 1666. He directs his—

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[1] Entered at Herald's Visitations of Salop in 1584 and 1623, as the second son of Richard Lloyd, of Marrington, and Lucy Powell. Some copies of the visitation of 1623 bracket him as *o. s. p.* with Edward Lloyd, third son of Richard and Lucy Lloyd, in error probably for his brother George. Some copies mark John Lloyd as "mort." in 1623.

[2] Philip Spoake was church warden of Chirbury with Edmund Bray (the ancestor of Dr. Thomas Bray, founder of S.P.G. in F.P.) in 1606-7.

"Body to be buried in the chancel of the church at Bedstone, as my executor shall think fit. . . . I give and bequeath to my son Peter all my lands in Stockton (Chirbury), due unto him by his mother's feefment, and also an acre and a half of wood ground in Marton Wood, bounded and meared out as is described in Mr. Scriven's original deed, and purchased by Edmund Lloyd, my father. As touching the residue of my lands in Marton, which my father bought of Mr. Scriven, and which I bought of my brother, Edmund Lloyd, that is to say, my one tenement, now in the possession and occupation of Evan Morgan, and another tenement in possession and occupation of Edward Corfield, and one pasture of moorish land called the Bent. . . Whereas I give £120 as the marriage portion of my youngest daughter, Jane Hay, wife of John Hay, to whom I bequeath two tenements in Marton, aforesaid, and all that pasture of moorish land in Marton, aforesaid, and all the pasture of moorish land called the Bent, now in the possession of John Smyth and Richard Lloyd, for ever. . . . provided that my said sonn, Peter Lloyd, or his heirs, within 5 years next following my decease pay the £120 to purchase lands for the said John Hay and his wife Jane, as agreed between George Lloyd and John Hay; or Peter to pay £7 per annum interest . . . my said son Peter shall have and hold the said tenements in Marton, and the said pasture called the Bent, to him and to his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"I give unto my son, Peter, all my library of books, not doubting that he will accommodate his mother and sisters with the use of such of them as they shall desire. I give and bequeath unto my wife Margaret one wainscoate bedsteade, one feather bedd, etc. . . . I do give unto my sons-in-law, George Lloyd, John Bowdler,[1] Richard Dale, Hugh Dale,[2] and John

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[1] "John Bowdler, gent.", was churchwarden of Chirbury in 1669, as was his father, Thomas Bowdler, in 1636, who was the son of George Bowdler, *alias* Ridge, rated for Marton and a pewholder in Chirbury Church in 1604, and entered at the Salop Visitation of 1584 as the "5 sonne of John Ridge de Ridge in co. Salop", from which we gather that "Walter Bowdler, who called himself Ridge because that his dwelling was in the house on ye Ridge" in the parish of Chirbury, was the son of Nicholas Bowdler, younger brother of Hugh de Boulers or Bowdler of Marrington, 7th in descent from Sir Robert de Boulers, Knight, Lord of Montgomery, and founder of the Priory of Chirbury, grandson of Baldwyn de Boulers, who received the honour and lordship of Montgomery in marriage with Sybille de Falaise, niece of Henry I. Mr. Arthur Clegg

Hay, for the use of their children by my daughters, the residue of goods and chattels, or else Peter, his son, "shall pay eight pounds a piece to keep the said goods and chattels. And as for the poore of the parish of Bedstone I have taken order with my said sonn to doe therein as hee shall think fit. Item, I do nominate, appoint, and ordaine my said sonn Peeter Lloyd, my sole executor.

GEORGE LLOYD."

"Sealed and delivered to Peeter Lloyd in the presence and sight of Peeter Lloyd, senior, Thomas Perry, Na. Machlen.

"Probatum fuit hujus test. Apud Ludlow decimo octavo die mensis martii An. Dn. stilo Anglie 1666 Cora ven'li viro Timotheo Baldwyn Legm Dtoro Cancell. Jurante Petri Loyd filii dct defunct.

"15 February, 1668. Administration of the goods of Peter Lloyd (son of the Rev. George Lloyd), of Bedstone, who died intestate, by his mother, Margaret Lloyd."

Will of George Lloyd of Marton, eldest son of George Lloyd of Marton, and Mary, his wife, and great grand-nephew of George Lloyd of Marton, whose Will, dated 1627, is given above. Date 7th December, 1727. PROVED AT LUDLOW 23 January, 1727-8.

"Extracted out of the Registry of the Diocese of Hereford. IN THE NAME OF GOD. AMEN. I, George Lloyd, of MARTON, in the parish of CHIRBURY, in the county of Salop, and Diocese of Hereford, Gent., being aged and weak in body, but of sound mind and perfect memory, praise be to God for the same, and taking into my serious consideration the frailty of human nature, do this seventh day of December, 1727, make and declare this my last Will and Testamt. in manner and form following. IMPR'S. I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, my Creator and Redeemer, trusting through the merritts death and passion of Jesus Christ, my only Saviour, to receive pardon and forgiveness for all my sins, and to inherit eternal life and salvacon. And my body I commit to the Earth, to be

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Bowdler of Kirkham, near Preston, Lancashire, fifth in descent from John Bowdler, mentioned in the will, is a representative of this ancient Norman family, and the holder of the last relic of their family property, a small tenement in Marton village.

[2] He subsequently took orders and his degree of M.A. at Oxford, and in 1689 became rector of Middle.

interred in such decent Christian manner as to my Executor shall seem fit and convenient. And as for such temporal estate and worldly Goods I am possessed of or intituled to, I give, devise, and dispose thereof, as followeth IMPR'S I give, devise, and bequeath the sume of fforty pounds for the interest thereof to be yearly paid out of my purchased Estate in STOCTON, in the parish of CHIRBURY, in the county of Salop, now in the possession of my nephew, George Lloyd, the present Tenant thereof, and my Will and meaning is that the sume of ffive shillings, part of the said Interest arising out of my said Estate at Stocton, shall be given in penny bread to the poor of the parish of CHIRBURY on the next Lord's day after Midsummer, for ever. And the sume of thirty-five shillings, the remaining part of the foremenconed sume to be given in Cloath Coats to the Poor of the seven Townes on the Lower side of the s'd parish of CHIRBURY, at the discrecon of my Executor hereinafter named. And my Will is that MARTON and STOCTON shall be first serv'd, if they desire them, but not to the same persons but every other year.[1] ITEM. I give and bequeath the sume of four pounds to be equally divided between the ffour children of John Jones, of the Upper end of the Town of Marton. ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my kinsman David Lloyd, of Ridge Hill, the sume of ffive pounds. ITEM. I give and bequeath the sume of four pounds to be equally divided between Thomas Bowdler's[2] four children. ITEM. I give unto Mary Howells, my tenant, the sume of ffive pounds. ITEM. The rest and remaining part of my personal Estate, Goods, Chattels, and Cattle I give and bequeath the same to be equally divided between my brother Peter's[3]

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[1] This charity is not now enjoyed by the poor of the parish of Chirbury.

[2] "Thomas Bowdler, gent.", rated for Marton in 1707, son of "John Bowdler of Marton, gent.", by the 2nd daughter of the Rev. George Lloyd, Rector of Bedstone, married Alice, daughter of "Rees Beaumont, gent". "Riceus Beamond de Trevegloes, gen.", was living 16th April, 1663 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 228), and is mentioned in an indenture of 1725. Thomas Bowdler was consequently a first cousin of the testator.

[3] The Rev. Peter Lloyd, vicar of Forden, who died 3rd June, 1721. George Lloyd of Stockton, and after his uncle's death, of Marton, was the eldest son of the Rev. Peter Lloyd. The "three younger children" were "Petrus (Peter Lloyd of Stockton) filius Petri Lloyd Cler. et Margarettæ uxoris ejus baptizat 7 Die Junii, 1702". "Maria filia Petri Lloyd Cler. et Margarettæ uxoris ejus bapt. 16 Sep'r. 1701." "Elizabetha filia Petri Cler. et Margaerettæ uxor ejus bapt. 18 Oct., 1704."—(*Forden Register.*)

three younger children. And I do hereby nominate and appoint George Lloyd, of Stocton, my Nephew, to be sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written, Anno Dni. 1727.

"George Lloyd. (LS.)

"Signed, sealed, and declared by the Testator to be his last Will and Testament in sight and presence of us whose * who also in his presence have subscribed our names.

"John Jones. Thomas Howells. Hugh Pilston.

"Probatum fuit hoc Testum apud Ludlow 23 Die mensis Jan'ry Anno dni 1727 jux et cora Venli Viro Edrus Wynn Legm Doctor Rev'di in Christo pris at Dni Dmm Henrici pnne Dina Hereford Epi vicar et Georgii Lloyd Ex Eem et Cui etc. primit de bene, etc., ac de pleno, etc. necnon de viro etc. Cora, Mr. John Griffiths, Clero, A.M., Surro, etc. Jurat (Salvo Jure cujus cuq. "Theo. Lane, N.P., Dep. Reg'r."

1617. Sir Edward Fox, Knight,

Deputy, Reginald Clarke.[1]

Arms.

Arg, a chevron between three foxes' heads erased, *gules*.

Sir Edward Fox, Knight, of Gwernygo, in the parish of Kerry, and lord of the manor of Cainham, Salop,

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[1] "Reginald Clarke, gen.", Peniarth list. "Reginaldus Clerke de Bacheldre, gen.", appears as third on the grand jury of the county at the assizes held at Pool, 10th July, 17 James I.

[2] Clive, in his *History of Ludlow*, gives under No. lxxxix, the

was of an ancient Yorkshire family. In illustration of his descent there is, in the possession of the Earl of Powis, at Powis Castle, an elaborately executed pedigree on vellum, partially eaten by mice, whose depredations are represented by asterisks in the following extracts therefrom. This interesting document purports to be "The pedigree or lineall decente of Sir Richard Fox of Bromfield, Kt., * Sir Charles Fox of Bromfielde, in the countie of Salop, Kt., son and heir of Charles Fox, late of Bromfield afs'd Esq. second son of Mr. Wm. F[ox] * * same Co'y Esq. with their matches and alyencies with divers ancient howses * * * drawn and collected out of divers ancient deeds and records of the kingdom * * evidences of this familie and other venerable monuments of antiquitie in the years of * * * "

At the top of the pedigree is the figure of a Knight in armour, with a shield in one hand and a spear in the other, with a pennant, both bearing the armorial ensigns of Fox *ar. a chevron between three foxes' heads, gules;* and underneath "Richard Foxe, of Yorkshire, lived in the tyme of King H. V, an'o 1416". In the line of descent we find * Foxe, Lord Abbot of Misenden, in Buckinghamshire. His portrait represents him in canonicals, holding a book in his hand, in the act of preaching.

RICHARD FOX held successively the episcopal preferments of Exeter, Bath, Durham, and his last translation was to the see of Winchester.

EDMUND or EDWARD FOX, Bishop of Hereford. The pedigree gives also a portrait of this bishop, episcopally

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following as the arms and quarterings of Sir Edward Fox, Knight, Counsellor here (Ludlow Castle), in 1608.

1st. *Ar.* a chevron between 3 foxes' heads erazed *gu.* 2nd. *Ar.*, on a bend *sa.*, three dolphins' heads erased *or.* 3rd. Party per pale indented *sa.* and *ar*, the latter charged with a . . . in the centre of the shield a crescent *or.* 4th. *Ar.*, two lions *passant* guardant in pale, *gu.* 5th. *Ar.*, a stag lodged . . . an escutcheon of pretence void. 6th. Same as 1st, p. 231.

attired, with a crozier in his hand. This Bishop, or his brother Charles Fox, was ancestor of the different branches of the family settled at Bromfield,[1] Cainham,[1] Greet,[2] Ludlow,[3] Ludford[4] in Herefordshire, and at Steventon,[5] in the county of York. From other independent sources we are in a position to support the authority of the vellum pedigree from this stage of the family descent. "On 20th December, 27 Henry VIII, 1537, a lease of the possessions of the Hospital or Priory of St. John the Baptist, Ludlow, was granted to *Edmund* Foxe, Bishop of Hereford. In Hilary Term, 29 Henry VIII, 1539, the then master, with consent of his combrethren acknowledged several records before the King's Court of Common Bench at Westminster, and had writ of entry in the right of the whole hospital, and of all the lands and tenements thereto belonging, at the special request of the said Edmund Foxe, and for other considerations the master and his combrethren moving; and which said bishop did obtain the King's assent thereto as also the said Edmund Foxe, to the use of Charles Foxe, brother of the said Edmund, since when the said Edmund hath yearly paid the sum of £6 unto and to the use of the said Charles Foxe, and to such persons now having his said estate, and also hath observed all the covenants comprised in the said lease, and yearly maintained the said two priests according to the said lease".[6] The next in the family succession, and probably the son of Charles Fox, the brother of the Bishop of Hereford, was—

William Fox of St. John's Priory, Ludlow. "Upon the dissolution of the lesser religious houses in the time of

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[1] Herald's Visitations in *Harl. MSS.*, 615, fo. 234; 1396. fo. 115.

[2] *Harl. MSS.*, 1240, fo. 126 *b*.

[3] *Harl. MSS.*, 1241, fo. 4, 1982 *ff.* 73, 157; *Add. MS.*, 14, 314, fo. 70 *b*.

[4] *Ib.*, 1140, fo. 96 *b*.

[5] *Ib.*, *Add. MS.*, 14, 314, fo. 71 *b*. For their arms, see *Harl. MSS.*, 1241, *ff.* 3*, 3* *b*, 6172, fo. 3 *b*.

[6] Duke's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, pp. 44, 45, Appendix.

Edward VI, the hospital of St. John the Baptist, Ludlow, was given to Mr. Fox,[1] who doubtless had previously held it under the bishop's lease. "William Ffoxe" served the office of Bailiff of Ludlow in the following years, 1525, 32, 37, 44, 53. He married Jane, daughter, and sole heir of Richard Downe, of Ludford, in the county of Hereford, and of Ludlow, for which borough he served the office of bailiff in 1500, 6, 15; by Jane Downe he had issue—

I. Charles Fox of Bromfield and Cainham, of whom presently.

II. Edmund Fox, ancestor of the Ludford branch.

III. Edward Fox of Greet, near Ludlow. He married Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough, Knight, sheriff in 1552 and 1592, by whom he had—

Catherine, who married Priamus Lloyd, of Marrington, in the parish of Chirbury, eldest son of Richard Lloyd, sheriff in 1616; and Elizabeth, who married Christopher Whichcote of Stoke, Shropshire, by whom she had—

I. Edward Whichcote of Stoke, left issue male.

II. Charles Whichcote.

III. Colonel Christopher Whichcote, governor of Windsor Castle. He left male issue.

IV. Thomas. V. Samuel.

VI. Dr. Benjamin Whichcote, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, where he died in May, 1683, aged 74.

VII. Sir Jeremy Whichcote created a baronet by letters patent, dated at Brussels 2 April, 1660. He was a barister-at-law, a member of the Inner Temple, and solicitor-general to the Prince Elector Palatine. He was the ancestor of the present Sir Thomas Whichcote,[2] 7th Baronet, of Aswarby Hall, Lincolnshire, and lies buried within the altar rails of Hendon Church,

[1] Duke's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, p. 65.

[2] Whose sole daughter and heiress, Isabella, has recently married Lord Burghley, eldest son of the Marquess of Exeter.

Middlesex, with the following inscription, "Here lyeth the Body of the Honourable Sir Jeremy Whichcote, Bart., who died 22 of June, 1677, in the 63 year of his age".[1]

CHARLES FOX of Bromfield and Cainham, the eldest son of William Fox of St. John's Priory, was secretary to the Council of the Marches of Wales, and by virtue of that office "Charles FFoxe, armiger," appears on the roll of our county magistrates in 2 Eliz. 1560. The particulars of the grant, which he received of the Priory of Bromfield, state that in 1557 the same was to Stephen Hodnoll, one of the grooms of the Queen's privy chamber, but his name was probably only used in such particulars, for by letters patent of 1557 the site, (etc.) of this Priory was granted to Charles Foxe in fee.[2] In 32 Eliz. Charles Adams, gent., sold the manor of Cainham to Charles Fox and his heirs.[3] In 1583 Charles Fox was sheriff of Shropshire, under which year and of whom Mr. Blakeway[4] gives the following biographical incidents. In the register of the parish of Ludlow, owing to his being a member of the Council of the Marches, he is qualified with the addition of *Right Worshipful.*

In 1581 he had a warm contest with the celebrated Sir Fulke Greville concerning the place of clerk of the signet in that court. It was well worth a struggle, for we are assured that, even in that age, it brought in not less than £2,000 a year, a circumstance which may give us some idea of the extensive jurisdiction of the Court of the Marches; but after Sir Francis Walsingham engaged openly, with all the weight of ministerial influence, in behalf of Sir Fulke, Mr. Fox found it expedient to give way. "I know your Lordship's good affections towards my cousin," writes Walsingham to the Lord President, Sir Henry Sidney,—"and there-

[1] Le Neve's *Mon. Ang.*, vol. ii, p. 176.
[2] Duke's *Ant. of Shropshire*, Appendix, p. l.
[3] *Ib.*, p. 116. [4] *Sheriffs of Shropshire.*

fore doubt not but you have alreadie and will further doe what you maye, with Mr. Fox, to yeald to that is reason without law", (for it appears from an earlier part of the letter, that Fox intended "to stand in law" with his opponent) "which if he will not, but that law must needs be commenced between them, surely it shall be prosequeted in such effectual sort, that Mr. Fox, in the end, will have small causes to rejoice of the issue thereof". The subsequent intimation that if Mr. Fox "will yield to what is required, he may purchase to himself, not only the assurance of the good love of myself, but also of all other my cousin Grevill's friends, and may stead Mr. Fox and his, in matters possible of greater importance than this thing now in question is," was in all probability amply verified; for he was founder of no fewer than four families, most of which subsisted in opulence for several generations.

Charles Fox was twice married. *First*, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Miles Crosby, Knight, of the county of Suffolk, by whom he had—

I. Sir Charles Fox, Knight, of Bromfield, member of the Council of the Marches of Wales in 1619,[1] and probably the sheriff for Shropshire in 1598.

II. Edmund Fox, who had numerous children.

Sir Charles Fox married Isabel, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, Knight, of High Ercall by whom he had—

I. Francis Fox of Bromfield.

II. Sir Richard Fox, Knight, who seems to have died either unmarried, or without issue.

Sir Charles' second daughter Margaret married Sir Matthew Herbert of Bromfield and Oakley Park, Knight (eldest son of Francis Herbert of Dolguog, eldest son of Matthew Herbert of Dolguog), who was sheriff of Shropshire in 1655, and was created a Baronet 18

[1] His arms and quarterings are given in Clive's *History of Ludlow*.

December, 1660; by whom Margaret Fox had no issue.[1]

Mary,[2] another daughter of Sir Charles Fox, married Edward, son of John Waites or Waties[3] de Ludlow, Bailiff of Ludlow in 1580 and 1587, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Badgehot or Badger, Bailiff of Ludlow in 1567. Edward Waties was a member of the Council of the Marches in 1622,[4] and is described as "Edwardus Waties de Ludlow in com. Salopiæ unus quatuar. justiciar, Domini Regis in March. Walliæ anno Dmi 1623.[5] Between the latter date and the year 1635 he purchased the Lloyd estates in Leighton, Guilsfield, Pool, Cletterwood, and the Gaer in Forden, which eventually became vested in his daughter Margaret, the wife of Edward Corbett of Longnor.[6]

Anne, the other daughter and co-heir of Edward Waties married Edward Fox of Ludford, son and heir of Sir William Fox of Ludford.[7]

"In 7 James I, 1609, Sir Charles Fox sold the manor of Bromfield Magna to Richard Tomlins, gent."[8] As his son-in-law is styled, in the patent creating him a baronet, 12 Charles II, "Matthew Herbert of Bromfield", the latter probably purchased Bromfield from Richard Tomlins.

Charles Fox of Cainham and Bromfield married secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough, sheriff in 1592, and sister of Richard Leighton of Gwernygo, sheriff in 1599, by whom he had

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 129.

[2] In the Salop Visitation, 1623 (*Harl. MS.*, 1396, "Waties"), she is styled "*Martha* Filia Caroli Fox de Bromfield in Com Salop Mil".

[3] "31 Eliz. Regina licentiam dedit Francisco Crescet Armig. et Martha uxori alienare duo messuagia in Ludlow Johanni Watys et heredibus." Duke's *Ant. of Shrop.*, p. 62.

[4] Clive's *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 261.

[5] Vis. of Salop, *Harl. MS.*, 1396.

[6] See Charles Lloyd, of Leighton, Sheriff in 1601, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v., p. 469, n. 4.

[7] Herald's Vis. of Salop, *Harl. MS.*, 1396.

[8] Duke's *Ant. of Shrop.*, p. 116.

I. Sir Edward Fox, Knight, of Cainham and Gwernygo, our sheriff.

II. Henry Fox.

I. Anne, who married Matthew Herbert of Dolguog, ancestor of the Earl of Powis, and the grandfather of Sir Matthew Herbert, 1st Baronet, of Bromfield and Oakley Park.

Sir Edward Fox was a member of the Council of the Marches in 1608, in which year he served as sheriff for the county of Salop. In 27 Eliz. he as "Edward Fox, Esq., sold twenty messuages in Cainham to Thomas Otteley, Esq. After that he sold two messuages to Richard Churchman, in Nobere and Cainham."[1] The remaining portion of his patrimony soon followed; for in this very year of his shrievalty, "15 James I, 1617, Sir Edward Fox, Knight, sold the manor[2] of Cainham, to Walter Long and Charles Thynne, Esq."

Sir Edward married four times.

I. Frances, daughter of Rowland Barker of Haghmond, by whom he had no issue.

II. Elizabeth, the relict of Ratcliff Gerard of Halsall, Lancashire, a colonel in the army of Charles I, and only daughter of Sir Charles Somerset, standard bearer to the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, fifth son of Henry Earl of Worcester.

III. A daughter of Sir John Thynne, Knight, whose younger brother, Charles, fifth son of the founder of Longleat, was probably the purchaser of Cainham. She had been previously married to Sir Walter Lacy.

IV. A daughter of * Pargrave, and the widow of Sir Stephen Redesdale.

By Elizabeth, his *second* wife, he had a son and grandson of the name of Somerset Fox, *both of Cainham*, says Mr. Blakeway,[3] the last of whom, a colonel in the service of Charles I, was found guilty, in 1654, with

[1] Duke's *Ant. of Shrop.*, p. 116. [2] *Ib.*

[3] *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 101. It has been seen that our Sheriff sold Cainham.

his cousin, John Gerard (a grandson of Lady Fox by her *first* husband), and a Mr. Vowel, of conspiring the Protector's death, but by an act of clemency unusual in those days, was pardoned for his ingenuous confession, when his associates lost their lives. He died at Ludlow in 1689. *Mr. Somerset Fox*, weaver at the Cross, whose burial is recorded in the register of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, in 1702, but who styles himself *gentleman* in his will, and mentions therein a nephew of both his names, Mr. Blakeway presumes to have been a descendant of the present sheriff.

After the sale of Cainham Sir Edward Fox removed to Gwernygo, a property perhaps inherited from his mother, Catherine Leighton. Her brother, Richard Leighton of Gwernygo, died without issue; and very probably bequeathed his estate at Gwernygo to his sister, or to her son our sheriff. 20 James I, 1622, "Edrus FFoxe Miles" appears for the last time on the roll of county magistrates.

The Foxes evidently suffered, like many others of their family connection, in the Civil War. Little remains in our local records to supplement the information Mr. Blakeway gives of our sheriff's descendants before it was left to "Mr. Sommerset Fox, weaver, at the Cross," to represent the Lord Abbots, Bishops, Knights, Members of Council, and Sheriffs of counties, who had preceded him in the family succession.

"Som'sett ffoxe de Gwernygo ar.", the eldest son of our sheriff by his second wife, Elizabeth Somerset, appears on a list of unselected grand jurors at the county Assizes held at Pool, May 20, 10 Charles I, 1634.

We have the following notices of other issue of our sheriff:—

"1631. Edwardus filius Edwardi ffoxe ar. sep. 20 December."[1]

"1632. The Grand Jurie[2] the 2 daye of November

[1] Guilsfield register.

[2] Sheriff's file, 1632.

do present the p'sons under named for Recusants in the p'ish of Guildffeild in the county of Montgomery," amongst others :—

"Frances wife of Edd. foxe Esq're". Their tenacity to their old faith was not shaken in 8 Charles I, 1636, when there were "Presented as recusants before the Judge of Assize, 17 Oct.", by "Johan Assaphen", Bishop of the Diocese, "Edwardus ffox de Rhydesgyn armiger et ffrancesca ejus uxor". The following is the last local notice of the family hitherto met with :—

13 Charles II, 13 Feb. 1661. A writ of covenant between *Edwurd ffox, ar.*, *Henry FFox, gener.*, *Georgio FFox, gener.*, and *Ed'ro Spencer, gener.*, of the one part; and *Williamo Longstow* and *Rico Spencer* of the other part, concerning lands, etc., in *Rhydeskin* and *Tyrymynich*.[1] W. V. Ll.

1618. Thomas Kerry,

Deputy John Reynolds.[2]

Arms.

Quarterly 1 and 4, *gules*, a lion ramp. reguardant *or;* 2 and 3, *ar.*, three boars' heads couped, *sable*, langued *gules*, tusked *or*.

The family of Kerry of Binweston, in the parish of Worthin, deduce a descent from Elystan Glodrudd,

[1] Record Office, Fetter Lane, London.
[2] Joh'es Reynolds, gen. (Peniarth list).

Prince of Fferllys, in common with other local families, as the Prices of Newtown and Glanmeheli, the Powels of Edenhope and Worthin, the Owens of Rhiwsaeson, the Morrises of the Hurst, etc.[1] The herald's visitations for Salop in 1584 and 1623,[2] give their descent from "Jenkin Kerry ap Griffith ap David Lloyd of Kerry, ap David Vaughan ap David ap Medock ap Meredith ap Mael Gwyn ap Kadwallon ap Madock ap Idnerthe ap Cadogan filius Elistan D'us de Betton, Wye, et Sivorne nu princeps Walliæ."

Jenkin Kerry married "Anna filia Ieuan ap Gryfith ap Morris ap Madock ap Einion de Kerry", by whom he had a daughter, "Anna ux. Rich. ap Llewellin de Glyn", and a son,

John Kerry, who by his wife "Elizabetha filia Petri Sti Petri de Ponsbury"[3] had

Thomas Kerry, and

Humphrey Kerry, who by "Christiana filia Wm. Ambler", probably of Ford,[4] had

1, George Kerry, of Binweston, 3, Richard, 2, Thomas Kerry,[5] who married twice, viz., "Margaret, daughter to William Hall" and ". . . . daughter to Bryne". I, Margaret, married to Edward Gough, II, Anne, III, Jocosa.

George Kerry, the first who is styled of "Brynweston", married "Anne, daughter to Adam Ottley de Pitchford". Her sister Catherine, relict of John

[1] See the genealogical key chart to families descended from Elystan Glodrudd, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 399.

[2] *Harl. MSS.*, 1241, fo. 28.

[3] Urian de St. Pierre was sheriff of Shropshire in 1267. Another "Urian Seint Pyer", probably his descendant, was M.P. for Salop with David Holbach in 1413 (1 Hen. V), and the representative of the family entered his pedigree in 1584, as "St. Peter of Caws", or Cause, near Pontsbury.—*Harl. MSS.*, 1241, fo. 102; 1396, fo. 295.

[4] The Amler family were seated at Ford for several generations. John Amler of that family was sheriff of Shropshire in 1758.

[5] Thomas Kerry, probably identical with the above, did fealty Hilary Term, 7 Edw. VI, "pro redditu exeunte de Terra, called Wershall land in Parochia de Westbury".—Duke's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, p. 105.

Hoord,[1] of Hoord's Park, near Bridgnorth, married Edward Lutwiche, of Lutwiche Hall, barrister-at-law, entered of the Inner Temple in 1565 (ob. 1614). By Anne Ottley he had our sheriff,

1 Thomas Kerry, 2 Henry, who married "M'grett, daughter to Robert Newman", William, "3 sonne", Edward, 4 sonne". 1 Elinor *ux.* Thomas Pirsell, of Dintall ".[2] 2 Mary "*ux.* George Iewkes, son of Tho's".[3]

Thomas Kerry, by virtue of his office as sheriff, appears on the roll of our county magistrates 20 James I, but he seems, beyond certain manorial rights in Leighton, a manor associated[4] with Binweston, to have had neither residence nor landed property in the county. He married Mary, daughter of William Hopton, of Rockhill, or Rockall, near Burford, and of Chirbury Priory, which on its dissolution had been granted to his grandfather Edward Hopton and Elizabeth his wife, in 1545, 37 Henry VIII.[5] William Hopton served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1591.

[1] Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 376, note. Adam Oteley of Pychford, had a grant of tithes, 34 Hen. VIII.

[2] Thomas Purcell of Dinthill, sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1597, and father, by Mary Herbert, a former wife, of Edward Purcell of Wrobton (Nant-cribba), sheriff in 1625.

[3] George Juckes of Buttington was the eldest son of Thomas Juckes, sheriff in 1580, by his first wife, Dorothy Sandford.

[4] "16 Ric. II, 1392, Leighton et Binweston unum feod." (under the barony of Caus), *Inquis. post-mort.*, Record Office, p. 1, No. 27, W. I., h, i, k, l. 8 Henry V, 1420, Leighton man. Weston man (bracketted), quæ tenentur ut de Castro de Caus."—Index to *Inquis. post-mort.*, under dates, Record Office.

[5] "Domum et situm nuper monasterii de Chirbury."—Duke's *Antiq. of Skropshire*, p. 125. By his wife Dorothy, "daughter and heiress of Jo. Morgan de co. Somersett ab Edw. ab Geo. ab Phil. Morgan de Lecton," "he had Edward, his eldest son, who having married contrary to his wishes (Elizabeth, daughter of John Pearch, gent., of Shrewsbury, merchant of the staple), he disinherited and settled all his estate by deed, Nov. 28, 1599, upon his second son Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Hopton of Canons Frome, in the county of Hereford (Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, sub. 1591). The Chirbury register, under 1630, has the following: "Dorothea Hopton, wife of Wm. Hopton of Chirbury, *sepult.* 18 Dec."

Thomas Kerry. by Mary Hopton, had, besides two daughters, Anne and Mary, who died without issue, Elinor, wife of Colonel Francis Billingsley, of Astley Abbotts, who was killed at the siege of Bridgnorth, which he was defending as governor, in the interests of King Chas. I (buried at Astley in 1646), and an only son.

George Kerry, who married "Martha, daughter to Thomas Owen, of Salop", with whom the family pedigree in the county Visitation ends, but we find in the "old eyle" of 1678, or record of hereditary burgesses of Welshpool, "Thomas Kerry, of Wanton,[1] gent." (1678,90) and "Edward Kerry, of Weston" (1678) probably the sons of George; also George Kerry and Thomas Kerry, sons of Thomas Kerry, late of Wanton (? Weston), who appear to have been sworn hereditary burgesses on the 12th July, 1727. W. V. Ll.

1619. Robert Owen,

Deputy Roger Vaughan.[2]

Arms.

Arg., a lion rampant and canton *sable*.[3]

"Rob'tus Owen de Woodhouse, ar.", as given in that

[1] An error in transcription for Weston.
[2] "Roger Vaughan, gen.", Peniarth list.
[3] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi., pp. 37-41.

valuable compilation, the Peniarth list[1] of our sheriffs, distinguishes this year's sheriff from the many families of the same name. He was third in descent from Howel Owen of Machynlleth, a younger son, by his first wife, of Owen ap Griffith, of Llunllo, in the parish of Machynlleth.

Richard (ap Howell ap Owen) Owen, by his wife Alicia, daughter of David Ireland, of Shrewsbury, had

Edward Owen, who, by Joan,[2] daughter of Richard Purcell, was the father of our sheriff. Mr. Edward Owen realised a very large fortune by the commerce of Shrewsbury, where he and his father before him were members of the Drapers' Company, and transmitted it to his posterity—the Owens of Woodhouse. He resided at the venerable mansion called the Bell-stone, erected by himself in Shrewsbury, and was one of the executors of Judge Owen,[3] his father's cousin. In St. Mary's aisle of old St. Chad's Church stood a handsome monument without inscription, but the coat[4] and crest, cut in alabaster, show that it was raised to his memory. The grant of this crest "a spread eagle's head erased at the neck, party per fesse, *or* and *gules*", with confirmation of arms in 1582, has already been given under Rowland Owen, sheriff in 1611, his kinsman. Robert Owen, of Woodhouse, had served the office of sheriff of Shropshire the previous year. Owing to this and the

[1] See also *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 207.

[2] "Johanna *ux.* Edri Owen de Salop" (Visitation of Salop of 1584, 1623), "daughter of Richard Purcell of Dinthill, eldest son of Nicholas Purcell, sheriff in 1553, by his wife Anne, daughter of Randulphus, or Ralph Beeston."

[3] "Thos. Owen unus Justiciariorum dne Regine de Banco."—*Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 234.

[4] Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, pp. 232-3. Quarterly, 1. *A.*, a lion rampant and canton sab. (Owen). 2, *A.*, a cross fleury between 4 martlets, *S.* (Edwin). 3, *G.*, six *fleurs de lys*, 3, 2, and 1, *o.* (Ireland). 4, *G.*, 10 billets *o.* 4, 3, 2, and 1 (Salter). Empaling, 1 and 4, *A.*, 3 bars nebulée. *G.* over all on a bend, *sab.* 3 boars' heads couped of the field, a crescent for difference (Purcell); 2 and 3, *A.*, three bendlets *B.* on a canton *S.*, a dog of the field. Crest, as above.

interest which his father's second cousin, Sir Roger Owen, held in the lordships of Arwstly and Cyfeiliog, and probably exercised with the Council of the Marches, we may ascribe his tenure of the same office for Montgomeryshire in the following year, where we have been unable to trace him, either as a land or office holder. By his wife Mary, the daughter of Thomas Leighton, of Wattlesborough, he had a son, Leighton Owen, of Braginton, in the parish of Alberbury, an ancient possession of the Leightons derived from the Burgh family. A tradition asserts "that it passed to the family of Owen as a compensation for a sporting debt; but this is rendered improbable by the character of Leighton Owen, a fierce parliamentarian, an early captain in their army, a commissioner under the Act for what was called propagating the Gospel in Wales, in 1650, and therefore little likely to have engaged in any transaction of so profane a nature as horse-racing or cock-fighting";[1] moreover his sister Elizabeth, widow of the celebrated Parliamentary Colonel, Thomas Hunt, was a great patron of the Presbyterian Dissenters, in whose house, sheltered from the somewhat rigorous persecution for nonconformity peculiar to the times, they held their private assemblies.[2]

Thomas Owen, a younger brother of our sheriff, was returned with Francis Newport,[3] afterwards Earl of Bradford, to the Short Parliament, for Shrewsbury. He was town clerk of Shrewsbury and seated at Dinthill Grange, which he had purchased from Sir Richard Leveson, K.B. That he was not quite so zealous a Royalist as his colleague may be inferred from the circumstance of his appearing as a witness against Archbishop Laud at his trial: on the other hand, his dismissal from office in 1645, "for delinquency", proves that he did not concur with the majority of the House

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 193.

[2] *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 477.

[3] 1619. Franciscus filius D'ni Richardi et d'ne Rachel Newport, bapt. 12 Marcii.—*Register of Wroxeter; Ib.*, vol. i, p. 414.

of Commons in their hostility to the Crown. The death of Richard Owen, another brother of our sheriff, is thus recorded on a brass plate north of Chamberlain Owen's in old St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury :—

"Here lieth the body of Rich. Owen, gent., the sonne of Mr. Edw. Owen and Iames (*Joane*) his wife, daughter of Richard Pursill, Esq., which Rich. Owen deceased ye 2d day of May, Anno dn., 1592, being of the age of twenty yeares".[1]

Robert Owen, of Woodhouse, a grandson of our sheriff, served the latter office for Shropshire in 1667, and for Montgomeryshire in 1669. His grandson of the same name deceasing unmarried, the estate devolved to his sisters, Sarah and Meriel Owen. These ladies adopted as their heir Hugh Owen, M.D., seventh cousin to their father, son of the sheriff of 1667, viz., son by a second wife of Thomas Owen, of Llunllo, sixth in descent from David Lloyd ap Owen, elder brother of Howell Owen, of Machynlleth, their ancestor in the seventh degree; and this gentleman, by their desire, took up his abode at Woodhouse. But being brought to an untimely end on the 28th June, 1764 (he was gored to death by a favourite bull), Mrs. Sarah Owen, then the sole survivor, on the 14th of August following, created a new entail successively to John Lloyd, of Trowscoed, in the county of Montgomery, William, eldest son of William Mostyn, of Bryngwyn in the same county, Robert, third son of Wm. Mostyn, and Price Owen, M.D., of Shrewsbury, great-grandson of Thomas Owen abovementioned, remainder, in default of issue male of all these persons, to her next heir male of the name and family of Owen, of Woodhouse. The estate devolved, on Mr. Lloyd's death without issue,[2] to William Mos-

[1] *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 234.

[2] His monument is in Guilsfield Church, on which is recorded the following :—

"John Owen of Trowscoed, co. Montg., and of Woodhouse, co. Salop, Esq'r., ob. 23 June, 1772, aged 48. Also of his brother. Tho's. Lloyd of Trowscoed, Esq'r., the last male desc't of that ancient family, *ob.* 7 Aug., 1772, aged 31. This mon't was erected

tyn, who took the name of Owen ; he represented the county of Montgomery in three parliaments.[1] By a daughter of Thomas Crewe Dod, of Edge, Cheshire, he had issue :—

William Owen, his heir.

Edward Henry Owen, rector of Cound Salop.

Rebecca, who married Richard Noel Hill, Lord Berwick.

Harriett, who married the late John Mytton, of Halston.

Sobieski, who married R. B. Dean.

Eloisa, who married Rev. Henry Cotton, rector of Hinstock.

Mr. Owen died 11th March, 1795, and was succeeded by his elder son,

William Owen, of Woodhouse, who, by his wife Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major T. Cumming, of Bath, left issue,

William Mostyn Owen, of Woodhouse.

Arthur, Francis, Charles, Henry.

Sarah Harriet, who married Edward Hosier Mascott.

Frances, who married R. Myddleton Biddulph of Chirk Castle.

Caroline Sobieski, Emma. W. V. Ll.

by Jane Lloyd in testimony of affection to her sons." "Thos. Lloyd of Trowscoed, *ob.* 3 Sept. 1821, aged 28."

The ancestor of Thomas Lloyd was Edward Piers of Cressage, co. Salop, who married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Griffith Lloyd of Maesmawr and Trowscoed, sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1581. The descendants of their son, Lloyd Piers of Trowscoed, sheriff in 1636, adopted the name and arms of Lloyd, *sab.* 3 nag's heads erased, *arg.*

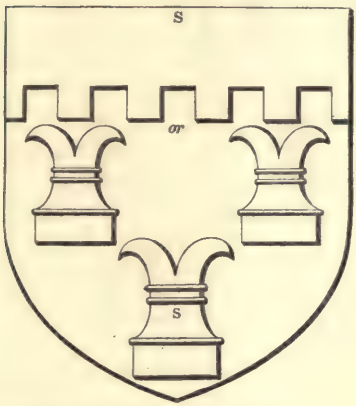
[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 136.

[2] In Burke's *Landed Gentry*, see "Owen of Bettws Hall", "Owen of Tedsmore", and "Owen now Cholmondeley", a co-heir of the Barony of Powys, different branches of the same family.

1620. Richard Rocke,

Deputy, Thomas Rogers.[1]

Arms.



Or., 3 chess-rooks and a chief embattled, *sab.*

"Ricu's Rocke de FForriatt Monachor'm in vel prope villam Salop. in com. Salop. armiger",[2] is the designation of the present sheriff in his appointment to the office, 2nd December, 17 James I. Dying during his year of office his son and heir, Richard, was appointed to complete his father's term.[3]

The manor of Abbey, or Monk's foregate, within which our sheriff was domiciled, had owned the Abbots of the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, Shrewsbury, as lords until the dissolution. By the 38 Henry VIII its premises and site had fallen into lay hands, but it was not until the 20 Elizabeth that the Crown lawyers

[1] Thomas Rogers, gen. (Peniarth list).

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 207.

[3] "1620, Ricu's Rock qui tempore officii sui obiit et Ricus filius et Heres suus ellectus fuit Vic. com. pro resid. Anni" (Peniarth list of Sheriffs).

discovered that the *manor* of the Abbey foregate was still to be disposed of. So we find the original grantees, on the 2nd July, 1578, conveying it to Richard Prince, Thomas Hatton, and Thomas Rock, gentlemen, and the heirs of the survivor. Although the lordship of the manor continued in the family of Prince, Thomas Rocke resided as an important freeholder and glover in the Abbey foregate, where it appears, by the registers of the Holy Cross or the Abbey parish, that the glove trade was exercised to a great extent in the reign of Elizabeth.

The following recorded testimony of two of the joint purchasers of the manor was, on the 30th September, 33 Elizabeth, given in favour of the corporation of Shrewsbury, who then claimed that jurisdiction over the Abbey foregate which had been formerly exercised by the Abbots. "Be it remembered, that we, Richard Powell and Edward Ireland, gent. bailiffs of the towne of Salop, having receavid the testymony of Roger Luter, gent., late one of the aldermen of this towne, Roger Harries, gent., *Thomas Hatton, gent., Thomas Rocke, gent.*, and Thomas Carter, glover, with divers others of verie good credite and greate age, who very well remember that Christopher Lee, late of the Monke fforiet, havinge a patent from the Abott and Covent of the Monastery there of the office of Bailewick, with other commodities, did, upon composicon with the bailiffs and burgesses of the towne of Salop, surrender the same".[1]

Thomas Rocke, by his wife Beatrice, daughter of John Dawes,[2] bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1556, 1584, had our sheriff,

Richard Rocke, who was born 29th March, 1564.

[1] Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 339.

[2] He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of John Biste, lord of the manor of Atcham. She subsequently married Thomas Juckes, sheriff in 1580.—See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 395. John Dawes, in right of his wife, was lord of the manor of Atcham, or Attingham. The other daughters and co-heiresses of John Biste were Anne, married to Edward Cludde of Orleton, and Catherine,

He married Margaret,[1] daughter of Thomas Hatton, of the Abbey foregate, doubtless he who had joined his father Thomas Rocke in the purchase of the manor. As "Ric'us Rocke, ar." he occurs on our Montgomeryshire grand jury list, 10 James I, 1612, and in 1613 on the list of county magistrates. His recognisances on his appointment as sheriff were "Johes Reynolds de Monford, genos", and "Johes Proud[2] de villa Salop, draper," his son-in-law. He had issue,

I. Richard Rocke, his heir, of whom presently.

II. Thomas Rocke, born 13th September, and buried 9th October, 1595.

III. Thomas, born 1597, admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1623, married Mary, daughter of Richard Scott, of Shrewsbury.

IV. Edward, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Charlton, of Tern.

His only daughter, Dorothy, married John Prowd.

married to Thomas Burton of Longnor.—See Duke's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, p. 156.

[1] On a brass plate in a gravestone in the south aisle of the Abbey Church is the following:—"Hic jacet corpus Margaritæ quae fuit uxore Ric'i Rocke, armigeri, quæ obiit tertio die Martii, anno domini 1610."

[2] The following inscription was on a mural monument in old St. Julian's Church, Shrewsbury:—

"Neere unto this place lye interred the bodyes of John Prowd, gent., Draper and Alderman, who had borne the offices of Baylife and maior in this towne. He was buried the 26 of Maye, 1653.

And of Dorothy his wife, sole daughter of Richard Rock, Esquier, who was buried the 27 October, 1654."

"Cognomen caveas nostrum meruisse viator,
Virtutes potius fac imitere meas.
Sic te conspicuum reddent, ringantur ut hostes,
Ingenium, linguæ suada, libri, pietas."

"Stranger! beware how you deserve my *name*,
To imitate my virtues be your aim;
Then, spite of foes, you'll shine conspicuous grac'd
By letters, piety, good sense, and taste."

—*Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 435, n.

Our sheriff married, secondly, Alice, daughter of * and relict of * Pronde, by whom he had no issue.

Richard Rocke, eldest son of the sheriff, as we have seen before, completed, on his father's death in 1620, the latter's term of office. He was born in 1594, was of Shrewsbury School in 1607, married 20th April, 1611, Eleanor, daughter of Richard Prowde, of Shrewsbury, draper, and died on the 12th June, 1628. By Eleanor Prowde he had :—

I. Thomas Rocke, son and heir, aged 5 when his father entered the family pedigree at the herald's visitation of 1623 ; admitted of Magdalen College, Oxford, 9th July, 1636, aged 19 ; of Gray's Inn in 1637. He distinguished himself for his loyalty to the House of Stuart, and died 3rd January, 1678, aged 62. He married Priscilla,[1] daughter of Thomas Owen, of Dinthill Grange, M.P. in the Short Parliament for, and town clerk of, Shrewsbury. He was a younger brother of Robert Owen, our sheriff of the preceding year.

II. Richard Rocke.

III. Edward Rocke.

IV. James Rocke, ancestor of the present line, of whom presently.

I. Mary.

II. Alice, who married, 25th August, 1635, Nathaniel Lee.

III. Eleanor, born 1607.

In 1698,[2] May 14, "Thomas Rocke, Esq., and Madam Diana Corbet" were married. This Thomas was probably a grandson of Thomas Rocke above. "Madam Diana" was the daughter of Sir Richard Corbett, of Longnor and Leighton, Montgomeryshire, who succeeded his grandfather, Sir Edward, the first baronet. Her sister,[3] Victoria, was the first wife of Sir Charles

[1] Priscilla, his wife, daughter of Thomas and Prescilla Owen, died in 1686, aged 72.—*Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 162.

[2] Register of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury.

[3] 1694, Oct. 15th, Sir Charles Lloyd and Victore Corbett, marr." (St. Julian's Register).—See Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 505, note 2.

Lloyd (third baronet), of Moel-y-Garth and Shrewsbury. The register of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, has the following: 1725, Sept. 18, "Lady Edwardsbur." She was Anne, daughter of Thomas Rocke, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and first wife of Sir Francis Edwards, the fourth baronet.[1]

We now revert to James, fourth son of Richard Rocke and Eleanor Prowde, the ancestor of the present representative of the Rocke family.

James Rocke married Sarah, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Owen, of Shrewsbury, by whom he had two sons, Richard his heir, and John, who was buried at the More, 27th August, 1737.

Richard Rocke was probably the first member of the family who settled at Trefnanney,[2] in Montgomeryshire. He had several wives. His first was Mary, daughter of — Weaver of Morville (where he was married 7th August, 1717), who died without issue. His second was the daughter and heiress of David Morris. His third was Mary, or Margaret, daughter of — Evans, by whom he had his son and heir, John Rocke. His fourth wife, who survived him, but without issue, was

[1] *Ib.*, vol. ii, p. 225.

[2] The following occur as freeholders or tenants of Trefnanney under their respective dates:—

17 James I, 1619, "Johes Corbett de Trevnanney (hun. de Llanvyllin) gen." On a grand jury list of the county of Montgomery.

20 James I, 1622. "Thos. Overall de Trefnanney, gen." On a grand jury list.

1 Ch. I, 1625. The same.

8 Ch. I, 1632. "Johes Matthews de Trevenanney, gen.," G. J. List.

11 Ch. I, 1635. "David ap John de Trevnanney, gen." (Hun. de Llanvyllin).

14 Ch. I, 1638. "Nicholas Brees de Trefnanney, gen." On a jury list.

5 Ch. II, 1653. William Prinalt (? ap Reginald), late of Trefnanney, gent.

12 Ch. II, 1660. "Johes Matthews Esq'e."—See *Miscellanea Historica* in *Mont. Coll.* under the above dates.

14 Ch. II, 1662. "Johe's Matthewes, jun. ar." was on the roll of county magistrates. According to the Rev. Walter Davies, Tref-

Dorothy,[1] daughter and co-heiress of Richard Turner, of Ongar, in the county of Essex.

John Rocke, of Trefnanney[2] and Shrewsbury, was born in 1727. He was twice married. By his first wife, Mary, daughter and heiress of Owen Vaughan, of Glascoed, he had a son and heir, Richard Rocke, of Trefnanney, who was sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1786. He married, in 1777, Elizabeth, daughter of John Kinchant, of Park, but left no issue. He died at Shrewsbury 23rd November, 1807.

John Rocke[3] married secondly, in 1753, Mary, daughter of Borlase Wingfield, of Preston Brockhurst, who had issue, with a daughter, Mary (baptised 5th May, 1756, who married John Eyton, of Eyton, sheriff of Shropshire in 1779, and having issue died 26th January, 1809), a son and heir,

John Rocke, vicar of Wellington and rector of Clungunford. He married, in October, 1782, Harriet, daughter of Pryce Owen, of Shrewsbury, M.D., by which lady he had

nanney from the Matthewes (descended from Llewelyn Voelgrwm of Main) passed by marriage to the Rockes.—*Gwaith Gwallter Mechain*, vol. iii, p. 170.

[1] Richard Rocke, Esq., late of Treffnanney, co. Montgom., *ob.* 22 July, 1746. Dorothy, his wife, and one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Richard Turner of Ongar, co. Essex, *ob.* 1771. Arms of Rocke impaling 1. A chevron between 3 crosses. 2. 2 lions addorsed (Weaver). 3. Per fesse a pale countercharged, and 3 firs de moulin (Turner). Crest of *Rocke*. The first wife's coat is also on an escocheon of pretence.—*Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 162.

[2] "Trefnanney" mansion was built anew by the last resident Mr. Rocke. It is advantageously situated on the banks of the Salmon river, Vyrnwy, and is calculated for the residence of a family of fortune; but I believe not occupied as such at present. The garden in front of the old mansion was decorated with several statues in bronze: one was a Hercules grappling Antæus; another was an Atlas supporting a huge dial instead of a globe. The garden being close to the public road, these naked giants were a great annoyance to women and children passing to and from the market towns of Pool and Llanfyllin."—*Topographical Notice of Meifod, Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. i, p. 438 (1829).

[3] John Rocke, Esq., late of Trefnanney, co. Montgom., *ob.* 1782, aged 54. Mary, his widow, *ob.* 1813, aged 83 (Abbey Church monuments, Shrewsbury).

I. Rev. John Rocke.

II. Thomas Owen Rocke,[1] midshipman of H.M.S. "Narcissus", killed in action 10th July, 1804, aged 18.

III. Richard Rocke,[1] cornet in the Horse Guards Blue, who died 9th September, 1815, aged 17.

IV. Henry, died an infant in 1785.

I. Mary Anne, born 1787, married 17th October, 1811, Colonel John Wingfield, of Onslow, sheriff of Shropshire in 1824, son of Rowland Wingfield, sheriff in 1753.[2]

The Rev. John Rocke presented to Shrewsbury Abbey, in 1820, a very beautiful mosaic window which, with an inscription, contains twelve shields of the marriages of his family. He died 4th June, 1824, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Rev. JOHN ROCKE vicar of Wellington and rector of Clungunford, born 30th August, 1783, married at Leutwardine, 18th February, 1812, Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Beale, of Heath House, by whom he had issue

I. John Rocke.

II. Thomas Owen Rocke.

III. Richard Rocke.

IV. Herbert Rocke.

V. Alfred Rocke.

I. Mary Anne. II. Harriett. III. Emily Frances. IV. Louisa Octavia.

The Rev. John Rocke died 14th June, 1849, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN ROCKE, of Clungunford House, J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire, sheriff for that county in 1869, Lieutenant in the South Yeomanry Cavalry, and the present representative of this ancient family, was born 16th June, 1817, married 2nd February, 1853, Constance Anne, second daughter of Sir Charles Cuyler, Bart., and has issue,

I. John Charles Leveson, born 24th September, 1855.

I. Constance Ida, born 14th April, 1854.

W. V. LL.

[1] Their monuments are in St. Julian's Church, Shrewsbury.

[2] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 243.

1621. Thomas Juckes,

Deputy, Reginald George.[1]

Arms.

Arg., a chevron, *gules*, between three cloves (now borne as three gilliflowers), expanded, *proper*.

This sheriff is styled "Thomas Juckes de Trelydan,[2] ar.", not improbably identical with the Thomas Juckes, sheriff in 1580 and 1602. The latter is, however, styled of "Buttington", or Talybont. As Thomas occurs as a Christian name in the family for several successive generations, there is some difficulty in assigning the above office to the particular member of the family who held it. The sheriff of 1580 doubtless lived to a good old age, as he is styled by local genealogists "old Thomas Jeudyke, of Tal-y-bont"; and we find as late as 2 Charles I, 1626, "Thomas Juckes de Buttington, ar.", foreman of the county grand jury.

George Juckes, aged 20, in the 33 Elizabeth, 1590, eldest son of the sheriff in 1580 and 1602, had a son

[1] Reignald George, gen." (Peniarth list).
[2] Peniarth List.

Thomas, who might have been sheriff for this year, and the person referred to in a *Survey of the Manor of Tiertreff and Lordship of Powis* in 1656, under "Trelydan and Gungrog Vechan". "Thomas Jucks, Esq., for one messuage or tenem't, wherein he now inhabiteth".[1]

The following memoranda[2] relate to the family of Juckes :—

Dele note 1, p. 394, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv.

18 Eliz., Teirtreff.—The old lease of Buttington farm granted to Thomas Juckes of Buttington, gentleman, 4th May, 18 Eliz., 1576, for 61 years; rent £15 8*s.* 4*d.*; consideration money £130, by Edward Greye of Buildwas, in the countie of Salop, Esquire, and Chrysogon,[3] his wief. "Buttington fferme" is described therein as lying in the townshippes, fields, hamletts, or parishes of Tyertieff, Trewern Hope, and Cletterwood, in the Lordship of Powis, in the said countye of Montgomerie.

10 James I, 1612. Thomas Jukes, Esq., and George Juckes, gent., occupiers of a messuage or tenement, clearly alluding to Buttington Hall.

16 James I, 6 July, 1618. A chirograph for assurance of John Lloyd his land to Thomas Kerie and George Juckes.

This Indenture [on a sheet of foolscap "broad-folio"-wise] made the fifteenthe daye of September, in the twelfe yeare of the Rayne of our Sovaraigne Lord Charles, by the Grace of GOD, of England, Scotland, ffrance, and Ireland, Kinge Defender of the ffaythe, Betweene Sir Percy Herbert, of Powis Castle, in the Countie of Montgomery, Knight and Barronett, of the one parte, And Thomas Juckes, of Buttington, in the said Countie of Montgomery, gent., of the other parte [no more, unfortunately, was copied] relateth to

"one parcell of encroachment, lately encroached out of Cletterwood ffrythe, situate lyinge and beinge within the Townshippe of Cletterwood and Lordshippe of Powis", &c.

"the yearely rent or sume of twoe pounds and tenne shillings . . . [to be paid] att the usuall ffeaste dayes or tearmes of the yeare (that is to sye) att the ffeaste of the Annunciacon of our Blessed ladie, Snt. Marie the Virgine, and Snt. Michael the Archangell, or within fifteene dayes next ensuinge eyther of the sayde ffeaste days, by even and equall porcons,

[1] See "Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 397.

[2] *Ex. inf.* Morris C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A.

[3] Daughter of John Giffard of Chillington, Staffordshire.

together with twoe full and sufficient Items against evry Shroftide yearely duringe likewise the afforesayde tyme or tearme . . . . . "

(Signed) THO: JUICKES.

On the slip of parchment on which the wax seal—a kind of fleur-de-lis impressed.

The above was endorsed :—" Cletterwood."

" Tertriffe,

" The Counterpte of Mr. Thomas Jucks, of Buttington | lease dated the 15th daye of September, 1636 | upon a pcell of the ffrythe of Cletterwood Conteyninge 27 acres or thereabouts, payinge yearly 2s. 10d., with 2 Flenns at yearly, for the tearme of 21 yeares".

The Mannor of Stretmarcll,

" A Rent Roll of all and singular, the annual rents of . . . . Assize, due and payeable on every of the feasts of St. Michaell the Archangell, yearly to the chiefe Lord of the ffeeof, the Mannor afforesaid, within the Barrony of Powys and County of Montgomery, from the freeholders of the said Mannor, for their seuerall and respective freeholds as in seueral Townships herein mentioned, are diuided each Township apart by itselfe".

This book lettered " Rental ", 1681, and on the 2nd fly leaf is pencilled :—

" This called old Hughes's Book ".

It was compiled by Mr. Richard Hughes, a gentleman of the law, who was steward of Powis, and was himself the owner of the Manor of Llanlûgan."

On another fly leaf :—

" These severall Rent Rolls were drawn according to wh. the Rents were gott at Michas., 1680, and Lady Day, 1681."

[In pencil] " The above is in the handwriting of a Mr. Griffiths, of Glenhafren, who was Lord Powis's agent.

"Trelydan and Gungrog Vechan,

" Thomas Juckes, gent., for one messuage or tenement wherein hee now Inhabiteth, conteyning by estimacon one hundred acres of lands vnto ye same belonging adioyning to ye lands of Evan Gwynne, gent., on the one side and to ye lands of Richard ap Richard on the other side—paying for the same yearely the sum of eight shillings 00 08 00.

" Hendre Hên and Llan,

"Thomas Juckes, gent., for a pcell of ground called ye Dole, lyeing by ye side of a brooke called Beley, conteyning by estimacon three acres, paying yearly for the same one shilling and sixpence 00 01 06.

"Thomas Juckes, gent., holdeth in soccage one messuage or tenement, conteyneinge by estimacon twenty acres of arable, medow, wood, and pasture lands, lyeinge in length from ye lands of Thomas Jones, at ye one end, to a place where a mill stood att ye other end, and in breadth from the lands of David LLoyd on ye one side, to a certaine lane on ye other side, payinge yearly for ye same two shillings * 00 02 00.

"The Mannor of Caereinion Iscoed,

"Killyrijch,

"Richard Juckes, in ye right of his wife Jane, and David Evan, her sonne, for one messuage tenement and lands 00 02 00

"Vnder written appeares a paticuler of all tenements and lands bought and purchased of, and from ye psons hereaffter named and which are as followeth—

"Tertreff Purchases,

"Thomas Juckes sold one messuage tenement and lands called the Milkhouse, wherein Christopher Clough now dwelleth, and a parcell of land called Eloow [?] velen conteyning two acres; alsoe one acre in a medow called Dole Tregeney, and one other acre of meadow called Gwargledd vach, all purchased together, formerly of Thomas Oliver, at the rent of 20 00 00.

[Manor takes in Trewern Cletterwood Hope.]

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, sold one Messuage, tenement, and lands wherein Edward Hodge formerly dwellt, and now allso held by ye said Christopher Clough, being the next house to the said Milkhouse, Conteyning five acres more or lesse. Allsoe three acres of mead in Dole Tregeney, ye greatest parte therof lyeing between the lands of Mr. Garbett and Nathanaell Mathews, one other parte thereof called the Three peny task, and lyeth in the lower one of ye parte of the meadow yt Joyneth to ye said Mr. Garbett's lands, Att the rent of 04 00 00.

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, sold one parcell of land called Kae LLoyne Issa, being by estimacon abt thirty acres, now

allso held by ye said Christopher Clough, being a Coppy of wood neer George Linghen's house att ye rent of

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, sold one parcell of land Conteyning about three acres adioyning to ye said George Linghen's house; allsoe two acres more lyeinge in Dole Tregeney, now allsoe held by ye said Christopher Clough, both were bought by Mr. Juckes of ye said Geo: Linghen, att ye rent of

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, sold two tenements, Called Pentre Glornied, lyeinge betweene ye lands of Mr. Garbett, and the Hope Brooke, conteyning, by estimacon, abt thirty acres, now held by Thos. piers and Jane Price att ye rent of 20 00 00.

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, sold one parcell of land called Pughe's Meadow or Kae Beynion, bach parte of Pentre Glornied lands afforesaid, formerly bought by Mr. Juckes, lyeing betweene Mr. Garbett's lands and the Hope Brooke, next to ye said brooke, by estimacon four acres, more or lesse, now held by att the rent of

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, allsoe sold one parcell of land, about halfe an acre, formerly bought by him of Humphrey Dauids heyre, now held by Abraham Austyne, adioyning to the said Abraham Austyne's yard att ye one end and to ye Common Called *Keven Digoll* att the other end, as allso to of enchroched land out of ye said Com. lying unseparated from the other, but knowne to be limited from the end of a barne standinge there to a bush on the other side of the headge, att ye rent of

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, Allsoe sold that house, orchard, pcell of land, and Acres in Dole Tregeney, situate in Cletterwood, and now held by Alce Scarlett, att the rent of 01 06 00.

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, Alsoe sold all that parcell Called the Eagles [?], situate in Trewern, held by David Thomas, att the rent of 11 00 00.

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, Alsoe sold

"Juckes Roberts sold one Messuage, tenement, and lands held by John Thomas, situate in Trewern, att the rent of 20 00 00.

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, allsoe sold one Messuage, Tenement, and lands, wherein Robert Thomas Millner, now dwelleeth, formerly held by Barett, lately called Sunderland's

Tenement, who married the widow of Robert Jones, of Cundover, in whose taking is the Moyety of the Gelley ground, the other Moyety being ye freehold of Mr. Calcott, all att ye rent of, situate in Cletterwood, 08 00 00.

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, allsoe sold one little house, orchard, prcell of land, and one daye's Math of Hay in Dole Tregeney, held by Thomas Griffithes, and Alsoe Scarlett, widow, all att the rent of 02 12 00.

"Thomas Juckes, afforesaid, allsoe sold two days' Math of Hay in Dole Tregeney, afforesaid, which John Prytherch holds, att the rent of 02 00 00.

"Thomas Juckes sold the one Moyety of the lands Called the Gelley, att the rent of

"Strettmercell Mannor,

"This present Rent Roll Indented, containing all and singuler the Annuall Rent of Assize, due every Michallmas to the cheefe Lords of the ffee for the Mannor of Streetmarcell, within the Barrony of Powis and County of Montgomery by ye ffreeholders of the said Mannor for their seuerall and respective ffreeholds as in the seuerall townshipps are devided and summed each Townshipp a parte by it selfe, All which wee of the Jury for this present Leete of the said Mannor, held the ninth day of Aprill, one thousand six hundred fifty and sixe (1656), whose names are here unto subscribed the day and yeare above specified, doe approve the same to be a true and Just rent Role as followeth, that is to say,

"Trelydan and Gungrog Vechan,

"Thomas Jucks, esq., for one Messuage or Tenement, wherein he now inhabiteth, and about a hundred acres of land, unto ye same belonging, adioyning to the lands of Evan Gwynn on the one side, and to ye lands of Humfrey ap Richard on ye other side, paying yearly for ye same eight shillings 00 08 00.

"Thomas Jukes, esq., houldeth in Sottage, one Messuage or Tenem't by estimacon, twenty acres of Arable, meadowe, wood, and pasture lands, lyeing in length from the lands of Thomas Jones at ye one end, to a place where a Mill stood at ye other end, and in breadth from ye lands of David Lloyd on ye one side, to a certaine lane on thother side, payeing yearely for ye same two shillings 00 02 00.

"Thomas Jukes, esq., for a prcell of ground, called ye Dole,

lyeing by ye side of a brooke called Bele, by estimacon three acres, payeing yearely for ye same eighteene pence
00 01 06.

" Sir Percy Herbert's Survey.

" Sir Percy lived in the time of Oliver Cromwell. It is probable that this Book was begun before his time."

" The Mannor of Teyrtriff being part of the Lordship of Powis, in the County of Montgomery, 1629.

" The farme of Buttington :—

	The scite of the howse, barnes, stables, and orchard gardens and yards.						
	02	00	02	...	03	00	00
The Parke gware..	79	02	j0	...	92	16	06
Bolle y Boute	j4	02	00	...	j9	16	08
Kay Mawre	63	02	22	...	53	00	00
Seuern Parke	4j	0j	j0	...	34	08	06
Gwirglood Willkin	24	0j	00	...	16	03	04
Mays y Clynion	63	00	00	...	52	j0	00
A Cottage in its scyte	00	02	00	...	00	06	08
Banianellin	j2	0j	j3	...	08	04	04
The Hamm	j3	00	00	...	13	00	00
The Oxe Leasowe.....	j3	0j	18	...	08	16	00
The Patch.....	03	02	26	...	02	08	j0
The Lower Meadowe	23	03	j0	...	j9	16	08
The Cowe Leasowe	27	02	07	...	22	j0	00
The Hoppyarde	0j	0j	00	...	00	15	00
Gloerglood nood, east	39	0j	25	...	32	16	06
„ „ west.....	44	0j	15	...	37	02	00
The Feggey Leasowe	17	00	24	...	09	13	04
Teire Mayne	18	03	00	...	09	07	06
The Lower Mill Leasowe.....	19	02	00	...	07	16	00
The Upper „	j0	02	19	...	04	05	08
The Crosse feeld	17	00	14	...	06	07	04
Mays y Chappell	30	0j	j3	...	j2	02	06
a Moate between it and the Chapell	00	0j	j0	...	00	j0	00
Kay in y Greege	23	00	00	...	07	13	04
Akers.....	603	03	j6 rent		475	15	j0

Improouement.

The Township of Cletterwood x

	present rent.
Pentirthe Frithe, sold by Thomas Juxe, Esq., by lease from my grandmother	00 j3 04
The ffrith of Cletterwood, sold by the sayd Thomas Juxe, halfe inclosed and halfe uninclosed	j9 03 00
02 02 00 by new agreement, 12*s.* 6*d.* Thomas Juxe, Esq., holdeth two parcells of lands arrable estimation, 2j Akers.	00 02 06

The Township of Treuerne.

Mr. Thomas Juxe houldeth the lands that fell to my ffathers parte when the Commons of Trewerne now inclosed by the ffreeholders called the Rayles qu g * * with Lloyds house for £11 or 12s. ayeare.

W. V. Ll.

1622. Sir John Price, Knight.

Deputy, Richard Morgan.[1]

Arms.

Or, a lion rampant, regardant *sab.*, armed and langued, *gules.*

Sir John Price was of Gogerddan in the county of

[1] Ricus Morgan, gen." (Peniarth list). He was probably of Fronfraith and *Welsh* uncle to Sir John Price. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lloyd of Aberbechan (ap David Lloyd ap David

Cardigan, and of Aberbechan, in Montgomeryshire, an estate which his father, Sir Richard Price, obtained in marriage with Gwen, daughter and heiress of Thomas Price, of Aberbechan, son of Rees ap Morris ap Owen, sheriff in 1565. Dying during his year of office, Sir Richard Price, his father, completed his term;[1] the latter having already served the office as Richard Price, in 1591, and as Sir Richard in 1603.

Sir JOHN PRICE, by Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Bromley, of Shrawardine, knight, son of Sir Thomas Bromley, the Lord Chancellor, had

RICHARD PRICE DE GOGERTHAN, ar., sheriff in 1638. He married Hester, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight and Baronet, and was himself created a baronet 9th August, 1644. According to Meyrick, in his *History of Cardiganshire*, page 398, he married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Lord Ruthyn.

W. V. LL.

ap Evan descended from Meilir Gryg of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgithrog.—*Lewis Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 300) and Anne, daughter of Rees ap Morris of Aberbechan, sheriff in 1565, he had Robert Morgan, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, who died in 1673, aged 65 years. Richard Morgan was M.P. for the borough of Montgomery. *Ib.*, note 1.

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 425.

1623. Edward Kynaston,

Deputy, John Reynolds.[1]

Arms.

Arg., a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*, quartered with ermine, a chevron G.

This ancient Shropshire family was descended from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, through his grandson, Iorwerth Goch, or *Red Edward*, a younger son of Meredith ap Bleddyn.

Griffin de Kyneneston, third in descent from Red Edward, witnesses a grant from Hugh Fitz Phelip to Haghmond Abbey, of land near Oswestry, in 1313. Kinaston, the *Chimerestun* of Domesday, in Welsh Tregynant, which signifies the same, is near Kinnerley, and may have been a part of the appanage of the Red Edward, as his two immediate descendants, the ancestors of Griffith de Kynaston, are styled of Cae Howel,

[1] Peniarth list of Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire.

23 September, 1596, Reginald ap David of Trewerne to Roger Kynaston, Esq., Grant of farms in Tre yr Rallt.—*Kynaston Papers.* Reginald had two sons, Edward Davies and Reynold. John Reynolds was probably another son of Reginald ap David.—(*Lewis Dwnn's Visitation of Wales*, p. 307.)

a place hard by, which may have taken its name from Howel, another of Edward's sons. Fourth in descent from "Griffin de Kyneneston" was

GRIFFITH KYNASTON, of Stokes, "Seneschallus de Ellesmere, 9 Henry VI, 1430",[1] who, by Jane, daughter and heiress of John Hord ap Roger Hord, lord of the Manor of Walford, Shropshire (who, according to Mr. Eyton, died in Ireland on 20th July, 1398),[2] had, with other issue, a second son, Jenkin, ancestor of the Kynastons of Stocks, or Stokes, and Oatley, and a fourth son,

Sir ROGER KYNASTON, knight, ancestor of the family seated at Hordley. He married a lady of high rank, Elizabeth,[3] daughter of Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville and Lord of Powys, and relict of Sir Richard Le Strange, knt., of Knockin. With his high connections and distinguished personal valour he was in a position to afford "powerful aid to the house of York"; and also contributed to the victory of Blore Heath (23rd September, 1469), which enabled the Earl of Salisbury to join the Duke of York near Ludlow. Lord Audley, the Lancastrian General, is even supposed to have fallen by his hand; and that peer's armorial bearing to have been added to the family coat upon this occasion. At the subsequent field of Ludford (12th Oct.), where the Duke had "gathered the *puissant armie*, both of Northenmen and Welshemen", as Hall says, "to prosecute his claim to the Crown, Roger Kynnarston, Esqr. (as his name is written on the rolls of Parliament), appeared in arms against the King; and though he was, of course, included in the subsequent attainder by King Henry's Parliament, yet so great was his popu-

[1] Visitations of Salop.

[2] *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. x, p. 297.

[3] 28 Henry VI, 1449-50, Elizabeth, the relict of Sir Richard L'Estrange, deceased, did homage for the castle and manor of Knockin (Orig. 28 Hen. VI, rot. 12). A fine was levied, 8th Edw. IV, n. 8, between John Leighton, Esq., complainant, and Sir John L'Estrange, Knt., Lord L'Estrange, Roger Kynaston, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, defendants, of the manor and domain of Ness Strange.—Duke's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, p. 218.

larity with the House of Commons, that he, with Walter Hopton, of Hopton Castle, and three others, was, at the especial prayer of the House, dismissed upon the payment of a fine. He appears to have been knighted as early as the 2nd Edward IV, for there is an entry in the accounts of the Corporation of Shrewsbury of that date (1462), 'In vino dato domino Rogero Kynaston vicecomiti Thomæ Hoord et aliis generosis in die electionis militum pro parliamento, ii^{s}, vi^{d}.' Through the three succeeding reigns Sir Roger continued in favour and dignity. In the first year of Richard III he received a grant of the office of Constable of Hardlagh, *i.e.*, Harlech, and soon after was appointed sheriff and escheator of Merioneth for life.[1] Of these offices he must have had prior grants; for, on the rolls of Parliament, 12 and 13 Edward IV, 1473, is his petition, being then a knight, that, in consideration of his services to the King and his grace's father, the late grants to Prince Edward may not injure him in the enjoyment of the said Constablewick and Sheriffwick. The accession of Henry VII was the signal of a reverse to so staunch a Yorkist; but he ultimately died in peace."[2]

By his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1453,[3] he had Sir Thomas Kynaston, who, in the 22 Henry VII, did homage and fealty, as their son and heir, for Ness Strange and Kynton,[4] and was sheriff of Shropshire in 1508. The estate of Sir Thomas, at Hordley, not improbably came to the family by marriage with the heiress of the Hordleys of Hordley, who, it is stated, "married Sir — Kynaston, who lived in Edward the Fourth's time (1461—1483)". At all events we find that in the 16 Henry VI, 1437-8, the Hordley estate was placed by the King in trust to Thomas Walker for Johannes Hordeley,[5] whose heiress may have married Sir — Kynaston.

[1] *Harl. MSS.*, 433, p. 32, *b.* 46 *a.*
[2] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, pp. 73-4.
[3] *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 250.
[4] Duke's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, p. 218.
[5] *Ib.*, p. 211.

Sir Roger's early acquisition of lands in Montgomeryshire was doubtless due to his marriage with the daughter of the Baron of Powys. We know that the reversion of certain lands in the county was granted to him by his brother-in-law, Richard Grey, and further interesting particulars are not wanting to show that he was a landowner in the borough of Pool as early as the year 1448. In the "27 Henry VI, 12th October, John, son of William Ferrer, grants the fee of lands and tenements in Pool to Roger Kynaston, Esq., of Middle". On the "20th October, 1448, Howell ap David grants a house in Pool to Roger Kynaston, Esq." In the "4 Edward IV, 12th December, 1464, Peter le younge, of Pool, Esq., grants several burgages in Pool to Roger Kynaston, of Middle, Esq."[1] The castle and manor of "Mudle", or Middle, formed a portion of the dower of his wife Elizabeth, which Roger Kynaston still retained, although she had died in 1453.

John Le Strange, Lord of Knockin, born in 1444, succeeded his father, the first husband of Elizabeth Kynaston, at the early age of four years. During his minority Roger Kynaston would naturally exercise considerable control over the management of his estates. About the period of his majority, in 1465, Sir John wrote a letter[2] to "the Baylles and Comons of the Towne of Shrovesbury", complaining of the aggressions of "Rog'r of Kynaston", and of the latter's forcible possession of his mother's jointure at Middle. But this influential partizan of the house of York succeeded, in spite of right and local opposition, in retaining the manor, for we find him still there in the 6 Edward IV, 1466, when "Roger Kinaston de Midhall, Esq., late sheriff of Shropshire (in 1462), obtained the King's par-

[1] From a MS. book, entitled "*Schedule of the Kynaston Papers*," *ex inf.* Morris C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A., to which access was kindly given by the late Edward Williams, Esq., of Oswestry, one of the executors of Mrs. Sutton, sister and heir of Sir John Roger Kynaston, Bart.

[2] See Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 250, where the letter and facsimile of John Le Strange's signature are given.

don". If an esquire in 1466, we are scarcely entitled to infer, from the "*domino* Rogero" above, that he was then (1462) a knight. Mr. Blakeway says that he was of "Hordley", but it appears from the above that he was domiciled at Middle and that the settlement of himself or of his son at Hordley was at a later period. Dying in 11 Henry VII, 1495-6, he left a *second* son,

Humphrey Kynaston (the wild), of "Marton", a hamlet in the manor of Middle. He married[1] Elizabeth, or Isabella,[2] daughter of Meredith ap Howell ap Morris. Having been outlawed in the reign of Henry VII he took refuge in a cave at Ness Cliff, still called after him Kynaston's Cave. Under the heading of "Inhabitants of Middle Castle", Gough in his history of Middle, written in 1700, has the following :—

"Wee have a tradition that the Lord Strange, whilst hee was Lord of Myddle, did live part of the yeare at Myddle Castle, and part of the year at Knockin Castle. But after these Lordships descended to the Darbys (Stanleys), then there was a constable, or castle keeper of this Castle. The first that I read of in antient deeds was Will. Dod, constable of the castle of Myddle, after him Sir Roger Kinaston of Hordley was, by comission, made Castle Keeper of Myddle Castle and Knockin. After his decease, his younger son, Humphrey Kynaston (who for his dissolute and ryotous liveing was called the Wild Humphry), was tenant of this castle. Hee had two wives, but both of soe meane birth that they could not lay claime to any Coat of Armes, as appeares by the card of Kinaston's Armes, which Mr. Edward Kinaston of Oatley shewed mee not long before his death. I have not heard of any children which Wild Humphrey had, but I have heard of much debt that hee had contracted ; and being outlawed in debt, he left Myddle Castle (which hee had suffered to grow ruinous, for want of repaire), and went and sheltered himself in a cave neare to Nescliffe; which, to this day, is called Kinaston's Cave, and of him the people tell almost as many romantic storyes as of the great outlawe Robin Whood. Yet one thing I must remember, that on a time when hee was gott over Monford's Bridge, and was

[1] Some say that he married the daughter of Sir Roger Vychan of Tretower, who had mar'd Lady Powys, being then a widower (*Cedwyn MS.* under *Hordley*).

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 399.

on that side Severne which is next Shrewsbury, and must needs returne over that bridge, the under shiriffe came with a considerable company of men to the bridge (which then was made with stone pillars and wooden planks), and haveing taken up severall plankes, and made such a breadth as they thought noe horse was able to leape over, they laid themselves in ambush; and when Wild Humphrey returned, and was about to enter upon the bridge, they rose up to apprehend him, which he perceiving, put spurs to his horse, and rideing full speed, leaped clearly over the breadth. The measure of this leape was afterwards marked out upon Knockin Heath, upon a greene plott by the way-side that leads from Knockin towards Nescliffe, with an H and a K cut in the ground att the ends of the leape. The letters were about an elne long, and were a spade graff broad and a spade graff deep. These letters were usually repaired yearely by Mr. Kinaston of Ruyton. I confesse I have seen the letters, but did not take the measure of the distance. After Wild Humphrey's time, this castle was never inhabited, but went utterly to ruine."

Gough, confirming the alliance of Griffith Kynaston, grandfather of "wild" Humphrey, with the heiress of the Hords of Walford, remarks that Mr. Hanmer's farm in Marton, parish of Middle, "did formerly belong to the manor of Walford. The family of the Hords were lords of it and of the manor of Stanwardine in the wood, and (issue male of Hord faileing) one of the Kinastons of Hordley marryed the daughter of Hord, and soe became Lord of Wallford, etc."[1]

This Humphrey is probably referred to in a Kynaston deed,[2] endorsed "3 Henry VIII, 11th July, 1511, Griffry ap David ap Ieuan[3] to his son. Power of attorney to give poss'n to Humphrey Kynaston of an estate on mortgage in Wales."

By his wife Elizabeth,[4] daughter of Meredith ap Howel ap Maurice, of Glascoed, ap Ieuan Gethyn, of Gartheyr, he had Edward Kynaston, of Hordley, of

[1] *Hist. of Myddle*, p. 45, ed. 1875. [2] *Schedule of Kynaston Papers.*

[3] Perhaps Griffith ap David ap John, our sheriff, 36 Henry VIII.

[4] Her brother Richard, who assumed the surname of Kyffyn, was the grandfather of Richard Kyffyn of Glascoed and Griffith Kyffyn of Cae Coch. Mr. Gough was evidently misinformed as to her "meane" birth.

whom presently; and a fourth son, Roger Kynaston, of Marton, in the parish of Middle, who by his wife Gwen, daughter of Meredith, younger son of Rhys ap David Lloyd, of Gogerddan, had

I. Humphrey Kynaston, of Marton, who married Jane, sister of Charles Lloyd of Leighton, sheriff in 1601, and

II. Rev. Ralph Kynaston, rector of Middle, who, according to Gough,[1] "had a good estate in Llansanfraid, in the county of Montgomery. I have heard of but two sons that he had, viz., Ralph and Nathaniel. To his son Ralph he gave his estate in lands. He had issue, Nathaniel, who married Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Thomas Acherley, of Marton, in this parish. Nathaniel, the second son, was brought up a scoller, and died at Oxford. Mr. Kynaston died at Myddle, and lies interred in the chancell there, in the passage that goes out of the chancell into the middle of the church, under a gravestone, with a brass upon it and this inscription,

"Here lyeth the body of Ralph Kinaston, M.A., Prebend of St. Asaph, Chapline to King James, Parson of Myddle, where after thirty-three years, he had carefully and religiously performed his calling, his soule went unto his Maker to give an account thereof, Nov. 8th, A.D. 1629, Ao. Ætat. 69."

Edward Kynaston, of Trewylan Ganol, in the parish of Llansantffraid, his descendant in the fifth degree and the last male heir of his line, died in 1778.[2]

Humphrey Kynaston, "the wild", died in 1534, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD KYNASTON, who is distinctly styled "of Hordley" in the index or *Schedule of Kynaston Papers* before referred to; from which we make the following extracts relating to family interests in Montgomeryshire.

"1 Mary, 11th January, 1553. Edward Kynaston of Hordley, Esq. to Rees ap . . . of Pool, lease of a house and land near the highway leading towards the Pool Castle."

[1] *History of Myddle*, pp. 17-18.

[2] See pedigree of the family, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, pp. 153-4.

"9th Eliz. February 1567, Edward Kynaston of Hordley, Esq., to Richard ap Thomas of Poole. A deed of Exchange of land in Gungrog."

"Tyertreff. 8 Eliz. 18 April, 1566. Edward Graye of Buildwas, Esqr. Lease of a piece of land called Gwerna Drewerne, otherwise More, in Hope, for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 33s., to David Jones."

"10 Eliz. 2 November, 1568. Edward Gray, Esq. of Buildwas, to Edward Kynaston of Hordley aforesaid, Esq. Conveyance of the Manor of Dinas als Plas y Dinas, etc."

"11 Eliz. 24th October, 1569. Exemplification of a recovery. David Kyffin and Hugh ap Hugh demandants, and Edw'd Gray, Esq., voitchee of the manor of Dynas,[1] etc. And £11 rent, with the appurts in Dynas, Melinyog vawr, Lledrod, Kefin Lyfin, Strad y vornower, Llanvechan, Llanerchymbrus, Garthbwlch, Dolware, Codynott, Cadwenvain, Melynyog vechan, Llansinfraid, Rhiewlas, and Trewerne."

"11th Eliz. 28th October, 1569. Edward Gray, Esq. to Edward Kynaston, Esq., Samuel Kyffin and Hugh ap Hugh. Release of the manor of Dynas, als Place Dynas, and of premises called Gwerne Trewerne in the lordship of Teyrtriffe."

"11th Eliz. 18th November, 1568. The said Edw. Gray to John Griffiths, gentleman, and another, to the said Edw. Kynaston. A bargain and sale of the said Manor of place Dynas, etc. Enrolled in Chancery."

"26 Eliz. 30 November, 1583. Edw. Kynaston to John and Hugh Lloyd, brothers to his wife Margaret. A grant of £30 a year in addition to her jointure."

"26 Eliz. 6 December, 1583. Edward Kynaston and Roger Kynaston, his sonne and heir apparent. A marriage settlement on the marriage of the saide Roger with Margaret Vaughan."

"32 Eliz. 24 January, 1590. Exemplification of depositions taken at Ludlow between . . . one of the witnesses was Edward Kynaston of Hordley, Esq., then stated to be of the age of three (? four) score years or thereabouts."

He had completed his sixtieth year some time prior to the date (1590) of the above exemplification, or his age at this date must have been more than "three

[1] Interesting particulars relating to the transfer of the manors of Plas y Dinas and Trewerne from Edward Grey to Edward Kynaston, are to be found in Mr. Morris C. Jones's "*Feudal Barons of Powys*," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, pp. 350-1.

score years", as we find "Edwardus Kenaston, armiger" on a Montgomeryshire jury, in the 34th Henry VIII, 1542.

It was in the time of Edward Kynaston (1584) that a claimant to the barony of Powys appeared in the person of "Henry Vernon, of Stoke Say, in the county of Salop, Esq.," and as the representative of Elizabeth, a supposed daughter of Richard Grey, Lord Powys. This claim was referred by Lord Burghley for genealogical investigation to the Herald's College, with the following result. "Wee (R. Clarencieux and R. Glover Somerset) have accordingly made diligent search among the records of our office, but do not fynde any daughter of the later Lords of Powis other than Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, and *sister* of Richard, Lord Powis, w'ch was married to Roger Kinaston, of whom other of the Kynastons are descended."[1] Henry Vernon having failed to support his claim, all contention ceased until 1731-2, when John Kynaston, fifth in descent from this Edward Kynaston, formally preferred his claim to the barony of Powys.

Edward Kynaston, dying in 1594, had by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Edward Lloyd of Llwynymaen, son of Richard Lloyd, his son and heir,

Roger Kynaston of Hordley, and Lord of the manor of Plas Dinas,[2] in Montgomeryshire. He was sheriff of Shropshire, in 1602-3, under which year the MS. chronicle of Shrewsbury has the following notice. "This yeare, and on the 14th day of Marche, being Monday, the greate assize was keapt in Shrewsburye for the shire, when was sheryffe of the sayde shire Mr. Roger Kynaston, being justes of peace, dwellinge in Hordley, who came into the towne with the judggis the 13th day of Marche, in the after noone, beinge the Soonday before, with a goodly company, bothe of his owne men in lyvery and his well willers, and theire

[1] "*Feudal Barons of Powys*," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 369, *et seq.*

[2] "Willim's Penryn, ar. (of Rhysnant, sheriff in 1604) Cap. Sen. Rogero Kynaston ar., Domii sui de Dynas," in 31, 35 Eliz.

retynewe, about two hundred and fifty persons, keepinge a greate port in the sayde town."[1] This grandson of wild Humphrey of Ness Cliff had so far followed the lawless family impulses as to require a pardon[2] from King James, for some unexplained infraction of the laws. He served the office of chief steward to his father's lordship or manor of Plas Dynas in the 23 and 26 Elizabeth. The 6th of December of the latter year (1583) was the date of his marriage settlement with Margaret, daughter of John Owen Vaughan, of Llwydiarth, our sheriff in 1583. As "Rogerus Kynaston, ar.," he appears second on the county grand jury, 21st October, 36 Eliz., 1594. He died in 1608, and by his wife, Margaret Vaughan, left his son and heir,

EDWARD KYNASTON, of Hordley, our sheriff, of whom, and as landmarks in the family history, we give the following extracts from the *Kynaston Papers*:—

"11 James I, 10th November, 1613. Edward Kynaston of Hordley, Esq. to John Brown. The lease of a meadow called Dole y chirgun, Pool."

"7 September, 1625. Copy of the presentment of the manor of Street Marshall.[3] Land between Edw. Kynaston, Esq. on the one side, Edmund Powell on the other, Sir Richard Hussey Knight[4] at one end, and Sir John Herbert[5] at the other; where there is a challenge of land called 'Ere yr farne,' between Edward Kynaston, Esq. and Edmund Powell."

"1 Charles I, 24 May, 1625. Precept from John Herbert Knight, steward, (of Powys) to Thomas ap Hugh, gentleman, Ringild of the said manor (Teirtreff); to summon 12 sufficient freeholders of the Township of Trevenant Vechan, and the two townships next adjoining, as a jury to set down the right mears and bounds between the land of Edward Kynaston,

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, pp. 98-9. See also *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 266, n. 2.

[2] *Schedule of Kynaston Papers*, 1 James I, 16 Nov., 1603.

[3] Strata Marcella.

[4] Of Criggion, and sheriff in 1607.

[5] He was steward of Powys to William Earl of Pembroke and Sir William Herbert, 7 James I. See *Miscellanea Historica*, 36 Eliz., 7 James I. He was also steward of Powys to his nephew Sir Percy Herbert, second Baron Powys.

Esq., and the lands of Randle Davies, gent., Robert Gruffreys and the heirs of John Reginald[1]; also to summon 12 freeholders of the township of Hope, and two adjoining townships."

In connection with the above we give the following notice of two uncles of our sheriff, and of members of the deputy sheriff's family :—

Trewerne. 5 June, 1596, Robert Reginald of Clottrod (Cletterwood), in the county of Montgomery, gentleman, to Humfrie Kynaston of Hordley and Edward Kynaston, then or late of Hordley aforesaid, Master of Arts. A grant of an estate at Uppington and Clottrod, in the county of Montgomery, to the use of himself for life, remainder to Roger ap Robert, his first son by Jane, one of the daughters of the said Edward Kynaston, deceased, for life, without impeachment of waste. Remainder to the heirs male of the said Roger. Remainder to Reginald ap Robert and his heirs male in like manner. Remainder to his 3rd, 4th, and 5th sons successively, and the heirs male of their bodies in like manner. Remainder to Margaret his daughter, and her heirs in like manner. Remainder to the right heirs of his eldest son for ever. To be held of the chief lord, of the fee, by the service therefor due and of right accustomed with a general warranty."

These extracts throw light upon the following family relationships. Reginald ap David ap Ieuan, of the Marsh and of Trewerne seems to have had issue as follows :—Reynold, or "Randle Davies, gent.", of Trewerne; Edward Davies, of Trewerne, or of the Marsh, ancestor of Pryce Davies, Esq., of Fronfelyn; John (ap) Reynold, deputy sheriff for this year; and Robert (ap) Reginald, of Cletterwood, above. The latter married Jane, daughter of Edward Kynaston, of Hordley, M.A., (deceased in 1596) uncle of our sheriff, by whom, as we gather from the above, he had issue,—Roger ap Robert, Reginald ap Robert, a 3rd, a 4th, and a 5th son, and a daughter Margaret.

[1] "Joh'es Reynold, gen.," deputy sheriff, was steward of Bausley, 7 James I, to "Robertus Leighton, ar."

"1st May, 1630. Administration by Mary Kynaston of the effects of Edward Kynaston, her late husband". This lady was the daughter of Thomas Owen, of Condover, and the sister of Sir Roger Owen, knight, of Condover, and the mother of

Roger Kynaston, of Hordley, to whom many extracts from the Kynaston papers refer.[1] The latter was our sheriff in 1640, under which year will appear further notice of the family of Hordley.

W. V. Ll.

Sir William Owen, Knight,

Deputy, Morris Price.[2]

Arms.

Arg., a lion rampant and a canton *sab.*

Sir William Owen was of Condover, in the county of Salop, and the son of that very eminent and excellent judge, Thomas Owen, of the Court of Common Pleas,

[1] See *Miscellanea Historica* in *Mont. Coll.*, under the following years: 10 September, 1636, 1 May, 1646, 20 December, 1666,7 Sept. 1633, 31 October, 1636, 2 November, 1636, or the marriage settlement of Roger Kynaston and Miss Rebecca Wild (Weld), 23 Ch. I, 1647, 5th November, 1653, 1st June, 1637, 20 September to January, 1636, 20 September, 1639, 10th September, 1633.

[2] Morricius Price, gen. (Peniarth list).

whose father, Richard Owen, a draper of Shrewsbury, was son, by a second wife, of Owen ap Griffith of Llunllo, near Machynlleth (thirteenth in descent from Edwin, King of Tegengl, or, as the English heralds call him, Lord of Englefield, a descendant of the great Howell Dda, King of all Wales), from which Owen, by his first wife, the Owens of Llunllo and Woodhouse, both now extinct, and the Rev. Hugh Owen, Archdeacon of Salop (1822), and of Bettws Hall, were descended.[1]

The senior or territorial, as distinct from the commercial, branch of this ancient family was represented by his kinsman Rowland Owen, of Llunllo, sheriff in 1611, as descended from David, the eldest son of Owen ap Griffith by his first wife. Howell, said to be a younger brother of David by the same mother, was the ancestor of Robert Owen of Shrewsbury and Woodhouse. It is, however, an heraldic fact, difficult of solution, that the Llunllo branch bore arms in the first or paternal quarter differing essentially from those of the Woodhouse and Cundover branches. The herald in 1582,[2] in his grant of a crest to Edward Owen, ancestor of the Woodhouse branch, describes his paternal coat as the "fyeld *silver*, a lyon rampant *sables*, and for his difference, a canton of the second", and his descent as of "Richard ap Howell ap Owen". Now if this Owen is to be taken as identical with the Owen ap Griffith of Llunllo, the arms of whose descendant, Rowland Owen, sheriff in 1611, were *ar.* a cross flory, engrailed *sable*, inter four Cornish choughs *ppr.*, on a chief, a boar's head couped of the field, arms borne by other descendants of Ieuan Caereinion,[3] ancestor of the Llunllo branch; why were the paternal arms of Edward Owen not the same? That some confusion existed in the minds of representatives of the family as

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 99.

[2] *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire*, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 40.

[3] The Griffiths of Broniarth descended from David Aber ap Ieuan Caereinion, Lloyds of Bryngwyn, Griffiths of Brongain, and other families.

late as 1810 may be gathered from an interesting correspondence on the subject given in the appendix.

Sir Roger Owen, elder brother of our sheriff and a very eminent man in his day, was well known to the learned Camden, who in his *Britannia* takes occasion, from the mention of his residence, to record his virtues. "Cundover was formerly a manor of the Lovels, and lately of Thomas Owen, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and a great lover of learning; who, being dead, hath left behind him a son, Sir Roger Owen, an excellent Scholar, and worthy of so excellent a father." He left three daughters, but was succeeded in his estate by his brother, Sir William Owen.

It was the misfortune of Sir William Owen to live in the troubled times of King Charles I, when the tests of loyalty were severely applied. The following extract from the Sequestration Papers shows how, by his prudent management, he saved both his house and his purse from the ruin that fell on many good subjects who were more faithful to their royal master. "Sir William Owen, of Condover, co. Salop, knight, was on the Commission of Array, and signed some warrants, but as soon as Shrewsbury was taken, February 22nd, 1644, he rendered himself to the Parliament Committee. The Committee certefie that to do him justice, when wee first tooke footing within this countie, and were in ye lowest condicion, penned up in that poore garrison of Wemme, having ye enemie round about us, his residence being ye most parte in Shrewsbury, hee held correspondance with us, even whilst he acted with them in subscribing those warrants, and by his *faithful*, constant intelligence to us of ye enemies' motions and designs, was a greate meanes of our securitie and preservation in that place; and in ye meane time of that intercourse and compliance with us, he freely offered us ye possession of his house, being a stronge stone building within three myles distance of Shrewsbury, and might have speedily binne made defencible had wee been in a condicion to have ac-

cepted it, and to have engarrisoned it for ye Parliament. All which passages are enducements to us to believe his affections were allwaies right towards ye cause of ye publike, and that what he acted against it proceeded from some passion of timourseness, or ye facilitie of his nature, and not from any disaffection or malignance of spirit; neither hath his carriage towardes us since the taking of this garrison given us the least reason to suspect, but to confirm our opinion of ye reallitie of what he formerly professed, having ever since maniefasted his willingness by endeavouring in anything that might tend to ye good of ye publicke, in discovering for us in great measure in estates of delinquents, though many of them his own debts and engagements unto them, whereas, on ye contrary, as wee are credibly informed, his backwardness in disposition to contribute mortgages, or otherwise to yeald any assistance, occasioned them to threaten the burning of his house?" Signed by "Robert Charlton, Humphrey Mackworth, Andrew Lloyd, Leighton Owen, Robert Clive, etc., Salop, 30th May, 1646".[1] Satisfied of "ye facilitie of his nature", and of his very mild loyalty to the Throne, the sequestration eased off Sir William Owen for the small sum of £214.

The line of Sir William Owen became extinct in the fourth generation in Thomas Owen, whose sister, Mrs. Mytton, had a daughter, great-grandmother of Edward William Smythe Owen, sheriff of Shropshire in 1819.

The land tenure which afforded him his qualification for office in Montgomeryshire was a lease, from the Crown, of the manors of Arwystli and Cyfeiliog,[2] which had been granted, as early as the 32 Elizabeth, 1590, to "Thomas Owen serviens ad legem", afterwards judge Owen, and his sons. Sir Roger Owen, the eldest

[1] Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Castles and Old Manors of Shropshire*, 1142-1660, pp. 46-7.

[2] See Mr. Morris C. Jones' paper on "The Manors of Arwystli and Cyfeiliog" in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 29, *et seq.*

son, having died without male issue, his estates, comprising the leasehold of the above manors, devolved upon his brother, our sheriff.

W. V. Ll.

APPENDIX.

"Dear Madam.—Understanding that you wish for intelligence on the subject of the arms proper to be borne by the family of Woodhouse, I am happy in furnishing all I know on the subject. In a paper which I possess in the handwriting of my friend, Mr. Newling, who I consider a very high authority, is the following notice with regard to the arms of Owen of Woodhouse and Shrewsbury.—'On the 8th day of Decr., 1582, Edward Owen of Shrewsbury (the ancestor of the owners of Woodhouse and Shrewsbury) received from R. Cooke, Clarencieux, a patent confirming to him the arms of his ancestor[1] Madoc ap Ievan of Caereinion ap Ievan Foelfrych ap Iorwerth Vychan, descendants were the Owens of Machynlleth or Llunllo, Woodhouse and Shrewsbury, Cundover and Bettus, viz., the field silver, a lion rampant *sable* for Owen, and for his difference a canton for the second. As no crest belonged to these arms, he gave them a grant of the following, on a wreath *argent* and *sable*, a spread eagle's head displayed *or* erased *gules*.' Mr. Newling adds,—'Three grants were made to Edward Owen and his heirs, but as the Revd. Hugh Owen is not paternally descended from him, though he is from the original house of Machynlleth, he has no right to the canton or to the eagle's head erased as his crest.'

"In a letter I received from Mr. Hugh Owen of Ellesmere in 1804 is the following remark on the subject of our family coat:—'I have lately had communication with Mr. Bigland of the Herald's office, and who is a clarencieux King-of-Arms, and minutely inspected the ancient records in that place, particularly relating to our family, which were registered there by the great Sir Wm. Dugdale; in a very long genealogy Mr. Bigland says every branch of the 'Owen of Llunllo family' ought to bear the same crest, &c., as entered in the Herald's College, with the full coat of arms. The Owens of Woodhouse and of Condover make use of the eagle's head and neck displayed, *or*,

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[1] This is incorrect. The ancestors are thus given in the original grant of 1582. "I do fynde the said Edward Owen to be the sonne of Richard Owen, the sonne of Howell Owen, the sonne of Owen." No other ancestors are named.

erased *gules*, which is the proper crest, but you make use of another crest, and so did the ladies of Llunllo, our cousin Herbert, &c., which appears very incorrect, viz., a Cornish chough with a fleur-de-lis in his talon. The coat of arms you bear are right in part, viz., the boar's head *argent* on a field *azure* in chief, and on a field *argent* a cross engrailed *sable*, with four cornish choughs *sable*—but there is another part of the family coat which you do not make use of, but which you ought to bear. That is the *argent* shield, a lion rampant *sable* with a canton *sable*—this is what the Woodhouse and Condover families have used only for their coat of arms; but as every branch of our family are entitled to and should use one and the same coat of arms to the full extent, as being all descended from Owen of Machynlleth or Llunllo, who made use of and bore the different quarterings, and as enrolled from the high and authentic authority of Sir William Dugdale.'[1]

"Such are the opinions of these very learned heralds, who, though they differ in two points, agree, I think, in the main. It appears then, I conceive, on the whole that all the branches of that family which spring from Owen of Machynlleth or Llunllo, ought to bear what Mr. Owen calls the *full coat*, that is the lion rampant *sable* on a field *argent*, together with the boar's head engrailed, cross and choughs, but that the Woodhouse and Condover families *only* have a right to the canton *sable*, that having been particularly granted to them as a mark of *difference*, when they branched off from the old stock. As to the *crest*, it seems clear that Mr. Bigland and Mr. H. Owen are wrong, and that the Woodhouse and Condover families have alone any claim to use the *eagle's* head erased, as the grant mentioned by Mr. Newling above, and another made afterwards to the founder of the Condover family, at the same time as to the Woodhouse and Condover houses, have, I conceive, an equal right to the old crest usually borne by the Llunllo family, viz., a cornish chough bearing a fleur-de-lis in his claw.

"For these reasons it is that I am induced to offer you the enclosed drawing, which my son has sketched, as the correct coat of the house of Woodhouse. Mrs. Owen begs to unite with me in best respects to yourself and Mr. Owen. I remain, Dear Madam, your faithful and obliged servant,

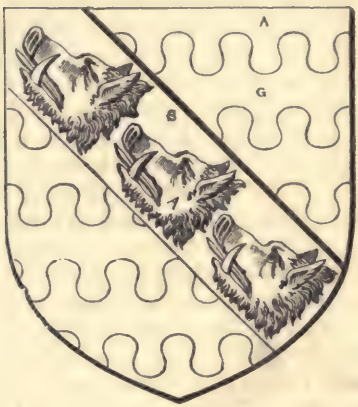
"Salop, May 17, 1810. "HUGH OWEN."

[1] On the equal authority of Robert Cooke, Clarencieux in 1582, the arms as borne by the senior or Llunllo branch are omitted from the paternal coat of Edward Owen, although they appeared in the second quartering on his monument in old St. Chad's church, Shrewsbury.

1625. Edward Purcell,

Deputy, Edward Price.[1]

Arms.



Barry nebulée, *ar.* and *gu.*, over all a bend, *sab.*, three boars' heads couped of the first.

This sheriff was doubtless identical with "Edward Pircell, of Llettygynvach"[2] (in 1598), a township in the parish of Forden, and subsequently of Wropton or Nantcribba, also a township in the same parish.

"Edwards Purcell de Wropton, ar.", appears on a county grand jury list, 10th July, 17 James I, 1619, and was the eldest son of Richard Purcell, of Dinthill Grange, in the parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1597. By his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Price of Gogerddan and Aberbechan, sheriff 1622, he left a son and heir,

John Purcell, who by Eleanor, daughter of Sir

[1] "Ed'rus Price, gen." Peniarth list.

[2] Harl. MS., No. 6172, represented as "a true copie of A visitation taken by Richard Lee, Pursuviant herald to Cooke Clarencieux, Ano. 1592, of the county of Salop, and other adjacent countyies."

Robert Vaughan of Llwydiarth, left two daughters, co-heiresses. The eldest, Mary,[1] married in 1672 Edward Vaughan of Glan y Llyn, who thereby acquired, in addition to his own paternal estate, the important patrimony of the Vaughans at Llwydiarth and Llangedwyn. Catherine, her sister and co-heiress, married Sir John Copley. Anne, eventual heiress of Edward Vaughan, who was our sheriff in 1688, devised, on the death of her children, the Vaughan of Llwydiarth and certain Purcell estates to the ancestor of the present baronet of Wynnstay. John Purcell was M.P. for the county, with his son-in-law Edward Vaughan, at the time of the Restoration. In 1662, "Johes Purcell, ar." appears on the roll of county magistrates.

It was probably Mary, a sister of John Purcell, whose marriage settlement on her marriage with John Whittingham has already been noticed.[2] The family of the latter were seated at Court Caldemore, near Montgomery, and he appears under the designation of "Joh'es Whittingham de little Heme (Forden), ar.," on a jury for the hundred of Cause, 13 Charles II, 1661.

"Henry Purcell of Nantcribba, Esq.," by deed bearing date 26 July, 18 Charles II, 1666, received an assignment of the tythes of Forden from "Richard Price of Gunley, Esq.," for £59 a year. (The said tythes were farmed to the said Richard Price of Gunley by the Grocers' Company, by a deed of 1651, for 22 years, for £54 a year.) The same is endorsed by R. Morgan; W. Morgan; Edmund Pryce; John Edwards; John Price; John Edwards; Jo. Griffiths. Henry Purcell, who was buried at Forden in January, 1666-7, was probably another son of our sheriff; and it is said that his daughter, Anne Purcell, the heiress of Nantcribba, married Arthur Devereux, second son of George Devereux of Vaynor, sheriff in 1568.

W. V. Ll.

[1] See inscription copied from her monument in Llangedwyn church. *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 410.

[2] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 307.

1626. Rowland Pugh,

Deputy, Morgan Pugh.[1]

Arms.

Arg., a lion passant *sa.*, between three fleurs-de-lys, *gu.*

He was Sheriff in 1609.

1627. Richard Pugh,

Deputy, Lewis Evans.[2]

Arms.

Arg., a lion passant, *sa.*, between three fleurs-de-lys, *gu.*

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[1] "Morgan Pugh, gen." (Peniarth list).

[2] "Ludovic Evans, gen." (Peniarth list). "Lodovicus Evans de Castellmoch, gen." 2 Ch. I, 1626; "Lodovicus Evans de Hengwin,

Dolycorslwyn, an estate situate about four miles south of Dinas Mawddwy, and in the parish of Cemmes, was the seat of Richard Pugh, descended from a younger branch of the great house of Mathavarn.

Richard ap Hugh ap Evan, of Rhos y Garreg, Dolyfondu, and Dol-y-Corslwyn, who occurs as Ric'us ap Hugh ap Ienn, ar., 5th on the county grand jury, 33 Elizabeth, branched of from the parent stem. According to Lewis Dwnn,[1] the herald, he was the third son of Hugh ap Evan of Mathafarn. By his wife Catharine, daughter of Rees Wynne ap Howell ap Rees ap Llewelyn he had

I. Rowland Pugh, of Dol-y-corslwyn of whom presently.

II. Griffith Pugh, of Dol-y-fondu,[3] who married Susan, fifth daughter of Edward Herbert, of Montgomery, sheriff in 1568 (aunt of Edward, 1st Lord Herbert of Chirbury), by whom he had Richard Pugh, married to Mary, daughter of Thomas Price of Llanvred.

III. Henry Pugh, who, by a daughter of John Herbert of Cemmes, had Richard (ap Henry) Pugh, married to Mary, daughter of Humphrey Thomas.

I. Jane, who married Henry Vaughan.[4]

II. Catharine, who married Evan ap Rees, and secondly, to Humphrey ap Owen.

III. Mabel, who married Edward Herbert, of Cemmes; she died 5th December, 1634, aged about 81.

gen.," 3 Chas. I, 1627; and Lodovicus Evans p'chie de Machynlleth, gen.," 10 Ch. I, 1634, occur on jury lists.

[1] *Visitation of Wales*, vol. i, p. 296. For the descendants of his next brother, Humphrey ap Hugh of Aberffrydlan, see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 47.

[2] He occurs second on the county grand jury, 43 Eliz., as "Rowlandus Pugh de Kemes, gen.", and as fourth, 3 James I. He is distinctly mentioned 8 James I, 1610, as Rowland Pugh de Doleycorsley, gen., 8 James I, 1610.

[3] He occurs as "Griffinus Pughe de Doleyvoneye, ar." on a grand jury list, 10 James I, 1612.

[4] "Henricus Vaughan de Machynlleth, gen.," occurs on a jury, 36 Eliz.

Her husband died at Maesmochdre, in the parish of Cemmes, on Tuesday, 9th April, 1639.

IV. Mallt, who was the first wife of John Owen (ap Owen ap Howel Goch), of Machynlleth, by whom she had Richard Owen,[1] Rowland Owen, Catharine, and Mary.

V. Jane, who married Richard Lloyd of Nant Mynach. The eldest son, Rowland Pugh, of Dol-y-corslwyn, married Gwen, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd ap Griffith Maurice ap Gwilim Vaughan ap Gwilim ap Griffith Derwas of Cemmes, by whom he had our sheriff,

I. Richard Pugh, of Dol-y-corslwyn,

II. Edward Pugh, who married Mary, daughter of Griffith Kyffin, of Cae coch.

"Ric'us Pugh de Dolecorslwyn, gen.", appears fourth on the county grand jury, 1 Charles I, 1625. Five years after his year of office he occurs for the first time (9 Charles I, 1633) on the roll of county magistrates, and as Ric'us Pugh de Doleycorslwyne, ar.; he was foreman of the grand jury 10 Charles I, 1634. We again find him "Apud Dole-y-Corslowin", on the 12th November, 1638, receiving a deposition as a county magistrate.

W. V. Ll.

[1] Richard Owen was of Morben, in the parish of Machynlleth. He married Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, by whom he had Lewis Owen, M.P. for Merionethshire in 1659, who was the father of Richard Owen of Peniarth, our sheriff in 1694, who married Elizabeth Pugh, the heiress of Aberffrydlan, an interesting account of whose family estate and mansion is given in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 47 *et seq.*

1628. Evan Glynne,

Deputy, Richard Glynne.[1]

Arms.

Quarterly 1 and 4th, *az.*, a chevron between 3 cocks; (2 and 3) *ar.*, armed, crested, and jelopped, *or*.
2nd and 3rd *gules*, a lion rampant, *arg.*

An interesting account of this sheriff's family, and mansion of Glyn Clywedog, has already appeared in the genealogical chapter of the "Parochial account of Llanidloes", by Mr. Edward Hamer. *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. viii, p. 198, *et. seq.*

[1] "Ricus Glynne, gen." (Peniarth list).

1829. Edward Lloyd,

Deputy, Arthur Weaver.[1]

Arms.

Quarterly 1 and 4, *erm.*, a lion ramp. *sa.*, on a border *gu.*, charged with eight annulets, *ar.*, 2 and 3, party per bend sinister, *ermine* and *ermines*, a lion rampant, *or*.

Edward, afterwards Sir Edward, Lloyd of Berthllwyd, in the parish of Llanidloes, was the son of Jenkin Lloyd, sheriff in 1588 and 1606, and a grandson of David Lloyd Jenkin, sheriff in 1574 and 1587. A full and interesting account of this sheriff's family has appeared in the "Parochial account of Llanidloes", by Mr. Edward Hamer, in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. vii, p. 52, and vol. viii, p. 189.

[1] "Arthur Weaver, gen." (Peniarth list).

1630. John Blayney,

Deputy

Arms.

Sab., three nags' heads erased, *arg.*

John Blayney of Gregynog, in the parish of Tregynon, is omitted from the list of sheriffs in the Peniarth MS.; but it is on record[1] that he served the office for the whole or a portion of this year.

His grandfather, David Lloyd Blayney of Gregynog, served the office of sheriff in 1577 and 1585, on which occasions our sheriff's father, Lewis Blayney,[2] was deputy sheriff.

"Lodovicus Blayney, armiger," appears for the first time on the roll of county magistrates at the assizes, 33 Eliz. 1591; and as foreman of the grand jury of the county, in the 35 Eliz. In his magisterial capacity we find him receiving a deposition, "Apud Krigynocke (Gregynog), 20 August, 39 Eliz.", and he was on the roll as late as 41 Eliz. 1599. By Bridget, daughter of John Price of Newtown, sheriff in 1566, he was the father of our sheriff,

[1] "Compus Johannis Blayney, Ar. Vic. Com. ibm. (Montgomery) pro tempus pred." (5 6 Chas. I, Land Revenue Rolls of Ministers Accounts, No. 878. Record Office.)

[2] See the Genealogical Key Chart to sheriffs' families of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgithrog, King of Old Powys.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 211.

JOHN BLAYNEY of Gregynog, who as "John Blayney de Tregynon, gen.," appears on county juries as early as 1605-6. He was entered a barrister of the Inner Temple as John Blayney of Tregynon, in 1609. He was a county magistrate at the assizes, 21 April, 20 James I, 1622, and on several occasions foreman of the grand jury. In 8 Charles I, 1632, we find him holding the important position of chief steward to Sir Percy Herbert, knight and baronet, of the latter's lordships of Kerry, Kedewen, Halceter, and Montgomery, and again our sheriff in 1643. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin Lloyd of Berthllwyd, sheriff in 1588, he had a daughter and heiress Joyce,[1] who conveyed the Gregynog estates, on her marriage, to Sir Arthur Blayney, knight, a first cousin of our sheriff, and a younger son of Edward, first Baron Blayney of Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland; and a son Lewis Blayney,[2] who by his sister's succession to the Gregynog estate must have died without issue.

W. V. LL.

[1] Called "Martha f. h."—*Harl. MSS.* 1936, commencing at fo. 17.
[2] Lewis Dwnn's *Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, p. 299, under "Tregynnon".

1631. William Washburne,[1]

Deputy, Howell Jones.[2]

Arms.

? *Arg.* on a fess, between six martlets, *gules*, three quatrefoils of the field.

This sheriff was probably of the family seated at Wichenford in the county of Worcester, an heiress of the senior branch of which family, Isold Washborn, married John Salway of Cannock Chace, the great grandfather of Richard Salway, sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1567.[3]

He was not improbably a son of William Washborn of Washborn, in the same county, by Lettice, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton, Staffordshire. Anne Littleton, her niece, and the eldest daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, bart., by Hester, daughter of Sir William Courteen, knt., of London, married John

[1] "Compus Willi'm Washbourne, ar. Vic. Com. ibm. (Montgomery) pro tempus pred." (No. 880 Land Rev. Min. Accts., 6-7 Charles I, Record Office.)

[2] "Howell Jones, gen." (Peniarth list.)

[3] See "Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire", *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 411, Appendix A.

Cole[1] of the Isle, and of Cole Hall, Salop (born in 1618, and died in 1642), a grandson of John Cole of Cole Hall and Alice, daughter of Richard Sandford of the Isle, near Shrewsbury. Dame Hester, on the death of Sir Edward Lyttelton, married Thomas Thornes of Shelvock, in the parish of Ruyton, Salop, son of Richard Thornes, sheriff of Shropshire in 1610. This connection with neighbouring official families of rank may lead, in the absence of available record, to the identification of our sheriff for the year.

W. V. Ll.

APPENDIX.

Extract from Mr. Habington's notice of the Salway pedigree, so far as it relates to the Washbornes.

"I will descend to the time of King Edw. III, and record how the family of Washborn were Lords of Stanford: 'Rogerus de Washborn, tenet yr in Stanford Washborn et Washborn quas Joh'es de Washborn quondam tenuit,' and in the same book, being the 20 Edw. III, 'Hugo de Cookesay, tenet in Stanford Esturmy quod Johes de Washborn quondam tenuit.' Now Stanford descending to the family of Washborn, let us see how it passed from them to others.

"Thomas Hanwel (7 Henry VI) held in Stanford Washborn and Washborn, 'quod Rogerus de Washburn quondam tenuit,' and so Stanford and Washburn, bothe the manors of Washborn, came to Harewell; and in the same year the heir of Hugh Cookesay had in Stanford Esturmy the same land which Hugo de Cookesay held once in Stanford. These two last are somewhat obscure, which I leave at large, and come to the descent of Stanford.

"Sir Roger Washborn had two sons, *both* named John, the eldest, John Washborn, married Catharine Thromwin, who, after his death, was the wife of Sir John Musard, knight, by whom she had a daughter, named Jane Musard, wedded to

[1] The last male heir of this ancient Shrewsbury family in direct descent from Hugh Colle, Provost of Salop in 1220, was John Cole of Oxon and Cole Hall, who died in 1751. Of his sisters, co-heiresses, Margaret married William Billingsley of the Lea, Salop, and Sarah married Christopher Comyn Higgins of Loynton Hall, Staffordshire, and of Shrewsbury.

John Washborn, the son of Peter Washborn, the son of John, the second son of Sir Roger Washborn; and John Washborn, the eldest son of Sir Roger Washborn, dying without issue, this John, his nephew Peter Washborn's son, became his heir, and was Lord of Washborn and Stanford.

* * * * * *

And now returning to Stanford (after giving an account of the Musards), John Washborn had by his first wife, Jane Musard, one daughter only, named Isold Washborn, married to John Salway of Cank, co. Stafford, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir William Tromwin.

* * * * * *

John Washborn, after the death of Jane Musard, his first wife, married Margery, daughter and co-heiress of John Poker, commonly called Pawker, of Wichenford, and had by her Norman Washborn, from whom descended since all the Washborns of Wichenford. Now were it by conveyance at the marriage of John Salway with Isold Washborn, or otherwise, I know not; but this I know, out of evidences, that John Salway, written Ld. of Stanford, 3 Hen. IV and 1 Hen. V, and by record, died seized of the manors of Stanford and Ricards' Castle, 8 Hen. V (*i.e.*, in 1421.—T.S.), all which was long before the death of his wife's ffather, John Washborn, who, as it appears on his tomb at Wichenford, departed this life 13th May, A.D. 1454, being the 32 Hen. VI. But a great controversy, it is said, arose between the two ffamilies concerning Washborn's lands, which was in the end so composed, as that Salway should hold Stanford, and Washborn knights Washborne in Com. Wigorn." It is probable that Nash, in his *History of Worcestershire* may give the descent of the Wichenford Washbornes.

1632. James Phillips,

Deputy, Edward Blayney.[1]

Arms.

This sheriff[2] was probably identical wih "Jacobus Phillippes ar., Escaetor" for the county 20 James I, 1622; "Jacobus Phillips de Kevencough ar." fourth on the county grand jury, 21 James I, 1622; and "James Phillips de Kelynog, ar.", on a grand jury list, 2 Charles I, 1626; Celynog being situate in the township of Cefncoch, in the parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant. The family descent and connections of this sheriff have not been ascertained.

W. V. Ll.

[1] "Edr'us Blayney, gen.," Peniarth list.

[2] "Compus Jacobi Phillips, ar. Vicecom. ibm. (Montgomeryshire) pro tempus pred."—(Land Revenue Minister's accounts, 7-8 Ch. I. No. 881, Record Office).

1633. Sir John Hayward, Knight,

Deputy, Thomas Rogers.[1]

Arms.

Gules, a lion rampant *arg.*, ducally crowned, *or*.

At the Record office there is a file of warrants addressed by Sir John Bridgeman, knight, justice of Chester, to the sheriff of Montgomeryshire, dated from Pool, 3 November, 8 Charles I, 1632, and endorsed "Johes Hayward, Miles Vic." The latter was the son of Sir Rowland Hayward, knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1571, who, having amassed a considerable fortune expended it in the purchase of land. As early as the 2 Edward the VI, 1548, he, as "Rowland Hayward, Alderman of London", purchased the reversion of the

[1] "Thomas Rogers, gen." (Peniarth list). "Thomas Rogers, gen. Capitalis Senescallus Johi Heyward, Milit. dmii sui de Stretm'cell," 3 Charles I, 1627. He was probably identical with Thomas Rogers of Burgedin, in the parish of Guilsfield, ap Thomas ap Roger ap Reginald ap David ap Griffith, given in *Add. MSS.* 9864-5, under "Rogers of Bergeding, Gilsfield," as a descendant of Ithell Goch, grandson of Meredith ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powys. His grandfather, "Rinaldus ap Dd. ap Griff., gent.," was on the county grand jury, 36 Hen. VIII. His father, "Thomas ap Roger de Gillffyld, gen.," was on the county grand jury, 32 Eliz. "Thomas ap Roger de Burgedinge, sepult. 20 Dec., 1601."—(Guilsfield Register.)

Abbey Land of Strata Marcella. His investments in the adjoining county of Salop comprised extensive possessions, the inheritances of great houses. The impecunious Lord Stafford, Baron of Cause, the caput of the ancient barony of the Corbets, parted with his noble inheritance to the London Alderman. In the 2 Eliz., 1559, the joint manor of Lydley and Cardington, reputed a King's court, and anterior to the time of King Edward II a possession of the Knights Templars, and afterwards of the Hospitallers, was granted by the latter to Edmund, Earl of Arundel. It continued in the possession of his illustrious family until Henry Earl of Arundel conveyed it, 2 Eliz., 1559, with other manors in Shropshire, to "Rowland Hayward, Esq." Crown lands and the patrimonies of historical names, and great feudatories in other counties, did not escape the powerful grasp of his insidious wealth, for we find him conveying in trust for a jointure for Katherine Hayward, his second wife, and fortunes for her children and those of Joanna, daughter and heir of "William Tyllsworth, Esqr.", his first wife, besides crown, feudal, and abbey lands in Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, fourteen other manors. with tythes and other estates, in the counties of Flint, Bucks, Bedford, Wilts, Essex, and London. From this accumulation of landed interest were derived, to a considerable extent, the fortunes and subsequent importance of the Thynnes, Viscounts Weymouth and Marquesses of Bath. Among other manors of Henry Earl of Arundel included in the bill of sale, was that of Church Stretton, of which in the 18th Eliz., 1575, Sir Rowland Hayward became Lord.

Botfield, a member of that manor, was the homestead of the Thynnes. The representative of the family, although at that time a knight, a great officer about the court, and the builder of Longleat, had inherited as "John de la Inne", aged 4, in 8th Henry VIII, 1516, their small patrimony in the manor of Church Stretton, the Court rolls of which, dated St. Mark's day, 6 Henry VIII, inform us that his father "Thomas de le Inne",

then (*i.e.*, on the death of *his* father "William de le Inne,") gave a cow to the Lord in the name of a heriot.[1] Owing to his uncle's ("William de le Inne" or Thynne), presence about the Court, as "chefe clerke of the Keychen" to Henry VIII, he was made, in 1546 Receiver-general of all the lands called "le Erle of Marches landes", and subsequently married Christian, sister and heir of the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham. Thomas Thynne, probably his third son, interests us as a grantee of the forestership of Corndon, 20 April, 3 Edward VI, 1549. In the 13 Eliz., 1570-1, Sir Rowland Hayward, knight, in that very year Lord Mayor of London, leaves to Thomas Thynne of Botevyle, within the Lordship of Cardington, land, parcel of the said manor, reserving 20*s.* rent, and a heriot of 13*s.* 4*d.*[2] John, knighted in 1603, the fortunate eldest son of his distinguished father Sir John Thynne, added the Barony of Cause, Cause Castle, and other estates to the many acquisitions of the family by marrying Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Rowland Hayward. The following letter from him is among the archives of the corporation of Shrewsbury.

"Mr. Baylifes, I comende me to you moste hartelye with thankes for your manye fryndeshippes which I wilbe reddye to deserve in all I maye. I was at my late beinge in Shrewsburye moved by my verye good fryndes and of your incorporatione to be a Burgesse of your towne: which I then well liked of, and nowe the rather desire for that my auncestors weare neare inhabitantes to Shrewsburye, and for that I conceave a speciall good likynge of your towne and the good governemente thereof, promisynge my assistance to the utmoste of my habylitie to your towne and townes menes in all I maye. And even soe referrynge the contintes hearof to your consyderations I leave you.

"From Caurse Castell the . . of July, 1592.

"Your assured frynde,

"JOHN THYNNE.

"To the righte worshippful his verye lovynge fryndes the Baylifes of Shrewsburye, these be d'd."[3]

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 114.
[2] Duke's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, pp. 266-7.
[3] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 116.

Our sheriff, Sir John Hayward, was the son of Sir Rowland Hayward, by his second wife, Catherine Tyllesworth. Although the Barony of Cause and some other estates had gone to the Thynnes on the marriage of his half sister Joan, there still remained a considerable estate in the family, which on his attaining possession he frittered away by his lavish expenditure. Records of the family are said to exist in the archives of some of the City companies, who, from a mistaken sense of duty as their conservators, decline to give the information they might afford. At all events it is known that by deed, dated the 24th Jan., 1616 (13 James I), Sir John Hayward, then of Acton Burnell, in the county of Salop, knight, as is not unusual with the sons of *nouveaux riches*, commenced the process of disintegration by selling to John Gowen, citizen and merchant tailor, and Philip Copper, gent., both of London, for a competent sum of money, the said manor of Cardington, with sixteen other manors, advowsons, estates and tithes in Shropshire, and his houses in London, to them and their heirs for ever.

About Michaelmas, 1615, he had been appointed sheriff of Montgomeryshire, but King James, finding that the Abbey lands of Strata Marcella and other property of the family in the county formed at this time part of the dower of his mother, caused his private secretary, Sir Ralph Winwood, knt., to advise the Lord Chancellor in the following letter that Sir John was wanting in the necessary qualifications for the office.

"May it pleas yr L'p.

His Ma'ty understanding that Sir Ihon Hayward what was lately apoynted to bee sheriff of Mountgomeryshyre is a single man, and hath neyther house nor lands in that county, untill after his mother's death, by which meanes is altogether unapt for that imployment, hath beene gratiously pleased to release him thereof, and in his place to prick Mr. Richard Ffloyd (Lloyd) of Marington, esqr., to undertake that charge, as your Lp. will perceyve by this enclosed which was sent from you. His Ma'ty therefore doth require yr Lp. that according to the usuall manner you com-

mand him to undergoe that duety, with all expedition, that that county may be noe longer without a sheriff and forsake law."

"From Sir Ralph Winwood to the Lo. Chancellor, from Newmarket, on the 22 November, 1615."[1]

One disqualification for office he soon after overcame by marriage; as we find that on 20th James I, the King granted a licence of this date to Sir John Hayward, knt., and *Anne his wife*, to sell the manor of Lydley and Cardington to Edward Corbett, Esquire;[2] and by a deed enrolled, dated 6 May in the same year, the said Sir John Hayward, then of Hollingborne in Kent, knt., brother of Sir George and son of Sir Rowland Hayward, in consideration of £3,200 conveys to the said Edward Corbett, his heirs and assigns for ever, all those the manor or manors of Lydley and Cardington, with all those farms and lands called Cardock Hill, Lawley Hill, Earlswood, Blackhurst, Hoaredge, Comley Moore, Wilson's Green, Chatwall's Launde, Swynney Hurst, Cardington Mills, Cardington Woods, Cardington Moore, the Netchleys, Broadstone Moore, the Betlestons, Evenwood, and the Pikes, also all lands and manors in Botfield, Cardington, Over Comley, Nether Comley, Chatwall, Enchmarsh, Lydley, and Wilson; and on the 11th of May, 1623, the said Sir John Hayward executed a power of attorney to Thomas Phillips of Netley, gent., and Edward Withington of Longnor, yeoman, to take possession and give livery and seizin of the manor of Lydley and Cardington to the said Edward Corbett. The seal appended to this power of attorney is perfect, being the arms of Hayward, namely, first and fourth *gules*, a lion rampant,

[1] *Domestic Calendar of State Papers*, An. 1615, No. 54 (Record Office).

[2] Afterwards Sir Edward Corbett, Knight and Baronet, of Longnor, sheriff of Shropshire in 1651, whose eldest son, Edward Corbett of Leighton, Esquire, was sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1652. "Ricus Corbett, gen.," deputy sheriff and eldest son of the latter, succeeded his grandfather as second baronet.

ar., ducally crowned, *or*; second, two pales engrailed; third, a saltier engrailed.[1]

Of his brother and sister there occurs the following curious notice in a letter, dated London, 16 February, 1615, from John Chamberlain to Alice Carleton, "Sir Geo. Hayward and his sister, wife of Sir Rich. Sandys, are gone mad."[2] His recovery from the family mania for extravagance, and disposal of a handsome inheritance was incomplete in 21 James I, when the King pardoned the alienation of the lordships and manors of Acton Burnel and Acton Pygott, which Sir George Hayward, knight, had made to Sir Thomas Smith and Sir Richard Smith, knights.[3]

The manor of Little Wenlock, which his father, Sir Rowland had purchased from Sir Walter Leveson in the 32 Eliz., Sir John Hayward sold to Foulk Crompton, gent., 22 James I, as he had previously sold lands and tithes in Dudleston and Elston, etc., to Sir Edward Kynaston, knt.[4] What remained of the vast acquisitions of his father, when in this year Sir John served the office of sheriff, has not transpired. His mother very probably died before 1627, as in this year his deputy sheriff, Thomas Rogers, was acting as his steward for the lordship of Strata Marcella[4], which, with other properties in the county and elsewhere, had formed her dower. This tenure of the office of sheriff and his interest in the above lordship are the only traces on record of his connection with the county.

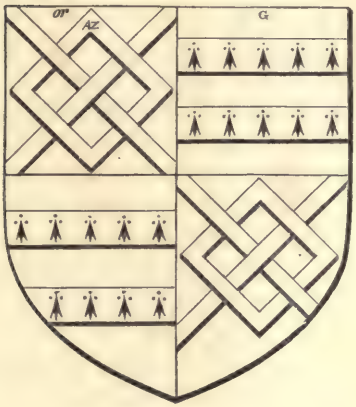
W. V. Ll.

[1] Duke's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, p. 227.
[2] *Domestic Calendar of State Papers*, Ano. 1615.
[3] *Ib.*, p. 285. [4] *Ib.*, pp. 95, 320.

1634. Sir Philip Eyton, Knight.[1]

Deputy, Arthur Weaver.

Arms.



Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or*, a fret, *Az.*, 2nd and 3rd, *gu.*, 2 bars, *erm.*

Sir Philip Eyton of Eyton on the Wildmores, knight, served the office of sheriff of Shropshire, in addition to that of Montgomeryshire, for the above year. He was the son of Thomas Eyton, third son of Thomas Eyton of Eyton, sheriff of Shropshire in 1567, who represented the borough of Wenlock in Parliament, and married a sister of Thomas Charlton, who died as Sheriff of Shropshire in the early part of the same year.

"This family from a very early period resided at Eyton on the Wildmores, and are supposed from their arms to be a younger branch or at least early vassals of Pantulf, Baron of Wem, who was mesne lord of Eyton at the time of Domesday. One Warin was the imme-

[1] "Calendar prison, in custod Philippi Eyton milit. Vic. Com. Com. pred. Coram Johann. Bridgman Milit serviens ad legem Justic dic Com. pred et Marmaduco Lloyd Mil. alter Justic dic Com. ad Magna Sessio tent apud Polam quinto die Maii An. Regni dict. Dom. nri reg. Caroli nunc Angl etc decimo." (Gaol File, Co. Montgomery, 10th Charles I.)

diate occupier of the manor in that survey, but Robert de Eyton stands at the head of the pedigree; he witnessed a grant by Robert Corbet to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, together with William Alan and Hugh, sons of Hugh Pantulf; and his own grant of Butterey to that religious house, in the reign of Henry II, is witnessed by Ralph Pantulf. In consequence of their connection with the Pantulfs, who stood firm to Henry I against the rebellion of the third Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, the Eytons were among the very few Shropshire gentry who were not dispossessed by that second great revolution in the county."[1]

Thomas Eyton, grandfather of our sheriff, was fourth in descent from Nicholas Eyton of Eyton, sheriff of Shropshire in 1440, and he again the grandson of Humphrey Eyton, Ranger of the Forest of Wrekin and Wildmores, the younger brother of another sheriff of Shropshire in 1394, John de Eyton.[2]

It is not improbable that the property in the county which qualified Sir Philip Eyton for the office of sheriff was the manor of Criggion, a former possession of the Husseys; but whether derived from them by marriage or otherwise is uncertain. As he did not succeed to the patrimony of his family until the death, without issue, of his cousin-german, Richard Eyton of Eyton, it is probable that Criggion may have been his residence before he succeeded to the family estate at Eyton. The latter descended in due course to his eldest son, Sir Thomas Eyton of Eyton, knight,[3] and his descendants; but the Criggion property went to "Philip Eyton of Criggion, Esq.", who appears on the "Old Eyle", or burgess roll of Welshpool, of 1678, as a sworn burgess of that borough. "William Eyton, Robert Eyton, and Thomas Eyton, sons of Philip Eyton of Criggion", were also entered and sworn as hereditary burgesses in

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, pp. 56, 70. [2] *Ibid.*

[3] "Sir Thomas Eyton of Eyton, Knight," was one of the knights and gentlemen who compounded for his estates during the Commonwealth in the sum of £976.

1700. The last of the Husseys traceable, as connected with Criggion, was "Reginald Hussey de Criggion, gen.", on a Montgomeryshire jury 11 Ch. I, 1635, probably a son of Sir Richard Hussey of Criggion, knight, our sheriff in 1607, by Eliza, daughter of Reginald Williams of Willaston, sheriff in 1594.

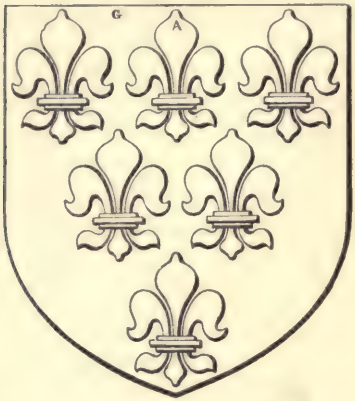
Our county is especially interested, through her sheriff, in one name of his ancient family, that of the Rev. Robert William Eyton, who stands out prominently as the author of the *Antiquities of Shropshire*, a conscientious, erudite, and exhaustive work, the result of indefatigable research and literary labour; and an assistance and guide for which students of county and border history can never be too grateful. He is the fourth son of the Rev. John Eyton (third son of Thomas Eyton of Eyton, sheriff of Shropshire in 1779) by Anna Maria, sole daughter and heiress of Edmund Joseph Plowden of Plowden Hall, whose family, like that of our author, has enjoyed the estate from which they derive their name as far back as our records exist.

W. V. Ll.

1635. Thomas Ireland,[1]

Deputy, Robert Watkin.[2]

Arms.



Gu., six fleurs-de-lys, 3, 2, and 1, *or*.

Thomas Ireland of Albrington, in the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, and of Vaenor in the parish of Berriew and county of Montgomery, was sheriff of Shropshire in 1632. The origin of his family is traced by the heralds to the Irelands of the Hutt and Hole in the county of Lancaster. On undoubted authority it is found, that the ancestor of our sheriff was settled at Oswestry at the close of the 13th century. In the reign of Richard II, "John, Abbot of Haghmond, leases Hethmill to Richard Irlond of Oswaldstre, gent.," about the year 1390. Roger, his son, had issue Richard, father of Robert, who first settled at Shrewsbury, and was the father of David Ireland, mercer, of whose sons Thomas and Robert the M.S. Chronicle of Shrewsbury contains the following characters :—

[1] Writs of covenant, dated Denbigh, 1 August and 4th April, addressed to the sheriff of Montgomeryshire by the Clerks of the Peace, and endorsed "Tho. Ireland, Ar. Vic."—(Record Office).

[2] "Rob'tus Watkin, gen."—(Peniarth list).

"1554, Nov. 10th, was buried Master Thomas Ireland of Salop, mercer, a right protestant and a dylygent favourer of the Worde of God, and was also a virteous and charitable man unto the poore, zealous and carefull in provydinge for them, and yf he had lyvyd he wold have brought hys mynde to pas in the same for hys perpetuall memorye."

"1599, Oct. 6th, Mr. Robert Ireland, Esquire, departed thys present lyffe; who was a stowt protestant and a furtherur of the poore, a good howse keeper, and one that kept greate countenance in his proseedinges in this towne. He died godly, in good remembraunce unto the last ende, and was solomly buried in St. Chadd's Churche; for whom weare many weeping tears and gentle moane. He will be myssed by his kinsfolke and freends."

Mr. Blakeway conceives that this Robert Ireland was he who erected the spacious timber mansion now called "Ireland's mansion", and divided into three houses, on the south side of the High Street, Shrewsbury; moreover there is an escutcheon, bearing his arms, on each of the four gables of the house.

There is a notice of their father, David Ireland, in the Shrewsbury bailiff's accounts for a year from Michaelmas, 16 Hen. VIII, 1524-5, under a charge for "wine given to Robert Dudley, Esq., and others riding to London about those summoned on the plea of attaint, 22d; and in the expences of *David Ireland* and others at London, concerning the pleading of the charter of the town, about the appearance of burgesses upon the attaint, £10 11*s.* 11*d.*"

Mr. David Ireland was admitted of the Mercer's Company of Shrewsbury in 1493, being then the servant to Thomas Goldsmyth; and became a burgess in 1495. He was bailiff four times between 1510 and 1528. Robert Dudley, whom he seems to have accompanied on his ride to London, married his widow, and was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury, 8th October, 8 Henry VIII, 1516, under the designation of "Robert Sutton, *alias* Dudley, Esq., son of Edmund Dudley of

Dudley, in county of Stafford, Knight."[1] Mr. Dudley served the office of bailiff of Salop in 1515, 1524, and 1526, and represented the town in parliament in 1530. He was a younger brother of John Lord Dudley, and great uncle to the unfortunate peer, John, 7th Baron Dudley, called *Lord Quondam*, whom his relation, the Duke of Northumberland, cozened out of his estates. He not improbably took up his residence in Shrewsbury on his appointment to the stewardship[2] of the Dudley portion of the Lordship of Powys, the inheritance of his mother Joyce, daughter and eventual co-heiress of John Lord Tiptoft by Joyce, second daughter and co-heiress of Edward de Charleton, Lord of Powys.[3] In the volume of the Stafford MSS.[4] are

[1] Owen & Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, Cor. and add. vol. ii, p. 526 on p. 298, and notes, to which the following has reference.

[2] In the 6th volume of the *Mont. Coll.*, p. 29, *et. seq.*, there is an account of an armorial shield in the east window of Buttington Church. This shield is there said to be that of John Sutton, fifth Baron Dudley, or of one of his descendants; but it may have been that of one of the brothers of that peer.

This episode seems to give a clue to the solution of the question how the arms of Sutton, Baron Dudley, came to be placed in Buttington church. Was this armorial shield placed there as a memorial of Robert Dudley, the steward of the Dudley portion of the lordship of Powys? Where was he buried? Buttington Hall (or Castle as it is called in Grose's *Antiquities*) was the residence of members of the Powys family, and probably of the stewards of Powys. The Juckes acted in that capacity, and lived there.

There is still a family in the neighbourhood of the name of Dudley, whose family traditions lead to the inference that they are descended from the Suttons Lords Dudley. When the shield was removed (as it recently was) from the east window of Buttington church, to make way for some modern stained glass, some members of the family were heard to complain that their family arms had been displaced. This occurred without their having known of the article in the *Mont. Coll.* above mentioned. This family of Dudley although now in humble life, still possess an aristocratic cast of features and bearing; a matrimonial connection formed, within recent times, by one of its members, with a titled family, may to some extent restore the faded glories of this ancient stock.—M. C. J.

[3] Elizabeth, widow of Sir Edward Charleton, married Sir John de Sutton, 4th Baron Dudley, and was Robert Dudley's grandmother.

[4] Penes W. Hamper, ar., quoted in the *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 298.

some depositions by this Robert Dudley, taken in the 30 Henry VIII, 1538, in which he calls himself of the *town of Shrewsbury*, and of the age of sixty-six years. He states that "he dwelleth in Shrewsbury, and has dwelled there twenty years and more, and also was brother to the late Lord Dudley, grandfather to the *Lord Powes* that now is" ; (*i.e.*, John Dudley, *Lord Quondam* above, and not as Mr. Blakeway erroneously supposes "Edward Grey, the last of the line"). As the Greys and Tiptofts, representing Joan and Joyce, the co-heiresses of Sir Edward de Charleton, Lord of Powys, used the title of Powys at the same time,[1] so did in 1638 their representatives the Greys and Sutton Dudleys. This would show that the attainder in 1470 of Robert[2] Dudley's uncle, John Lord Tiptoft and Earl of Worcester, had not deprived his representative, John, 7th Baron Dudley, "Lord Powes", of a right to *his* portion of the Barony of Powys. This is further confirmed by the following remark of Leland in his antiquarian tour, about the year 1544, which gives the status of the barony at the time, in the actual division of the Castle of Powys between the Lords Powys of the houses of Grey and Dudley. "Walshpole had two Lord Marchers Castles within one walle, the Lord Powis named Grey and the Lord Dudley cauled Sutton ; but now the Lord Powys hath both wards in his hands." *Lord Quondam* is supposed to have died before 1554, but was certainly designated "Lord Powes" in 1538.

After this digression, which has an interesting local bearing in relation to any claim which may be or has been made to the feudal barony of Powys, I revert to

[1] See the herald's opinion, in "The Feudal Barons of Powys," *Mont. Coll.* vol. i, pp. 388-9.

[2] "For John Dudley, brother of Lord Dudley, an annuity of £20 out of the manors of Montgomery, Kerry, and Kedewen in the marches of Wales. Dated Greenwich, 6 May, 8 Henry VIII, 1516." Vol. 2, pt. i, No. 1947 *Domestic Cal. of State Papers.* This John Dudley was a nephew of Robert Dudley.

Thomas Ireland, eldest son of David Ireland, whose loss to the town in 1554, was so deeply deplored. On the dissolution of the monasteries he purchased Albrighton, which formed a part of the possessions of Shrewsbury Abbey. His eldest son, Robert Ireland, M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1563, and who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Scriven of Frodesley, displayed considerable patriotism by making for those days the munificent donation of £25 to resist the contemplated invasion by the Spanish Armada. Dying without issue, the Albrighton estate went to his next brother, George Ireland, who added thereto Vaenor by marrying its heiress.

Vaenor or Vaynor had from time immemorial been the patrimony of a family of the Meilir Grug or Blayney branch of the Tribe of Brochwel Ysgithrog, King of old Powys.[1] The last male heir, Richard ap Edward of Vaenor,[2] eighth in descent from Meilir Grug, left by his wife Ales, daughter of Sir James Owens of Pentre Evan, Knight, two daughters, coheiresses, of whom Elizabeth married John Powell, second son of Richard Powell of Ednop, of Edenhope, in the parish of Mainstone, sheriff in 1554-5; and Anne married Thomas Purcell, second son of Nicholas Purcell, sheriff in 1553. Thomas Purcell, *jure ux.*, of one of the Vaynors (? Issa or Ucha), left an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who married George Ireland of Albrighton.[3] Their issue were[4]:—

I. Thomas Ireland, our sheriff.

II. Robert Ireland.

[1] See Genealogical Key Chart to the tribe of Brochwel Ysgithrog. —*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 211.

[2] "Ric'us ap Edward, gent.," appears on the county grand jury at the assizes held at Montgomery by Sir Nicholas Hare, Knt., 26 May, 36 Hen. VIII, 1544. He was the son of Edward ap Howell of Vaynor by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Corbet ye elder of Lee. Dwnn's *Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, p. 285. *Harl. MS.* 1241, p. 106.

[3] Dwnn's *Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, p. 285.

[4] Salop Visitations, 1584 and 1623.—*Harl. MS.*, 1396.

III. Samuell Ireland.
IV. Edward Ireland.
V. Nathaniel Ireland.
VI. Joshua Ireland
I. Sarah, *ux.* Edward Heynes.
II. Susanna, *ux.* Rici Twiford
III. Martha.
IV. Hester.

Dugdale describes[1] the following inscription as remaining in his time "upon a free stone raised on six pillars, in the middle of St. Marie's isle," in old St. Chad's church.

Heare are interred
the bodies of the worshipfull George Ireland,
of Albrighton, Esq'r.,
who died the 27th of Febr'y, ano dni, 1613,
and Mary Ireland his pious consort, who dyed
the 9th of Sept'r, ano dni, 163-.[2]
Joshua Ireland, gent., late
deceased, one of the sons of the said George and
Mary, hath left by his last will these stones,
to be erected in memoriall of their interment,
which is accordingly . . . by his executrix,
1658.

Thomas Ireland is described in the family pedigree, signed by himself at the Salop Visitation of 1623, as "Thomas Ireland de Albrighton in Com. Salop, ar. unus Justiciarum pacis in eodem comitatu Ao. 1623." By his wife, "Jana fil'a Rolandi Dutton in com. Cestrea", he had issue, up to the latter year, "Robertus Ireland fil. et hær. Aet XI, Margareta, Maria." Albrighton was not the only estate of the dissolved Abbey of Shrewsbury subsequently acquired by the Ireland family, for they held some of the tithes of the "vicarage of the Holy Cross without the monastery of Salop", *alias* Abbey-forgate. According to a *Notitia Parochialis* in the British Museum, "the corn tithes

[1] As given in Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 233.

[2] "Mrs. Mary Ireland, widow, in St. Julian's parish, buried 15 Dec., 1631."—(St. Chad's register).

of two farms in this parish, viz., Monks More and Hunderdale, are impropriated to Mr. Ireland of Abrington."

That they had made further investments in church property may be inferred from an entry in the register of First Fruits at the Record office, dated 22nd September, 1622, when "Thomas Ireland, ar." as patron of the rectory of Bedstone in the deanery of Clun, presented that living to his second cousin, the Rev. George Lloyd, grandnephew of the John Powell of Edenhope who married one of the co-heiresses of the *old* Vaynor family. "Thomas Ireland of Albrington, Esq.," was one of the gentlemen of Shropshire who during the commonwealth compounded for his estates in the sum of £716.

"Robert Ireland, Esq.", son and heir of the sheriff, also suffered for his loyalty to King Charles I, and was included amongst the prisoners taken by the parliamentarians on their capture of Shrewsbury in 1644-5.

It has not been ascertained when the family parted with Vaynor; but Thomas Purcell Ireland, a descendant in the fourth degree from Robert Ireland, leaving only a natural daughter, Albrighton, on her death without issue, escheated to the Crown, and was granted to the next heir male, his nephew John Ireland, son of John, who sold the estate shortly afterwards.[1]

W. V. Ll.

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 113.

1636. MEREDITH MORGAN,[1]

DEPUTY, HOWELL JONES.[2]

Arms.

Arg., a lion passant, *sab.*, between three fleurs-de-lys, *gu.*

Meredith Morgan of Aberhavesp was the son of Morgan ap Meredith of Aberhavesp, sheriff in 1590. By Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Price of Park, in the parish of Llanwnog, he had issue Matthew Morgan, sheriff in 1648-9 ; Mary, who married David Powell ap Thomas Powell of Maesmawr, in the parish of Llandinam; and Alice.[3]

" Meredith Morgan, ar.", appears for the first time on the roll of county magistrates at the assizes held at Pool, 11th May, 1 Charles I, 1625. He acted, 10th September, 1636, as co-trustee to the marriage settle-

[1] Writs of covenant, dated Denbigh, 6 April and 15th June, 21th Charles I, addressed to the sheriff of Montgomeryshire by the Clerks of the Peace, and endorsed " Meredith Morgan, *Ar. Vic.*" (Record Office). " Meredicus Morgan de Aberhavesp, *Ar.*" (Peniarth list).

[2] " Howell Jones, gen." (Peniarth list).

[3] *Harl. MS.* No. 1936. Brit. Mus., commencing at fo. 17, " Maesmawr " and " Aberhavesp".

ment of John Whittingham, and Mary, daughter of Edward Purcell of Nantcribba, sheriff in 1625. A deposition, "Apud Aberhavesp, 13 Charles I, 1637," was made "coram me Meredith Morgan, ar." The following is the inscription on a monument in Aberhavesp Church to his son Matthew, sheriff in 1648. It is surmounted with the family arms and a knight's helmet.

"In memory of Matthew Morgan, Esq., son and heir of Meredith Morgan, of Aberhavesp, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Matthew Price of Park Pen Price, Esq., who was first married to Frances, the eldest daughter of Robert Waring, of Wilsford, Nottingham, Esq., by whom he had three sons and six daughters. His second wife was Mary, daughter of William Barkley, merchant and alderman of London, by whom he had one son and one daughter. He died the 20th of March, 1705, aged 82.

"Out of a pious esteem and for a lasting memorial of her dear father, Mrs. Anne Morgan, his last surviving daughter and heir by his first wife, erected this monument, Ao. D'ni. 1712."

Robert Waring of Wilsford, in Nottinghamshire, was the son of Thomas Waring of the Lea, Staffordshire, and of Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, and the brother of Richard Waring of London, and of Gratton in the county of Suffolk, father of Edmund Waring of Humfreyston, in the parish of Donnington, Commonwealth Governor of Shrewsbury, and sheriff of Shropshire in 1657. Their elder brother, Edmund Waring, married the heiress of Richard Broughton of Owlbury, near Bishop's Castle, second justice of Chester, and elder brother of the celebrated Rabbi Broughton. "The Warings of Owlbury took the opposite side in politics to their cousin of Humfreyston. Walter, son of *this* Edmund, compounded at the sum of £511; and Robert, student of Christ's Church, another of Edmund's sons, being senior proctor at the time of the parliamentary visitation of Oxford, and distinguishing himself by his bold resistance to their authority, was ejected from his

studentship and office of professor of history, and found an asylum at Apley, the seat of Sir William Whitmore (a great patron, says Wood, of distressed cavaliers), with whom he afterwards travelled on the continent. He was an elegant scholar, and wrote a singular little treatise entitled *Amoris effigies*, to which is prefixed a long epitaph on Ben Jonson, whom the wretched taste of that age considered, as Mr. Waring calls him, "the Prince of Poets".[1] Walter Waring, by his wife Jane, had "Edmund Waring, ar.," of Owlbury, on the roll of our county magistrates, 14 Charles II, 1662, whose son, Walter Waring of Owlbury, was sheriff in 1724.

Matthew Morgan, by his wife Frances Waring, was doubtless the father of Meredith Morgan, Frances, and Anne, inscriptions from whose monuments in Aberhavesp Church are given below :—

Arms.—On dexter side a lion passant between 3 fleurs-de-lys.

"Below this marble monument is deposited all that was mortal of Meredith Morgan, late of Aberhavesp, Esq., who in the time of his residence there was a noble example of real friendship and generous hospitality. 27 May, 1701, his better part made a high flight up to heaven, nothing doubting but when the last trumpet shall sound, that his mortal body shall arise and be illustrated with immortality. This memorial was fixed here by Mrs. Bridget Morgan, the disconsolate relict of Mr. Meredith Morgan above written."

On a marble monument, similar to the last mentioned, with the Morgan arms on a lozenge-shaped shield :—

"In memory of Mrs. Frances Morgan, second daughter of Matthew Morgan of Aberhavesp, Esq., who discharged all the duties relating to this life and the next with great strictness and regularity ; and exchanged this for a better, the 25

[1] *Vide* Wood and Walker as quoted in Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 132, note *g*. Anne, grand-daughter of Robert Waring of Wilsford, married William Darwin of Cleatham, Nottinghamshire, whose grandson, Erasmus Darwin, the celebrated physician, physiologist, and poet, of Derby, was father of Robert Waring Darwin, M.D., of Shrewsbury, and grandfather of Darwin, the celebrated naturalist and author.

day of August, A° D'ni, 1710. Her sister, Mrs. Anne Morgan, as a lasting instance of her affection, hoping to be interred nigh her, and to enjoy with her the blessing of a happy resurrection, dedicates this to her memory A° 1712."

On the same monument (below the inscription, and in letters carved roughly, and sometimes difficult to make out) is the following :—

"Underneath here also lyeth the body of the above mentioned Mrs. Anne Morgan, an extraordinary pattern of all goodness, a (?) just and good Christian, a kind relation, a true friend, and a good mistress. She departed this life the 25th of January (?), in the year of our Lord 1717 (?). This memorial was added by her only surviving sister and executrix, Mrs. Abigail Waring, the wife of Walter Waring of Owlbury, in com. Salop, Esq'r."

Also on a small marble tablet :—

"In memory of Mrs. Abigail Waring, who, after a life spent in great piety and virtue, and every amiable quality that could adorn her sex, dyed 12th day of December, 1753, in the 88th year of her age."

"Mrs. Abigail" must have been a daughter of Matthew Morgan by his second wife, Mary Barkley, as "Mrs. Anne" styles herself in 1712, "his last surviving daughter and heir by his first wife." Her husband, Walter Waring, was probably our sheriff in 1724, and the great grandson of Edmund, who married the heiress of Owlbury. He was returned to parliament for Coventry, under the following peculiar circumstances. "He happened to be travelling through Coventry at the time of a general election, and enquiring from his barber the news of the day, was informed that the citizens were much dissatisfied with their late member, and would bring in any rival candidate at free cost. The barber, who was a leading man with a certain description of electors, even undertook the conduct of the affair, and finally succeeded in seating the object of his protection. He is said to have sold Owlbury to Lord Powis, and then removed into the neighbourhood of London."[1]

Of the few memorials remaining of the family are the following, "Thomas Lloyd, gent., deposed before Ed-

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 132, n. h. The editor is indebted to the Rev. F. W. Parker, rector of Montgomery (formerly of Aberhavesp), for kindly transcribing the above inscriptions.

ward Vaughan and Matthew Morgan, Esqrs., that he met a little boy coming towards Montgomery Castle, going, as he said, with a letter to Capt. Evan Lloyd".[1] This was in 1646, when the latter was the Parliament Governor of the castle. In 2 Charles II, 1650, Matthew Morgan, Esq., occurs on the roll of county magistrates. He does not recur in that capacity until after the Restoration. In 1662 "Matheus Morgan, ar.", and his relative "Edmundus Waringe, ar.", reappear on the roll. On the 19th November and 8th December of the same year depositions were taken before him "Apud Aberhavesp". W. V. Ll.

1637. Lloyd Piers,[2]

Deputy, John Blayney.[3]

Arms.

Sab., three nag's heads erased, *arg.*

"The genealogie of the Ancient and worship'l family

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 176-7.

[2] Writs of covenant, dated 18th April and 14th October, 13 Charles I, and addressed to the sheriff of Montgomeryshire, are endorsed by "Lloyd Piers, *ar. vic.*" (Record office). "Lloyd Pierce de Trowscoed, *Ar.*", appears as sheriff for the year 1636 in the Peniarth list of sheriffs.

[3] Although not mentioned in existing pedigrees of the Blayney family, was probably a son of our sheriff in 1630.

of Wynne of Garth", in the parish of Guilsfield, has the following: "Elizabeth, d. and h. to Gr. Lloyd, of Maesmawr, Esq., mar'd Edw'd Piers of Cressage, co. Salop, Esq., a lawyer, who had issue Lloyd Piers of Maesmawr, Esq., father of Edw'd Lloyd of Maesmawr, afs'd, and of Thomas Lloyd of Trowscoed, Esq., both living, a'o dom. 1676".

Lloyd Piers adopted the arms and name of Lloyd, as the son and heir of Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Griffith Lloyd of Maesmawr, sheriff in 1581. His father, Edward Piers of Cressage, in the county of Salop, was a barrister-at-law, who left, among other issue, a son, Thomas Piers (whose son Thomas was baptised at Guilsfield, 10th Oct., 1622, and son David on 23rd August, 1626) and a daughter Anne, married to Gabriel Wynn of Dolarddyn, on the roll of county magistrates, 23 Charles I, 1647, grandfather of Gabriel Wynn, sheriff of the county in 1687.

Ship money having been collected hitherto in seaports only, was, during our sheriff's year of office, levied on the whole kingdom, and each county was rated at a particular sum, which was afterwards assessed upon individuals. "A brief of the Cessment for the shipp money imposed upon every hundred within the county of Montgomery, and upon every clergieman in particular", already printed in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ii., p. 349, was sent by our sheriff "to my loving friend, Mr. Edw. Nicholas at his house, near Axeyard, in King's Street, Westende"; but whether he was more fortunate than other sheriffs of counties in securing and remitting the proceeds of the Cessment to the Crown does not appear. It may almost be inferred that his loyalty and zeal in the matter were tempered with discrimination and a prescience of coming events, from the fact of his being again sheriff under the Commonwealth in 1650, and a joint commissioner that same year for raising £506 13s. 4d. on the county of Montgomery, for the maintenance of the Forces in England,

Ireland, and Scotland, raised by authority of Parliament for the service of the Commonwealth.[1]

As "Lloyd Piers de Maesmawr, gen.", he appears on a county jury list, 17 James I, and as "Lloyd Piers de Trowskoed, gent.", in 1625. As "Lloyd Piers, ar.", he first appears on the roll of county magistrates, and as Lloyd Piers de Maesmaure, ar., foreman of the grand jury at the county assizes 3 Charles I, 1627. As steward of Powys we find the following notice of him, 8 Charles I, 1632, "Lloyd Piers, ar. cap. sen., Percei Herbert Milit. et Baron. Dn'i sui de Powys."[2]

Gough, in his history of Myddle, makes frequent mention of "Lloyd Pierce, Esq.", as a landed proprietor of the township of Marton in that parish. Describing the pews in the church he says, "the first seat on the North side of the North Isle belongs to Mr. Hanmer's farme in Marton, and Mr. Andrew Acherley for the lands in Marton, which were purchased of Lloyd Peirce, Esq."[3] "Andrew Atcherley claims liberty of fishing in this Meare (of Marton) by purchase from Lloyd Peirce, Esq."[4] "There is a kneeling in this Peiw, which belongs to that chiefe house in Marton, which Thomas Acherley (father of Andrew above) purchased of Lloyd Peirce, Esq. . . . I can give noe account of the family of Lloyd Peirce, neither is it necessary ; but I shall give an account of the Acherleyes, since they had an estate in this parish (Middle)."[5] From this account we gather that Andrew Atcherley above was a great grandson of "Richard Atcherley, a younger brother of that antient and substantiall family of the Atcherleys of Stanwardine-in-the-fields ;" that, before he succeeded, on the death without issue of his elder brother Thomas, to the ancient inheritance of the family at Marton, he (Andrew) had married "a wealthy farmer's daughter in

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 349.

[2] See "Miscellanea Historica" in *Mont. Coll.* under the above years.

[3] Ed. of 1875, p. 45. [4] *Ib.* p. 31.

[5] *Ib.* pp. 48-9.

Montgomeryshire", viz., Jane, daughter of Thomas[1] and Jane Lloyd of Kilkewidd, in the parish of Forden. Their son, "Andrew Atcherley, of Kilkewidd, gen.", agrees to surrender Llettugwnfarth to "Edmund Price of Gunley, Esq."; date of agreement, 23rd May, 1720. Testators, Peter Lloyd, cler., Thomas Edwards. This surrender was effected on 14th June, 1720, and affirms that "Andrew Atcherley of Kilkewidd, in the parish of Fforden, gen., was possessed of a lease for ninety-nine years determinable on his life, heretofore granted by Thomas Piers, late of Pentrenant, in the s'd parish, now since dec'd, of all that Messuage and tenement called Llettuginfarth, a cottage, now a meere place, and several parcells of land, with the appurtences thereunto belonging, and particularly mencond in the s'd Lease to be then in the possion of the s'd Andrew Atcherley, sen., gen., now allsoe dec'd". This surrender is signed by "Andrew Atcherley" with a seal bearing three lions rampant (2 and 1), and witnessed by "Peter Lloyd, cler.", then vicar of Forden, and "E. Penbury", deputy sheriff for the county of Montgomery in 1730.

Bearing in mind former Atcherley transactions in lands and leases with the Piers family, it is conjectured that this Thomas Piers of Pentrenant was a nephew of our sheriff, *i.e.*, the Thomas Piers, son of Thomas, baptised at Guilsfield, 10th October, 1622. Should this surmise be correct the following contents of his will furnish interesting genealogical details of the

[1] "Thomas Lloyd de Kilkewydd, gen.", on the grand jury list for Cause Hundred, 16 Ch. II, 1664. "Jane, daughter of Thomas and Jane Lloyd, bapt. 14 Oct., 1648" (Forden register). "1670. Andrew Atcherley and Jane Lloyd, married 19 Nov." (*ib.*) Richard Atcherley, a younger brother of this Andrew, married a daughter of "Mr. Rowland Hill of Hawkstone". Of their sisters, Mary married Charles Chambre, of Burleton; Elinor married "Nathaniel, son of Mr. Ralph Kinaston, of Llansaintffraid, and after, Mr. Lloyd, minister of the same;" Jane, married Thos. Cole of Bewdley, gent., buried at Middle in 1722, son of Thomas Cole of Bewdley, mercer, younger brother of John Cole, Esq., of the Isle and Cole Hall, Salop. (Cole pedigree.)

Piers family. This will, dated 18th August, 1708, and proved in London 25th June, 1711, purports to be that of "Thomas Pierce of Pentrenant, in the parish of fforden, gen.", and desires that should he die at Pentrenant, that he be buried in Wollstanmind churchyard; he makes the following bequests and disposition of his property :—

20*s.* to be equally divided between the "eight honest labouring men" that shall bear his body to the grave.

40*s.* to the poor of Pool.

40*s.* to the poor of Forden parish.

40*s.* to "Mr. Peter Lloyd, Minister of Fforden".

20*s.* to "the curate of Woolstanmind" (Trclystan).

10*s.* to "my friend Robert Wooding of Leighton".

To "my beloved nephew John Pierce, Rector of Colesbrook, Northamptonshire, my principall house in the town of Pool, wherein Mr. Thelwall (vicar of Guilsfield),[1] lately dec'd., formerly dwelt," together with all orchards, gardens, and parcells of land thereunto belonging, to him and his heirs male, etc., for ever, but in default of issue to his brother William Piers, Master of Arts, and his heirs, etc. Also to said Wm. Piers, a yearly reserved rent of 40*s.* arising out of the messuage or tenement called Llettygunvarch, now in the poss'on of the under-tenants of Andrew Atcherley, gen. : also the reversion of the same on the expiration of Atcherley's lease.

£5 to his "neece Anne, wife of Isaac Jones."

£5 to his neece Anne Power, the wife of Jo'n Power, citizen of London.

"To my nephew Thomas, the son of my brother Jo'n Pierce, my purchased house in the town of Pool, together with the malt house, stables, gardens, etc., lately in the occupation of Jo'n Colly, malster.

40*s.* to Isaac, brother of Thomas, and son of John Pierce.

40*s.* rent issuing out of Pentrenant, to my brother John Pierce, and unto his wife Elizabeth.

Pentrenant he leaves "to my nephew Tho's Pierce, and his heirs for ever", after the death of his father John Pierce.

£50 with interest when due, according to covenant with Andrew Atcherley the elder (who married Jane Lloyd of Killkewedd).

£5 to my neece Eliz., wife of John Roberts.

[1] "1704. Mr. Orlando Thelwall, late vicar of this parish, dyed, Wednesday, 31 May," signed, "Mathuselah Jones". (Guilsfield register.)

£10 to my neece Jane Piers.
£20 " to my nephew Edward Piers".
"To my said neece Jane Piers, all my brass, and pewter, and linen, the bed whereon I lye."
John Pierce and Thomas Pierce, his nephews, to be his residuary legatees and joint executors.
Witnessed by "Maurice Griffith, cler." "Jo'n Lloyd Smith", "Sam. Home".

Lloyd Piers, our sheriff, married[1] Thomasine, daughter of David Maurice of Glancynlleth, in the county of Denbigh, by whom he had,

I. Edward Lloyd[2] of Maesmawr, in the township of Trowscoed, baptised at Guilsfield 18th December, 1622. By his wife and cousin Catharine, daughter of Edward Maurice of Penybont, sheriff in 1639-40, he left an only daughter and heiress, Thomasine Lloyd, whose descendants are given in the accompanying pedigree. The mortgagees of Capt. John Jones, her descendant in the fourth degree, sold the greater portion of the Maesmawr estate to the Curling family. Some small portion of this ancient inheritance derived from their ancestor, "Beli of the Garth",[3] living at the close of the 12th century, is so settled, it is believed, that it cannot be sold.

II. David Lloyd, baptised at Guilsfield, 29th January, 1623. He died young.

III. Thomas Lloyd of Trowscoed. On 30th March, 1659, his father gave him the Trowscoed estate. He had previously married (in 1649) Hannah, daughter of Robert Betton, of Salop, and a condition of the settlement was such, that, failing issue, the Trowscoed property was to revert to the heirs of Maesmawr. No available record of his descendants occurs, but it is assumed that such remained from the following extant memorials in Guilsfield church.

"Sacred to the memory of John Owen[4] of Trowscoed, and

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[1] Marriage settlement, dated 22 May, 1619.
[2] He died in 1678.
[3] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 80.
[4] John Lloyd, of Trowscoed, was sheriff of Montgomeryshire in

of Woodhouse, in the county of Salop, Esq., ob. 23rd June 1772, aged 48. Also of his brother Tho's Lloyd of Trowscoed, Esq., the last male descendant of that ancient family, ob. 7th August, 1772, aged 31. This monument was erected by Jane Lloyd, in Testimony of her affection for her beloved sons. In the chancel are interred the remains of their ancestor Tho's Lloyd of Trowscoed, Esq.,[1] and Jane his wife, daughter of Edmund Corbett, Esq., which said Tho's lived in the parish 96 years."

"Thomas Lloyd of Trowscoed, ob. 3rd Sep., A.D. 1821, aged 28." Co-heiresses of this line ultimately conveyed the Trowscoed estate to the families of Trevor and Adair.

I. Doyly.
II. Elizabeth.
III. Rebecca, were daughters of the sheriff.

W. V. Ll.

1758. He took the name of Owen upon succeeding to the Woodhouse estate under the will of Mrs. Sarah Owen, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1769.

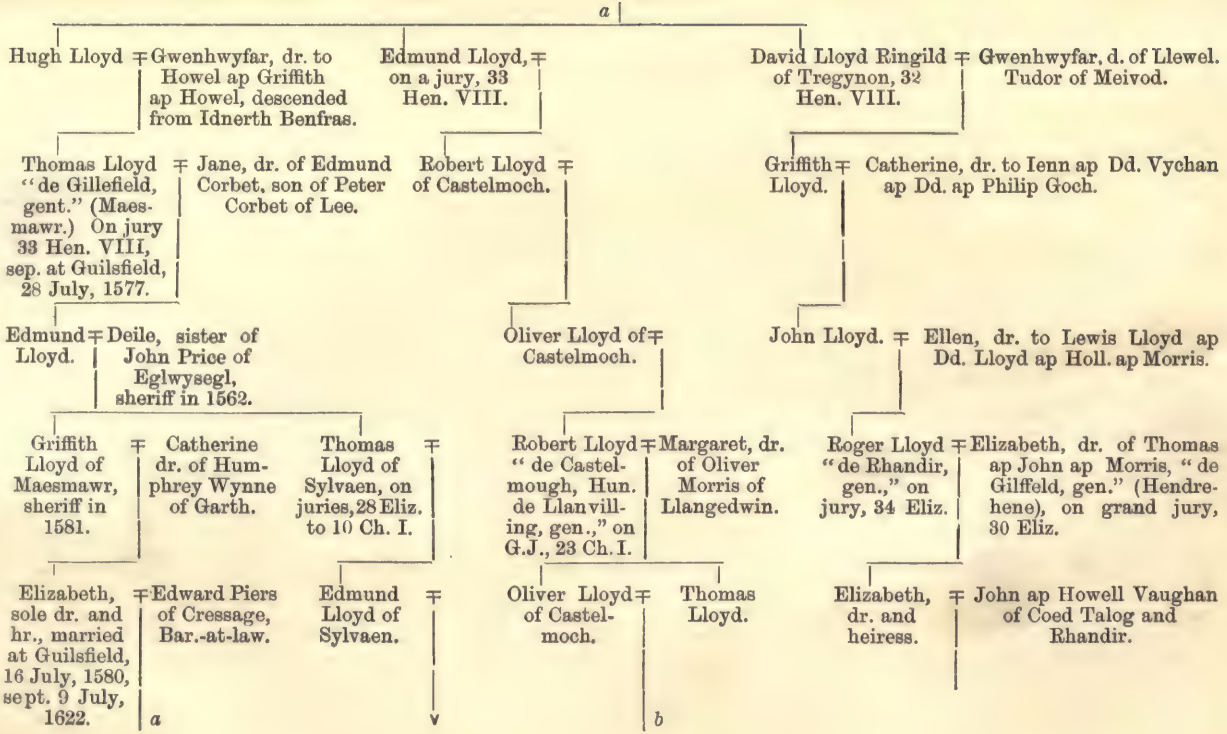
[1] See pedigree and "Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire."—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv. p. 401. "An' 1577, Thomas Lloyd ap Hugh Lloyd ap Cad'l'r, sepultus fuit xxviii die Julii, An'o p'to." (Guilsfield register.)

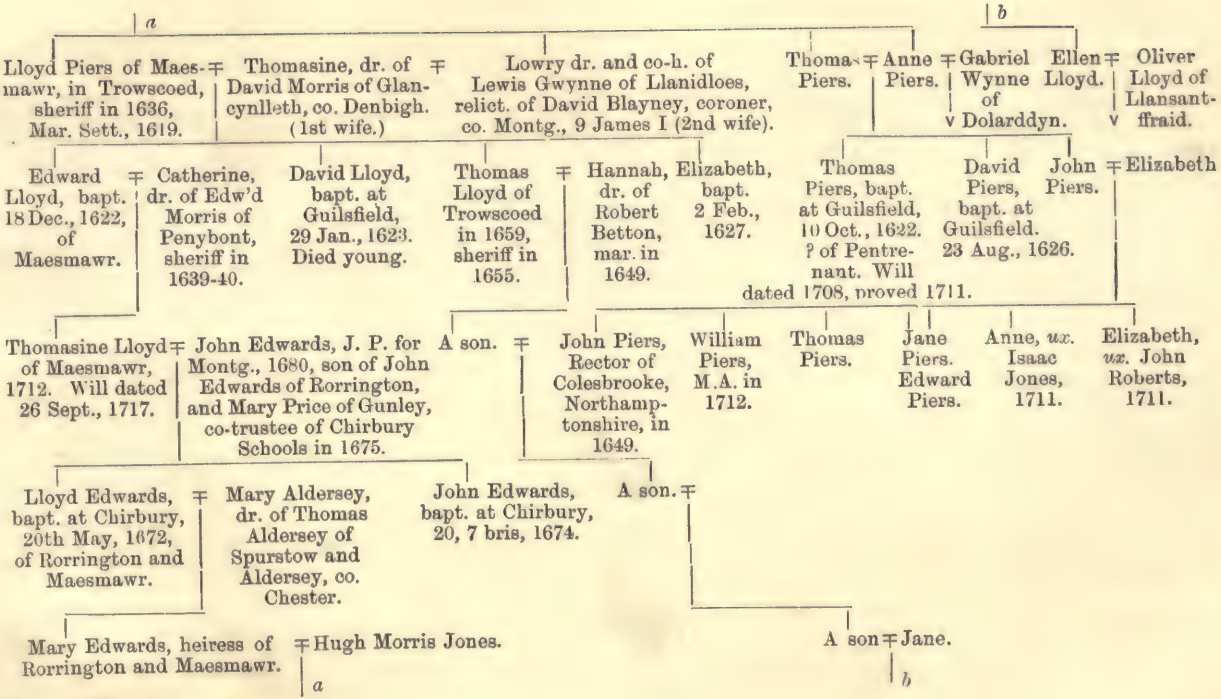
LLOYD OF MAESMAWR AND TROWSCOED.

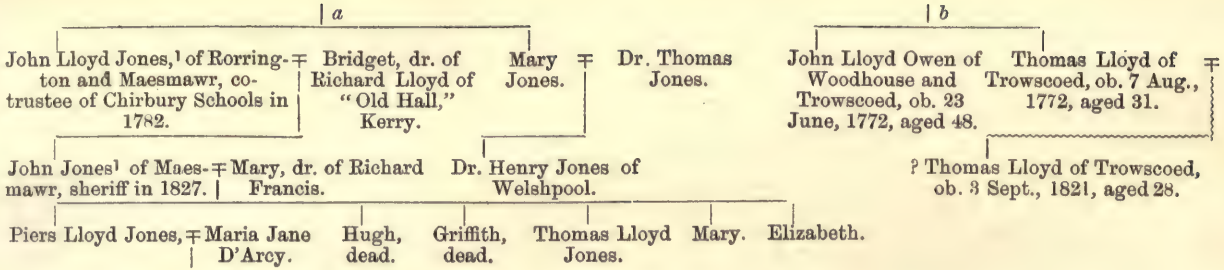
Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret, of Agincourt, lord of "Burgedin, Treflydan, Garth, Maesmawr, Gaervawr, and much other lands in Guilsfield." ∓ Margaret, dr. and co-heir of Griffith ap Jenkin of Broughton.

Cadwallader of Maesmawr, in the township of Trowscoed, etc. (2nd son). ∓ Lowry, dr. of Howel ap Ieuan Lloyd, of Vaynor, Berriew.

a


a
Hugh Lloyd ∓ Gwenhwyfar, dr. to Howel ap Griffith ap Howel, descended from Idnerth Benfras.
Edmund Lloyd, on a jury, 33 Hen. VIII. ∓
David Lloyd Ringild of Tregynon, 32 Hen. VIII. ∓ Gwenhwyfar, d. of Llewel. Tudor of Meivod.
Thomas Lloyd "de Gillefield, gent." (Maesmawr.) On jury 33 Hen. VIII, sep. at Guilsfield, 28 July, 1577. ∓ Jane, dr. of Edmund Corbet, son of Peter Corbet of Lee.
Robert Lloyd of Castelmoch. ∓
Griffith Lloyd. ∓ Catherine, dr. to Ienn ap Dd. Vychan ap Dd. ap Philip Goch.
Edmund Lloyd. ∓ Deile, sister of John Price of Eglwysegl, sheriff in 1562.
Oliver Lloyd of Castelmoch. ∓
John Lloyd. ∓ Ellen, dr. to Lewis Lloyd ap Dd. Lloyd ap Holl. ap Morris.
Griffith Lloyd of Maesmawr, sheriff in 1581. ∓ Catherine dr. of Humphrey Wynne of Garth.
Thomas Lloyd of Sylvaen, on juries, 28 Eliz. to 10 Ch. I. ∓
Robert Lloyd "de Castelmough, Hun. de Llanvilling, gen.," on G.J., 23 Ch. I. ∓ Margaret, dr. of Oliver Morris of Llangedwin.
Roger Lloyd "de Rhandir, gen.," on jury, 34 Eliz. ∓ Elizabeth, dr. of Thomas ap John ap Morris, "de Gilffeld, gen." (Hendrehene), on grand jury, 30 Eliz.
Elizabeth, sole dr. and hr., married at Guilsfield, 16 July, 1580, sept. 9 July, 1622. ∓ Edward Piers of Cressage, Bar.-at-law.
Edmund Lloyd of Sylvaen. ∓
Oliver Lloyd of Castelmoch. ∓ Thomas Lloyd.
Elizabeth, dr. and heiress. ∓ John ap Howell Vaughan of Coed Talog and Rhandir.
a
v
b


a
b
Lloyd Piers of Maesmawr, in Trowscoed, sheriff in 1636, Mar. Sett., 1619.
Thomasine, dr. of David Morris of Glancynlleth, co. Denbigh. (1st wife.)
Lowry dr. and co-h. of Lewis Gwynne of Llanidloes, relict. of David Blayney, coroner, co. Montg., 9 James I (2nd wife).
Thomas Piers.
Anne Piers.
Gabriel Wynne of Dolarddyn.
Ellen Lloyd.
Oliver Lloyd of Llansantffraid.
Edward Lloyd, bapt. 18 Dec., 1622, of Maesmawr.
Catherine, dr. of Edw'd Morris of Penybont, sheriff in 1639-40.
David Lloyd, bapt. at Guilsfield, 29 Jan., 1623. Died young.
Thomas Lloyd of Trowscoed in 1659, sheriff in 1655.
Hannah, dr. of Robert Betton, mar. in 1649.
Elizabeth, bapt. 2 Feb., 1627.
Thomas Piers, bapt. at Guilsfield, 10 Oct., 1622. ? of Pentrenant. Will dated 1708, proved 1711.
David Piers, bapt. at Guilsfield. 23 Aug., 1626.
John Piers.
Elizabeth
Thomasine Lloyd of Maesmawr, 1712. Will dated 26 Sept., 1717.
John Edwards, J. P. for Montg., 1680, son of John Edwards of Rorrington, and Mary Price of Gunley, co-trustee of Chirbury Schools in 1675.
A son.
John Piers, Rector of Colesbrooke, Northamptonshire, in 1649.
William Piers, M.A. in 1712.
Thomas Piers.
Jane Piers. Edward Piers.
Anne, ux. Isaac Jones, 1711.
Elizabeth, ux. John Roberts, 1711.
Lloyd Edwards, bapt. at Chirbury, 20th May, 1672, of Rorrington and Maesmawr.
Mary Aldersey, dr. of Thomas Aldersey of Spurstow and Aldersey, co. Chester.
John Edwards, bapt. at Chirbury, 20, 7 bris, 1674.
A son.
Mary Edwards, heiress of Rorrington and Maesmawr.
Hugh Morris Jones.
a
A son
Jane.
b


a
b
John Lloyd Jones,[1] of Rorrington and Maesmawr, co-trustee of Chirbury Schools in 1782.
Bridget, dr. of Richard Lloyd of "Old Hall," Kerry.
Mary Jones.
Dr. Thomas Jones.
John Lloyd Owen of Woodhouse and Trowscoed, ob. 23 June, 1772, aged 48.
Thomas Lloyd of Trowscoed, ob. 7 Aug., 1772, aged 31.
John Jones[1] of Maesmawr, sheriff in 1827.
Mary, dr. of Richard Francis.
Dr. Henry Jones of Welshpool.
? Thomas Lloyd of Trowscoed, ob. 3 Sept., 1821, aged 28.
Piers Lloyd Jones,
Maria Jane D'Arcy.
Hugh, dead.
Griffith, dead.
Thomas Lloyd Jones.
Mary.
Elizabeth.

[1] See Appendix, *infra*, p. 114.

APPENDIX.

John Lloyd Jones was an attorney, and had an extensive practice in Montgomeryshire.

His son, Captain John Jones, was an officer in the Montgomeryshire Militia. He planted extensively, but perhaps not judiciously, occupying with timber, land which would have produced a profitable crop of grain. He excavated near the mansion of Maesmawr a large pond, it is said of the extent of sixty acres; he included in it the three wells which formed part of the ancient boundary of the Borough of Welshpool.[1] He also enlarged the mansion. All these operations involved him in financial embarrassment, which necessitated his leaving his ancestral acres and spending the close of his life in a foreign land. But, notwithstanding his many failings, his good qualities so far preserved to him the esteem of his neighbours and friends, that one of them allowed him a munificent pension of £300 a-year during the last few years of his life.

In a trial of an action in the Court of Queen's Bench in 1857[2] the following particulars of the estate were given in evidence:—

It contained 2,263 acres, including 760 acres of wood-land; and produced a rental of about £2,000 per annum.

It was incumbered fourfold.

1.	To the Clerical and Medical Insurance Office for	£38,000
2.	To Mr. Phillips of Shrewsbury . . .	2,500
3.	Mr. Whitehead, about	3,000
4.	Mr. Thomas ,, ...	3,000
	Total	£46,000

and 14 years' interest was due. Two farms, the Pant and Stonehouse, were in settlement, and the mortgagees only had those for the life-tenancy of Capt. John Jones. The total estate was valued at £75,000; but these two farms being in settlement, and not being able to be conveyed in fee simple, but only for the life tenancy of the tenant for life, the estate was sold by the fourth mortgagee to William Curling,[3] Esq., for £52,250.

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[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 274.

[2] Williams *v.* Palin, tried before Mr. Justice Erle at Guildhall, London, on 30 June, 1857, wherein the plaintiff recovered a commission of £500 for the sale of the estate.—(*Newspaper Report*).

[3] William Curling, Esq., served the office of sheriff in 1860. He died in having devised all his estate to his widow, Mrs. Curling,

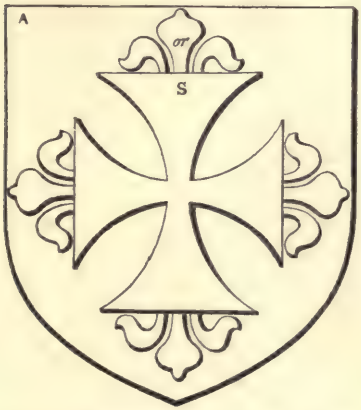
The property was again offered for sale in 1864 after Mr. Curling's death, and then the printed particulars give the acreage as 2,096 acres.

It may, therefore, be inferred that the Pant and Stonehouse farms, the remnant of the estate retained by the Jones family, contained 167 acres.

1638. John Newton.[1]

Deputy, Roger Jones.[2]

Arms.



Arg., a cross formée fleury, *sab.*, ends *or*.

John Newton of Heightley, in the parish of Chirbury, Shropshire, was the eldest son of Francis Newton, sheriff of the county in 1595, by his wife Mary, daughter of Reginald Corbet of Stoke and Adderley, judge of the Queen's Bench. In 1635 he had served the office of sheriff for Shropshire. Like his predecessor Lloyd Piers, the collection of ship money was an un-

the present proprietor. Mrs. Curling, has built another mansion on a beautiful site on the estate, and named it Brooklands Hall, where she now resides.

[1] Writs of covenant, dated 3 November, 13 Charles I, and 29 September, 14 Charles I, are endorsed "Johes Newton, *Ar. Vic.*" (Records of the county Mont. Record office).

[2] "Roger Jones, gen." (Peniarth list).

popular duty he had to perform, in the discharge of his office. The *Domestic Calendar of State Papers* for this year refers to official letters of John Newton, pleading as a reason for its non-collection, that Newtown and Llanidloes were at the time "much visited by the plague". Some misgiving as to the validity of this plea, or perhaps a suspicion of his loyalty or puritan tendencies, must have been entertained by his Royalist neighbours; and may account for the rough usage he had to endure at the hands of Captain Pelham Corbet and his Cavaliers. The following particulars we gather from *Historical Notices of Events occurring chiefly in the reign of Charles I*,[1] under September, 1644.

"Pulling a minister out of the pulpit, and then dragging him and a Justice of Peace to prison:—

Divers strange and profane cruel actions have been daily performed by the Cavaliers in all parts of the kingdom, where they came, who respect neither time, place, nor person; particularly Captain Pelham Corbet, within the hundred of Cherbury, in the parish of Worthen; hearing that one Mr. Edward Lewis, vicar of the parish of Cherbury, a very godly man, did preach twice a day, the Captain Pelham Corbet sent a party of horse out of his garrison, and commanded them to Cherbury, who chose a time when the people were at church on the Lord's Day, October 11th, and placed some of the horse for guards about the churchyard for fear of Montgomery Castle, a garrison of ours about two miles off, and the rest rid in the church to the great fright and amazement of the people, men, women, and children; and with their pistols charged and cocked, went up to the pulpit and pulled down Mr. Lewis, pulling and tugging him in a most unworthy manner. They also went to Mr. John Newton of Heighley, a justice of the peace, his pew, pulled out him and his eldest son, Mr. Peter Newton, and some other godly people, which they carried away prisoners to Corbet, their governor, and so left the people without their pastor; because they would not be content with one sermon a day, now to be without any at all."

No pretext, legal or otherwise, could justify such

[1] "By Nehemiah Wallington, of St. Leonard's, Eastcheap, London; quoted in the "Bygones" column of the *Oswestry Advertiser*, May 21, 1873.

sacrilegious and arbitrary proceedings in the name of the King or his party. The Rev. Edward Lewis was the respected vicar of Chirbury, Shropshire, and served there a faithful ministry of forty-eight years, during one of the most trying periods of the Church's history. He was inducted in 1629, the year in which the earliest existing register of the parish commences its entries. The latter thus records his burial, "Edward Lewis sep. 31st 10 bris, 1677". As a pledge of his Christian love and a memorial of his munificent charity, he founded a school for the children of the joint-parishes of Chirbury and Forden, and conveyed lands to trustees for their maintenance and support by deed,[1] bearing date 14th April, 27 Charles II, 1675.

"Mr. John Newton of Heighley, a justice of the peace", was no less a person than our sheriff for this year, and for Shropshire in 1635. His social distinction and local influence would, in less distracted times, have assured him an immunity from such unwelcome intrusion; but civil war prevailed, and strong partisan feelings were of too absorbing a nature to appreciate principles of civil and religious toleration which, unfortunately for themselves, Mr. Newton and the vicar of Chirbury held in advance of the times.

Like his brother-in-law, Sir William Owen of Condover, he was no common regicide or ordinary subverter of the peace of the realm under the plea of invaded popular rights; but he strove, by every prudent and legal means at his disposal, to reconcile the conflicting elements of strife. His moderate judgment of events probably pleased neither extremes of party, as we have seen him ousted from the family pew during the divine service of his parish church; imprisoned by Captain Pelham Corbet in the name of the King; and as "John Newton of Hughlee, Esq.", driven to compound for his estates, in the moderate sum of £32 16s. 4d. by the Commonwealth.

The neighbouring Royalist garrison "in the parish of

[1] See Appendix, *infra*, p. 122.

Worthen", from which Captain Corbet's troop of horse emerged, was either Cause Castle or Lee Hall, but more probably the latter. Sir Henry F. Thynne, knight, created a baronet in 1641, was at this time the owner of Cause, and held the castle for the king. His grandmother Joan, wife of Sir John Thynne, knight, and daughter and co-heiress of Sir Rowland Hayward, knight, brought the barony into the family. Taken prisoner at the capture of Shrewsbury Castle, he was unmercifully fined by the Parliament. His pecuniary difficulties found him in the Fleet as late as 1652, when he could not raise money to meet his payments. His family appears to have been in great distress as a consequence of their loyalty. His great grandson, Thomas, eventually succeeded, as second Viscount Weymouth, to the family honours and mansion of Longleat, whose son again, in 1798, was elevated to the Marquisate of Bath.

Leigh, Legh, or Lee, was a member of Worthen, and anciently held of the Corbets, barons of Cause. When the barony was diverted from the senior line by the marriage of its co-heiresses, the cadet male representative of the baronial house settled at Lee, and occurs between 1318 and 1325, as "Roger Corbet of Caus, knight", or "Roger Corbet of *Legh juxta Caus*, knight".[1] Some remains of the fortified mansion, anciently called Lee Castle, are still discernible on a rocky knoll above Lee Hall. From the latter, a moated mansion of some strength, his lineal descendant doubtless sallied on his somewhat perilous and ungracious mission to the adjoining parish church of Chirbury. A Royalist of no doubtful hue, he, as early as 1642, had placed garrisons for the King in his house at Albright Hussey as well as Lee, but eventually withdrew that from Albright Hussey, fearing that the house would be assaulted by soldiers from the parliament garrison at Wem. "Pelham Corbet, Esqr." (he seems to have been afterwards

[1] "Corbets of Leigh and Sundorne." Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vii, p. 41.

knighted), shared the imprisonment of his neighbour of Cause Castle, being also amongst the prisoners captured at Shrewsbury. His son, Robert Corbet, was an officer in Lord Newport's regiment. His descendants alternated their residence between Albright Hussey and Lee Hall until 1747, when the latter was sold by John Corbet, who had inherited the Sundorne estates. A view of Lee Hall is given in Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Castles and old Mansions of Shropshire.*

"Captain John Devilliers", in March 1644, was entrusted by Sir Henry Thynne with the governorship of Cause Castle and its dependent garrison of Lee Hall, which still held out for the King as a terror and torment to the neighbourhood.[1] In January 1644, about a thousand men in arms near Clun, standing out against the exactions of both sides, made it one of their conditions of surrender that "the King's two garrisons of Hopesay House and Lay (Lee) House should be removed and demolished".[2] Nothing daunted by the defection of Edward Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and his surrender of Montgomery Castle, at the close of August 1644, to Sir Thomas Middleton, Pelham Corbet, as we gather from the date of his visit to Chirbury Church (11th Oct.), still clung to the command of his ancestral home. Re-called probably for the more important defence of Shrewsbury, he resigned his command of Lee Hall to David Lloyd of Marton Hall, in the parish of Chirbury, a first cousin of our sheriff, who dates his proclamations from thence, on 23rd Jan., 1645, to the high constables of the hundred of Chirbury. On the 22nd of the following February, Shrewsbury fell, but Cause Castle and Lee Hall still held out. Prince Maurice (as we gather from "The Scottish Dove", March 15-17, 1645) ordered Lee Hall to be evacuated and burnt, when the garrison retired, it is presumed to Cause Castle, and increased its defenders to the number of 300. We find a proclamation issued by the governor, De Villiers, to the petty

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, pp. 132-4.
[2] *Garrisons of Shropshire*, p. 14, by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton.

Constables of Stockton, Walcott, and Chyrbury, "given under my hand at the Garrison of Cause Castle, 29th of Maye, 1645".[1] Its final capture did not take place until June following, when Colonel Hunt, afterwards of Boreatton, our sheriff in 1647, with a brigade from Shrewsbury, laid seige (13th) to the castle, on the refusal of the gallant Devilliers to surrender it. "Our forces", says Mercurius Veredicus, "began to storme it for a while, at length the enemy put forth a white flag, and desired a parley." A surrender on honourable conditions was agreed to on the 25th June, one of which was "that all officers of the Garrison should march away with their colours and swords only", with a "safe convoy to the King's next Garrison".

John Newton by his wife Sarah,[2] daughter of Thomas Owen, of Condover, judge of the Common Pleas, and sister of Sir William Owen, knight, had

"Mr. PETER NEWTON" of Heightley, who also received the attentions of Captain Pelham Corbet. He left among other issue a daughter Sarah, who died 23rd September, 1661, and was the wife of Edward Hopton of Gray's Inn, in 1661, son and heir (aged 25 in 1659) of the Rev. Morgan Hopton, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, only son of Edward Hopton of Chirbury, eldest son of (but disinherited on account of his marriage, by his father) William Hopton of Rockall and Chirbury, sheriff of Shropshire in 1591. Henry Newton, living in 1687; Francis Newton, buried at St. Alkmunds, Salop, on the 5th October; and Robert Newton buried there on the 7th November, 1677, were probably the sons of Peter Newton, who, however, was succeeded in the Heightley estate by his eldest son,

JOHN NEWTON, who was baptized[3] at Chirbury, 31st July, 1632. He married Mary, daughter of Richard

[1] For this and other particulars the reader is referred to the *Garrisons of Shropshire.*

[2] Her sister Mary married Edward Kynaston of Hordley.

[3] "John, son of Peter Newton, bapt. 31 July, 1632." (Chirbury register).

Oakeley of Oakeley, M.P. for Bishop's Castle in 1623. Her sister, Martha Oakeley, married Richard Owen, of Rhiwsaeson, sheriff in 1653. He was probably succeeded at Heightley by his son,

JOHN NEWTON, who may be identical with the "John Newton of Heightley", in the roll of magistrates for Montgomeryshire in 1680. The sisters of the latter were Martha, who married, 1st, Richard Owen, her first cousin, second son of Richard Owen, by his wife Martha Oakeley; and, 2ndly, in 1693, George Herbert, uncle of the first Earl of Powis, and second son of Richard Herbert of Oakley Park, by his wife Florentia, granddaughter of Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury.[1] A deed of covenant, relating to the Newton and Owen connection was executed 12th October, 27 Charles II, 1675, between "Richard Owen, ar. (the father), Athelustan Owen, ar. (his eldest son), and Ricus Owen, gen." (husband of Martha Newton), on the one part, and John Humfreys and John Newton on the other, concerning lands in "Rhiwsayson, Tavolog, Gwern-y-bwlch, Tavolwern, Dolegadvan, Pennant, Llanbrinmair et Kemes".[2] Madame Jane Newton is rated in the parish books of Chirbury in 1707. Letitia, another sister and co-heiress of John Newton, married Thomas Lloyd, of an Anglesey family (arms, "*arg.* on a bend, *sable* three leopard's faces of the first"), in right of his wife "of Heightley", sheriff of Shropshire in 1736.[3] "John Newton, Esq.", is rated in the parish books of Chirbury for ye little Meadow and the Ridding in the township of Wotherton in 1718. The Heightley estate was eventually sold by Robert Newton, the last of his family who possessed it; but how related to the foregoing is not known. The estate then became the property of Robert Lord Clive, great grandfather of the Earl of Powis, the present owner.[4]

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, 1655, Matthew Herbert of Oakley Park, p. 130.

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 235, and note 3.

[3] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 184.

[4] Dwnn's *Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, p. 274, n. 5.

The remains of hanging gardens, extensive fish ponds bordered by ancient yew-trees, adjoining a modern farm-house built round a huge chimney, the only remaining portion of the old house, are the last relics of the mansion of the Newtons. "The Cross", their arms, which gave the name to the village Inn, has given place to the "Herbert Arms". The family hatchment went somewhere on the recent restoration of Chirbury Church; and their tomb, surmounted by the battered remains of their carved armorial bearings, has to thank the present vicar, the Rev. J. Burd, for its preservation.

W. V. Ll.

APPENDIX.

Trust deed of Chirbury and Forden Schools, founded in 1675 by the Rev. Edward Lewis, vicar of Chirbury from 1629 to 1677.

"THIS INDENTURE made the twenty seventh day of September in the twenty second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, BETWEEN George Lloyd, late of Marton, in the Parish of Chirbury, in the County of Salop, and now of Munlin,[1] in the parish of Forden, in the county of Montgomery, Gentleman, of the first part; Richard Farmer,[2] late of Dudston, in

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[1] He was the eldest son of the Rev. Peter Lloyd, vicar of Forden, and heir to his uncle, George Lloyd of Marton. He succeeded to Munlin on the death, in 1776 (22 Oct.), of his Welsh nephew, John Meredith of Great Hem and Munlin. The latter was the son of John Meredith by Mary, only daughter and heiress (her brothers, Arthur and Vaughan Devereux, having predeceased her without issue) of Arthur Devereux of Munlin, and of Nantcribba (after the death of his uncle Arthur, will dated 15 August, 1709), son of Vaughan Devereux of Munlin, third son of George Devereux, who married Bridget Price, heiress of Vaynor. The mother of Mary Devereux of Munlin was Bridget, daughter of Evan Glynne of Glynne, and the *first* wife of Arthur Devereux of Munlin and Nantcribba. Edward Devereux, her half brother and son of Arthur Devereux by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Glynne, succeeded his second cousin Price, Viscount Hereford, 3 April, 1750.—See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 137, where her father, Arthur Devereux, *junior*, is erroneously called the "son" instead of the *nephew* of Arthur Devereux of Nantcribba, whose will is dated 15 Aug., 1709. George Lloyd of Munlin was the father of John Lloyd of the Wood, a co-trustee of 1782, and was buried at Forden on 24 May, 1784.

[2] The following members of the Farmer family appear in Chirbury parish records, viz. :—"Richard Ffarmer," rated for Dudston township in 1680, and churchwarden in 1680. He was doubtless identical with "Richard Farmer, of Dudston, gent.," an original trustee in 1675. "Richard Farmer, gent.," perhaps the co-trustee of 1738, appears rated for Dudston from 1707 to 1728; and "Edward Farmer, gent.," and "Edward Farmer," rated for Dudston from

the said Parish of Chirbury, and now of Bacheldre, in the said County of Montgomery, Esquire, Edward Humphreys,[1] of Wotherton, in the said Parish of Chirbury, Gentleman, Robert Bemond of Aldross, in the said Parish of Chirbury, Gentleman, John Lloyd Jones[2] of Rorrington, in the said Parish of Chirbury, Esquire, The Rev. John Price[3] of Gunly, in the said county of Montgomery, Clerk, The Reverend Thomas Edwards[4] of Frodesley, in the said County of Salop, Clerk, Edward Penbury[5] of Wotherton, in the said parish of Chirbury, Gentleman, Richard Pritchard Dowler of Middleton, in the said parish of Chirbury, Gentleman, George Roberts of Wilmington, in the said parish of Chirbury, Gentleman, John Davies of Marrington, in the said parish of Chirbury, Gentleman, Thomas Davies of Walcot, in the said parish of Chirbury, Gentleman, and John Lloyd[6] of the Wood, in the said parish of Forden, gentleman, of the second part; and the Reverend Thomas Farmer, of Chirbury, aforesaid, Clerk, of the third part.

"WHEREAS, by Indenture of Release, bearing date the fourteenth Day of April, which was in the twenty-seventh year of the Reign of our late Sovereign, King Charles the second over England, France, and

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1718 to 1728, churchwarden in the latter year, and a witness to parish transactions in 1735-6. The latter, or his relative of the same name, is said to have exchanged Dudston with Lord Powis for Bacheldre. The Rev. Thomas Farmer occurs as curate of Chirbury from 1769 to 1802, in which year he was inducted to the vicarage, which he held until 1838, having been curate and vicar for a period of *seventy* years.

[1] Edward Humphreys, baptized at Chirbury on 15 December, 1744, was the son of Edward Humphreys by Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Peter Lloyd, vicar of Forden, and the ancestor of Edward Humphreys now of Walcot, Chirbury.

[2] John Lloyd Jones was the son of Hugh Morris Jones by Mary, heiress of Rorrington and Maesmawr, daughter of Lloyd Edwards (baptized at Chirbury, 20 May, 1672), son of John Edwards of Rorrington by Thomasine, daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd of Maesmawr, in the parish of Guilsfield.

[3] The Rev. John Pryce was the father of Richard Pryce of Gunley, who by his wife Elvia Constantia, daughter of Samuel D'Elbeuf Edwards of Pentre, was the father of the late Rev. Mostyn Pryce of Gunley.

[4] The Rev. (Sir) Thomas Edwards, rector of Frodesley, Shropshire, and of Tilston, Cheshire, was born at Grete, Shropshire, 7 January, 1727, and succeeded in Nov. 1790, his cousin, Sir Thomas Edwards, as 7th baronet. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Edwards (vicar of Chirbury from 1735 to 1763, rector of Grete and a co-trustee of Chirbury and Forden school in 1738), by his wife, "Martha, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Matthews of Guerrendda (?), Montgomeryshire".—(Betham's *Baronetage*, vol. ii, p. 38, ed. 1802.

[5] Edward Penbury, possibly the same, was the deputy sheriff to Arthur Devereux (junior), of Nantcribba, sheriff of the county in 1730.

[6] John Lloyd was the second son, but eventual heir to the estates of George Lloyd of Munlin and Marton. He married Catherine, daughter of John Gethyn of Vaynor, by Mary, third daughter of Jenkin Lloyd of Clochfaen, sheriff of the county in 1713. Her sister, Hester Gethyn, married Robert Griffiths of Welshpool, and their brother Ambrose Gethyn was coroner for the county. "John Lloyd, gent., of the Wood, died Feb. 27th, 1831, aged 88." (Inscription on tomb at Forden.)

Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our lord one thousand six hundred and seventy-five, and made between Edward Lewis then of Dudston, in the said parish of Chirbury, Clerk, since deceased, of the first part; John Edwards, late of Rorrington aforesaid, Esquire,[1] Richard Bradley, late of Stockton, in the said county of Salop, Gentleman,[2] Richard Farmer, late of Dudston, aforesaid, Gentleman, and nine[3] other Persons, all since deceased, of the other part. The said Edward Lewis out of his Pious and good intention for settling the Estate and Hereditaments therein mentioned, To the uses, intents, and Purposes therein after declared, and for, and in consideration of Five shillings of Current english Money to him in hand, Paid at the ensealing thereof by the said John Edwards, Richard Bradley, Richard Farmer, and the said Deceased Co-Releasees, and for other Considerations, him moving Did Grant and Convey to them and their Heirs, All that Messuage or Tenement, with its Appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in Great Hem, in the said county of Montgomery, then, or late before in the Possession or occupation of Nicholas Waynwright, yeomen, or of his undertenants, and since in the possession of James Powell, Arthur Gardner, and Roger Edwards, or their undertenants and now in the possession of John Lloyd, his assigns, or undertenants. And all that other messuage or Tenement, situate, lying, and being in the Meadow Town, in the said county of Salop, then in the occupation of Hugh Ward or his undertenants, and since in the Possession of Anne Ward, Widow, and Thomas Ward, and now in the Possession of the said Thomas Ward or his undertenants. TOGETHER with all buildings, barns, stables, gardens, orchards, yards, backsides, curtillages, lands, meadows, leasows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, ways, waters, watercourses, privileges, commons, easements, turbaries, commodities, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said several and respective Messuages and Tenements belonging or in anywise appertaining or to, or with the same used or enjoyed. AND ALL that building or School House then to be erected, and since is erected upon part of the Church-Yard belonging to the parish church of Chirbury aforesaid, with its Privileges and appurtenances, AND all Charters, deeds, evidences, writings, and Myniments whatso-

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[1] John Edwards, son of John Edwards of Rorrington and Mary Pryce of Gunley, was a J. P. for the county of Montgomery in 1680. He married Thomasine Lloyd, heiress of Maesmawr, and was the great grandfather maternally of John Lloyd Jones of Rorrington mentioned above.

[2] Richard Bradley married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Richard Harris of Stockton. She was buried at Chirbury 24 June, 1712.

[3] Four of these original trustees not mentioned by name were Richard Jones of Lloynererid, Evan Jones of Little Hem, Charles Mason of Montgomery, George Lloyd of Stockton, gentlemen. Richard Jones was father of Edward Jones, Bishop of St. Asaph; and George Lloyd, after his mother's death, of Marton, was the father of the Rev. Peter Lloyd, vicar of Forden, of George Lloyd of Marton (will proved in 1727), and of the Rev. Richard Lloyd, M.A. of St. John's Coll., Camb., rector of Croft cum Yarpole, Herefordshire.

ever, which the said Edward Lewis then had, touching or concerning the said Premises only or only any part thereof to be lodged, secured, and kept in the Exchequer of the Town of Shrewsbury, in the said county of Salop, with the said Deed and Lease, for six months after the execution thereof thereto annexed.

"To HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Messuage, etc., unto them the said John Edwards, Richard Bradley, Richard Farmer, and the rest of the said co-releases their Heirs and assigns to their own use for ever, but upon Trust and confidence and to the several Intents and Purposes therein expressed, and declared (that is to say) that a Pious, sober, orthodox, and well learned Schoolmaster should, by them, the said Twelve Releasees, or the greater number of them, be nominated and appointed by, and with, the approbation of the Mayor and Recorder of the said Town of Shrewsbury in the said county of Salop, or either of them and of the head Schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School there, as soon as conveniently might be after the Death of the said Edward Lewis, in case he should not in his Life time nominate and appoint a Schoolmaster who should carefully Teach and Instruct all such Boys and Scholars of the several Parishioners and Persons there residing and Inhabiting, or which should thereafter reside and Inhabit within the said Parish of Chirbury and within the respective Messuages and Tenements in Great Hem and Meadow Town aforesaid, and in a Messuage or Tenement in Minsterley, called Minsterley Park, in the said county of Salop, which then was held by Lease or Mean Assignment by the said Edward Lewis from, and under the Ancestors, of Thomas Owen of Cundover, Esquire, deceased, as should, from time to time, be sent to such Schoolmaster for that Purpose, freely without any Reward, save only twelve pence for entrance. If the Parent of such Boy and Scholar be in the Poor's Book, or receive Relief from the Parish, such are to be excepted from paying any Entrance at all. AND UPON further trust that the said Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns, should Permit the said Schoolmaster and every other Schoolmaster to Reside and Dwell in part of the said then intended and new Erected Building and Schoolhouse, and to have the use of the other part thereof to teach in, AND also should yearly for ever, from and after the decease of the said Edward Lewis, take and Receive the Rents, Issues, and Profits of all and singular the said Messuages, Lands and premises, and employ and dispose of the same in manner and form following (that is to say) the full clear sum of Twenty pounds to the said Schoolmaster and every such other schoolmaster to be Qualified, approved, nominated, chosen, and appointed as aforesaid, to be paid on the first Day of November and first Day of May by equal portions, and the rest, residue, and overplus, of the said Rents, Issues, and Profits yearly (after all Charges defray'd about repairs of the said Messuages and Buildings as often as occasion should require, and the execution of this Trust) to the Churchwardens (for the time being) of the said Parish of Chirbury, that they, or the greater number of them, by and with the ap-

probation and allowance of the persons who shall, from time to time, be Vicar thereof, whose concurrence must be always taken therein, should Pay and Dispose of, to, and among, TEN such poor Widows of honest Lives, equally among them as the said Vicar and Churchwardens (for the time being) or the greater number of the churchwardens with the said Vicar, should think meet to receive the same. The same to be done on every Easter Monday yearly, for ever. AND T'WAS declared by the said Indenture that the said Estate thereby granted to the said Trustees was upon further TRUST, that so often as any such Schoolmaster should die or the said Place of Schoolmaster should become void and destitute of one, there should be the same method and course for ever, thereafter taken in Electing others, as was thereby appointed and declared. AND ALSO that when any eight or more of the Trustees should happen to die, that then the survivor or survivors of them should and would, at the request of the said Schoolmaster there for the time being, or being summoned or called thereto by the Request of the said Vicar and Churchwardens of the said Parish for the time being, or any order or direction by them made or given for that purpose, GRANT and convey to such other twelve Persons and their Heirs as the said schoolmaster and the said Vicar with the Churchwardens of the said Parish or the greater number of the Churchwardens with the said schoolmaster and Vicar for the time being should agree upon, And appoint all and singular the said granted Premises with the appurtenances and all their Estates, Rights, Titles, Claims, and Demands whatsoever, of, into, unto, or out of the same; NEVERTHELESS upon the Trusts and to the several intents and purposes aforesaid and to no other use, Intent, or Purpose whatsoever. AND it was therein expressed that the same Rule and order should be for ever thereafter observed as often as any Eight or more Trustees should Die or the said School should become void upon any Contingency whatsoever, the charge of any such conveyance or Conveyances so to be had in that behalf from time to time being, to be deducted out of the overplus of the said yearly sum of Twenty pounds, payable to the said Schoolmaster for the time being for his salary, the which salary by the Intent of the said Recited Indenture was not to be charged therewith.

"AND WHEREAS also afterwards the said Edward Lewis by his Deed[1] or Instrument, by him signed and sealed, bearing date the twenty-

[1] "Whereas I, Edward Lewis, vicar of Chirbury in the county of Salop, have lately erected a school house in Chirbury afforesaid, and endowed the same which is principally intended for the benefitt of the children whose parents live within the parish of Chirbury as by my Deed in that behalf executed may appear. Nowe my minde and desire is that the children whose parents live in the parish of FForden, in the countie of Montgomery, shall have the like privileges and freedomes in the said school for ever as those are by my said deed to have which are in the parish of Chirbury. AND in order thereunto I do hereby make it my request that my trustees in the said deed, or such therein as are thereby empowered to place a schoolmaster therein, shall and doe upon every vacancy cause such schoolmaster to covenant with them for the fulfilling this my request. And when my trustees shall

second Day of November next, after making the said Recited Indenture therein reciting that (see note), etc.

"AND WHEREAS by another Indenture of Release, bearing date the second day of May, which was in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty eight, and made between the Honourable Pryce Devereux, Esquire,[1] son and heir apparent of the Right Honourable Pryce Lord Viscount Hereford; William Foden, of Wotherton, aforesaid, gentleman; Thomas Edwards,[2] of Chirbury aforesaid, clerk; and Leonard Hotchkiss,[3] of Shrewsbury aforesaid, clerk, of the first part, the said George Lloyd and eleven other persons all now deceased of the second part, and Robert Harding,[4] of Chirbury aforesaid, clerk, also deceased, of the third part, after reciting as therein is recited, the said Pryce Devereux, William Foden, Thomas Edwards and Leonard Hotchkiss, being then the only surviving trustees of the said trust, for the causes and considerations therein mentioned, DID grant and convey the said Messuages, etc., aforesaid, with the appurtenances, unto the said George Lloyd, and the rest of the said co-releasees, TO HOLD to them, their heirs, and assigns, to and for their only use and behoof. NEVERTHELESS, upon the trusts, and to the several intents and purposes therein mentioned, which contain in effect the uses of the original deed, and the said Robert Harding did thereon and thereby covenant carefully to teach and instruct ALL such boys and scholars, not only of the said Parishioners of the said Parish of Chirbury, but also of the Parishioners of Forden, as should be sent to him for that purpose,

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be reduced to that number as to transfer their interests to others that then in the doeing thereof they secure the same privileges and freedoms to and for the said children of the said parish of Fforden for ever hereafter to be observed.

"In witness whereof I have thereunto put my hand and seale the two and twentieth day of November, in the seven and twentieth yeare of the reigne of our soveraigne lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England, etc. [Anno Dnii., 1675.] EDWARD LEWIS.

"Signed and sealed in presence of us—
Richard Jones of Lloynererid.
Evan Jones of Little Hem.
Charles Mason of Montgomery.
George Lloyd of Stockton.
Richard FFarmer of Dudston."

[1] He succeeded to the viscounty of Hereford on the death of his father, at Vaynor, in 1740. Dying without issue in 1748, he was succeeded by his second cousin, Edward Devereux, son of Arthur Devereux of Nantcribba, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Glynn of Glynn.

[2] The Rev. Thomas Edwards, vicar of Chirbury from 1735 to 1763, and rector of Greet, was the father of the Rev. Sir Thomas Edwards, 7th baronet, and the ancestor of Sir Henry Hope Edwards.

[3] The Rev. Leonard Hotchkiss was the son of Richard Hotchkiss of the Ridge, Chirbury, by Margaret, daughter of Alexander Middleton of Middleton, Chirbury. "Sarah, wife of the Rev. Mr. Leonard Hotchkiss, ob. 1759, aged 81. Also the said L.H., M.A., chief schoolmaster of Shrewsbury schools upwards of 19 years, ob. A.D. 1771, aged 80." [Gravestones, St. Mary's, Salop.]

[4] The Rev. Robert Harding was vicar of Chirbury from 1678 to 1735, and succeeded Mr. Lewis.

freely, without any reward or requiring any satisfaction from any of them, or any of their parents, for so doing, save only one shilling for entrance or admission of every such boy, as the said covenant did contain or direct, as in and by the said several before in part recited indentures of release (remaining together with the respective indentures of bargain and sale of the same premises for six months thereto belonging, and with all the rest of the deeds concerning the title of the premises are in the exchequer of the said town of Shrewsbury, where the same were, by direction of the said donor Edward Lewis, to be lodged, secured, and kept) recourse being thereunto, may more appear at large.

"And whereas the said George Lloyd is now the only survivor of the said last mentioned trustees,

"Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said George Lloyd, in pursuance of the said trust reposed in him, and for securing and further settling the said privileges and freedoms to the said Parishioners of Chirbury and Forden, according to the desire of the donor of the said school, hath at the request of the said Thomas Farmer, now schoolmaster thereof, testified by his being a part thereto, and by his signing and sealing thereof, and at the desire of the present Vicar and Churchwardens of the said Parish of Chirbury, granted, released and confirmed; and the said George Lloyd doth by these presents grant, release, and confirm unto the said Richard Farmer, Edward Humphreys, Robert Bernand, John Lloyd Jones, John Price, Thomas Edwards, Edward Penbury, Richard Pritchard Dowler, George Roberts, John Davies, Thomas Davies, and John Lloyd, etc., to the purposes of the trust.

"In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

"George Lloyd, L.S. Thomas Farmer, L.S.

"Sealed and delivered by the within named George Lloyd and Thomas Farmer in the presence of us,

"George Lloyd, Junior.[1]
"Tho's Carver."

Taken from "a true copy of the original deed of trust deposited in the Exchequer at Shrewsbury. Examined and compared therewith the 1st day of November, 1782, by us,

"Edward Penbury,
"Tho's. Carver."

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[1] He was the eldest son of George Lloyd of Munlin, trustee from 1738 to 1782. He was baptised at Forden, 8 April, 1742, and died 11 December, 1786, two years after his father, and his brother, John Lloyd of the Wood, succeeded to the family estates.

POPULATION IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

By EDWARD WOODALL, Oswestry.

Two bulky volumes were issued in 1872, containing a vast amount of interesting and suggestive information connected with the census of 1871. The population of the United Kingdom in that year was 31,628,338; showing an increase of 2,557,406, or 8·80 per cent. in the previous ten years.

Montgomery is, with three exceptions—Brecon, Merioneth, and Radnor—the most sparsely populated county in Wales. The area in statute acres is 485,351, there are 13,911 inhabited and 521 uninhabited houses, and the population is 67,623—or 7·18 acres to each person; while the average is 1·52 in England and 3·88 in Wales. If we look at the neighbouring county of Denbigh, we find an acreage of 392,005, and a population of 105,102, or 3·73 acres to a person, almost the same proportion as in the other neighbouring county of Salop, where it is 3·39. In Radnorshire, on the other hand, on an acreage of 276,552, there are only 25,430 persons (about 2,000 more than in the town of Shrewsbury), and the number of acres to each person is 10·88. The sparseness of population in Montgomeryshire is easily accounted for by the absence of important mines and manufactures (except in one corner of the county), its remoteness from the great centres of industry, and the difficulties of access from which it suffered before the introduction of railways. At the beginning of this century, in common with many other counties, Montgomeryshire had a remarkable increase of population—from 1801 to 1811 the increase was at the rate of

8 per cent., from 1811 to 1821 it was 15, and from 1821 to 1831 it was 11. Throughout England and Wales the advance in population was greater in the ten years ending 1821 and 1831 than in any subsequent decade. In the first-named period the increase is stated to have been 18·06, while from 1861 to 1871 it was only 13·19. We may put a share of this supposed increase down to greater perfection in the collection of statistics, but after all deductions are made there can be no doubt that the population advanced faster during the first 35 years of the present century than during the second. In Montgomeryshire, however, the comparative increase was exceptionally great, and it gradually diminished until at the close of the ten years ending 1851 there was, instead, a decrease of three per cent. The next decade showed an improvement—the decrease was reduced to one per cent., and in the ten years ending 1871 the tide had turned, and there was an increase of one per cent. The total increase from 1801 to 1871 was 19,439 persons, or 40 per cent.; while in the whole of England and Wales it was 155·41 per cent. Of houses in Montgomeryshire in 1801 there were 8,763 inhabited, and 223 uninhabited; in 1871 there were 13,911 of the first class, 521 of the second, and 53 building.

Montgomeryshire differed from England and Wales as a whole, by showing an excess of males over females at the last census: in 1801 there were 25,176 of the latter to 23,008 of the former; but in 1871 there were 34,095 males to 33,528 females; in the whole of England and Wales there were 11,623,332 of the latter to 11,058,934 of the former, and the excess of females had existed throughout the 70 years included in our present survey. The exceptional proportion of the sexes in Montgomeryshire is difficult to account for; but we find other anomalies under this head in the Principality. In Cardiganshire, for instance, the proportion is abnormal in the opposite direction, for there are 40,045 females to 33,396 males, and in the neighbouring county of Car-

marthen 60,789 to 54,921; while in Radnorshire, though that also is an agricultural county, the males preponderate, and there are 13,067 of them to 12,363 females. Why should Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire differ thus from the neighbouring counties? The remarkable preponderance of females in Cardigan and Carmarthen may be partly attributed to the proximity of the great mineral works of Glamorganshire, in which there were 205,660 males to 192,199 females; but the excess of the former in Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire, where there are no special industries to demand the labour of men, is left unexplained.

We now propose to show in what parts of the county the population had advanced since 1861, and where it had fallen off, and to give other information of interest, including reasons suggested for an increase in the number of inhabitants, as at Machynlleth, and a decrease, as at Newtown. The whole population of Montgomeryshire rose from 48,184 in 1801 to 69,607 in 1841, then fell to 66,919 in 1861, and rose again to 67,623 at the last census. Of that number 18,677 were included within the limits of the six parliamentary boroughs, allotted as follows:—Llanfyllin, 1,132; Llanidloes, 3,428; Machynlleth, 2,042; Montgomery, 1,285; Newtown, 5,744; Welshpool, 5,046. The number of males in the combined population of the Boroughs was 9,063; the number of voters 2,792; while of the 25,032 males in the county constituency (excluding the boroughs), 4,790 were voters. The total number of county electors in England and Wales (excluding boroughs) was 801,109 in a male population of 5,953,458, while of borough voters there were 1,250,019 in a male population of 5,105,476. Of the two municipal boroughs, Llanidloes had increased in population from 3,127 in 1861 to 3,428 in 1871, while Welshpool had decreased from 7,304 to 6,983. The municipal borough of Welshpool, which contains 19,549 acres, is one of the largest in the kingdom. Wenlock, in Shropshire, is considerably larger, containing 33,000 acres; both Wenlock

and Welshpool are what we may call rural boroughs, arbitrary divisions of the county, extending far beyond the border of the towns whose names they bear. Comparing Pool with the municipal boroughs of Liverpool and Manchester, we find that the former of the two is only about one-fourth as large, and the latter only about one-fifth; while the City of London contains but 668 acres. The parliamentary borough of Pool also covers an extensive area, but it is only about a third as large as the municipal borough, and shows an acreage of 6,761. The limits of the parliamentary and municipal borough of Llanidloes are conterminous; the number of acres is 611. As we have already shown, there was a decrease in the population of the municipal borough of Welshpool; that decrease is partly attributable perhaps to the fact that in 1861 a considerable number of railway labourers were employed in the locality. Taking the Registrar's sub-district of Welshpool, we find a decrease in the townships of Leighton, Hope, Trewern, Middletown (216 to 113), Uppington, and Cyfronydd, and the divisions of Pool Middle (2,644 to 2,504), and Pool Upper; and an increase in Castle Caereinion, Pool Lower (1,478 to 1,710), and Cletterwood. In the sub-district of Montgomery, another part of the same union (Forden), out of seven Montgomeryshire parishes and townships, five show an increase, Llandyssil the largest, 790 to 830; and two a decrease, Berriew from 2,155 to 1,929 (principally attributed to emigration), and Churchstoke (partly in Shropshire), 1,369 to 1,320. In the union as a whole the population decreased from 19,097 in 1861 to 18,858 in 1871. A decrease is visible in both the sub-districts we have mentioned, and, as we have shown, is not compensated by an increase of 165 in the sub-district of Chirbury, which includes part of Shropshire.

When we pass to the neighbouring union of Llanfyllin we also find a decrease, but only of 28. The population in 1861 was 21,699; at the last census it was 21,671. The decrease is confined to the sub-dis-

trict of Llanfair, which lost 275 inhabitants in the decade, at the end of which it contained 6,100. This remarkable falling off is attributed to the emigration of labourers in search of more remunerative employment and to the demolition of dilapidated cottages, but it is a fact which seems to require explanation that the decrease is chiefly of females! Can anyone tell us why this stampede of women from Llangyniew, from Llanfair-caereinion, from Llanerfyl, from Llangadfan (Llangadfan only lost one male, but thirty females!), from Llanfihangel, occurred in the last decade? Garthbeibio is the only parish in the sub-district that shows an increase; there the males remained stationary, at 186, and the females increased in number from 140 to 146. The flight is not explainable by any theory of an overplus of females, for in 1861 they only numbered 3,178 as compared with 3,197 males. Altogether, the former show a diminution of 196, the latter only of 79. In the sub-districts of Llansantffraid and Llanrhaiadr there was an increase of population—10,223 to 10,447 in the former, and 5,101 to 5,124 in the latter; and there is some ground for the supposition that the "flight of women" from Llanfair took the direction of those two districts, where the number of females increased by 171 and the number of males by 76! In Llansantffraid district the increase was observable in Carreghova (400 to 524), the Pool division of Llansantffraid (725 to 838), Llanfyllin (1,880 to 1,934), Meifod (1,806 to 1,855), and Llanfechan (649 to 665); while Deytheur (530 to 524), Llandrinio (910 to 875), Llandysilio (689 to 674), and Guilsfield (2,634 to 2,558), showed a decrease. In Llanrhaiadr district, the chief increase was in the Montgomeryshire part of the parish of that name (772 to 856), and of Pennant (705 to 802); and Llangynog was in the same favourable category, though the numbers were only 608 as compared with 601. Llanarmon, which is in Llanfyllin union, but in the county of Denbigh, had also increased (140 to 155), but Llangedwyn (297 to 268), and Llancad-

waladr (223 to 209), in the same county, had fallen off, as had Hirnant (295 to 261), and Llanwddyn (529 to 443). The decrease in the two last named localities is attributed to the stoppage of mining works, and the increase in Pennant and Llanrhaiadr to the opening of mines ; while the opening of the railway is credited in the census books with the addition to the population of Llansantffraid parish and Carreghova township.

It is now our more agreeable duty to deal with the two unions at the other end of the county, Newtown and Machynlleth, where population has increased. These statistics enable us better to comprehend how great a benefit, in a commercial sense, mining, railway, and other works, confer upon the community into the midst of which they are brought. We may hope, however, that the improvement in the condition of the agricultural labourer will tend eventually to check the decrease of population even in secluded rural parishes. In some places, no doubt, migration will be at work, producing a contrary effect, but as the standard of wages rises, and the position of the labourer improves, the attraction of the centres of manufacturing and mining operations will diminish. The gradual increase in the quantity of land brought under cultivation, and the introduction of better and more productive systems of farming, will act in a similar direction, and re-act beneficially on the whole community. It is satisfactory to observe that, according to the official returns, the total acreage under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass, in Montgomeryshire, has risen from 238,152 in 1869 to 249,020 in 1875, and that there is also an increase in the number of cattle and sheep. There is still a good deal to be done by the enterprising agriculturist, since the total acreage of the county is 485, 351. The two Unions of Newtown and Machynlleth showed an increase of population at the census of 1871, and thus presented a favourable contrast to the two other Unions which go to make up the county. The population of Newtown Union increased from 23,732 in 1861 to 24,554 at the end of the

decade. Machynlleth showed a greater growth in the number of its inhabitants—12,395 to 13,317. Unfortunately for the borough of Newtown, it had no share in the increase which is seen in the Union as a whole: the population of the parish of Newtown decreased from 3,692 to 3,536, and of the adjoining parish of Llanllwchaiarn, from 2,394 to 2,350; owing, no doubt, to the changes which had taken place in connection with the flannel trade. Within the last few years the member for the Montgomery Boroughs (the Hon. C. R. D. Hanbury Tracy), and other gentlemen interested in the welfare of the district, have assisted in a movement for the revival of the trade. In the Registrar's sub-district of Tregynon, which includes the parishes of Bettws, Llanwyddelan, Llanllugan, Manafon, and Tregynon, there was a decrease—generally small, but in Bettws nearly 13 per cent., 730 to 638—except in Tregynon, where there was a slight increase, 703 to 709. Mochhtre and Kerry were nearly stationary: the first increased its population by 16 and stood at 542 at the last census; the last by only 2 and stood at 2,077. When we pass into the sub-district of Llanwnog, we find an increase everywhere except in Aberhafesp, which fell in population from 486 to 462. Carno increased from 969 to 1,001; Llanwnog, from 1,631 to 1,645; Llandinam from 1,574 to 1,640; Penstrowed from 142 to 146. It is, however, in Upper and Lower Llanidloes that the increase is chiefly seen. The population of the parish was 3,987 in 1861, and 4,882 in 1871, while Trefeglwys increased from 1,701 to 1,808, and Llangurig from 1,641 to 1,701. This growth of population is easily accounted for. The discovery of the rich Van mine, and the extension of mining operations over a considerable area, of course added greatly to the demand for labour, and must have told beneficially upon the general prosperity of Llanidloes, though the inhabitants, perhaps, have not been as quick as they might have been to profit by their extraordinary good fortune.

Between Llanidloes and Machynlleth lie a number of

productive and well-known mines, and the Union that takes its name from the latter place has also participated in the increase of population which commonly accompanies increased prosperity. Thus the number of inhabitants in Machynlleth parish grew from 2,396 in 1861 to 2,877 in 1871. Llanbrynmair, on the other hand, in consequence, it is said, of the completion of the Cambrian Railway, which gave employment during its construction to a large number of navvies, fell from 2,061 in the former year to 1,903 in the latter. In the remainder of the Montgomeryshire portion of the Union there was little alteration. Penegoes (which had a population of 1,112 in 1871) had slightly decreased; and so had Darowen (1,183), while Cemmes (877) and Llanwrin (748) showed a small increase.

At the present moment, when the question of out-door and in-door relief is exciting so much attention, it will be well to give the number of inmates in the Montgomeryshire workhouses at the last census. There was little or no correspondence between the population and the number of in-door paupers in the respective unions, and we may assume that the state of affairs disclosed by the last census showed how much needed was some such joint action as that which Mr. Doyle and others have been trying to bring about. Machynlleth, with a population of 13,317, had only 34 in-door paupers; while the adjoining union of Newtown, with less than double the population (24,554), had nearly five times as many inmates of its workhouse—158! Forden had a still larger proportion than Newtown—134 to a population of 18,858, but Llanfyllin had only 102 to a population of 21,671. Machynlleth, with its small proportion of workhouse inmates, had, as we learn from the Poor Law Inspector's returns, more pauperism than any other of the four unions except Newtown; and Forden, with the largest proportion of in-door poor, had the smallest proportion of pauperism. In 1872 the rate per cent. of the pauperism on the population was—Forden 4.7, Llanfyllin 5.9, Machynlleth, 6.8, Newtown and Llanid-

loes 7. The absence of anything like a uniform system in the administration of the poor laws is disclosed by these figures, and we cannot wonder that they contrast so unfavourably with the percentage of pauperism in some of the unions over the border, such as Ellesmere 2.8, Oswestry 2.9, and Atcham 1.3. We believe, however, that improvement is gradually taking place in Montgomeryshire, and the effect of stricter and more uniform distribution of poor relief will probably be seen before long in each of the four unions. It appears from the table of registered births and deaths in the decade ending 1871, that there was a very large emigration in excess of immigration from all parts of the county, for while the actual increase in population was only 1,477, the excess of births over deaths was 8,117. Marriages, as might be expected, were most numerous, in proportion to the population, in Machynlleth Union ; Newtown comes next, then Forden, and last Llanfyllin, where about one person in 17.50 married, as compared with one in 13.50 in the first named union. In Forden union, where the population was 18,858 there were only six fewer marriages than in Llanfyllin union, where it was 21,671. It is still more remarkable that with this close approximation of marriages the number of births in the latter union was 6,229, while in the former union it was only 5,705. The mortality was greatest in Machynlleth union ; Newtown came next in the scale of mortality ; then Llanfyllin ; and lowest Forden.

According to the new "*Domesday Book*", which requires considerable amendment before it can be accepted as an accurate authority, the number of landowners in Montgomeryshire is 3,241, of whom 1,314 hold more, and 1,927 less, than an acre ; and the gross estimated rental is £378,512. The variations in different counties in the proportionate number of owners of under and over an acre are noteworthy. In Anglesea, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Glamorgan, and Merioneth, the smaller landowners preponderate. In Carnarvon there are 4,610, to 1,630 who own more than an acre,

and in Glamorgan 6,570 to 1,856. In Brecknock, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Radnor, the larger number own over an acre, as in Montgomeryshire. Radnorshire only contains 452 of the smaller proprietors, while Anglesea, with just double the population, contains 3,015. In the whole of Wales the owners of less than an acre are the more numerous class—31,622 to 19,898; and in England also, but there the proportion of small proprietors is much greater—671,667 to 249,649.

There are sixty-one landowners in Montgomeryshire who possess over 1,000 acres; and five with more than 5,000—the Earl of Powis (33,545, of an estimated rental of £30,251), Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P. (32,963, of an estimated rental of £10,341), Lord Sudeley (17,158, of an estimated rental of £13,539), Mr. John Naylor (9,275, of an estimated rental of £12,594), and the Marquess of Londonderry (7,399, of an estimated rental of £4,330). Of the twenty-six columns in which the Montgomeryshire landowners are arranged, the "Joneses" occupy more than three.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES.

(*Continued from Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 350.)

By RICHARD WILLIAMS, Newtown.

Blayney, Thomas, the Harpist. For the following additional particulars I am indebted to Mr. E. Rowley Morris :—

Thomas Blayney was the third son of Arthur Blayney of Tynycoed, in the parish of Llanllwchaiarn in this county, by Letitia, daughter of Mr. Owens, of Dolfor, in the same parish, and was born in 1785.

These Blayneys were a musical family, for Arthur his eldest brother, was an excellent player on the violin, and was best known as Blayney the Fiddler. Thomas ultimately settled at Walcot, and for many years kept the Inn at Lydbury North, near Walcot, where he died. This family of Blayneys claim relationship to the Gregynog Blayneys, but if such be the case, the relationship must be very remote, as the ancestors of these Blayneys in all probability migrated from the parish of Berriew to Llanllwchaiarn early in the 18th century.

Bound, William, of Garthfawr, Llandinam, near Llanidloes, was the author, in conjunction with John Price of Maesygelli, near Nantmel, Radnorshire, of a a book entitled, "Amddiffyniad y Bedyddwyr yn erbyn Ymosodiadau y bobl a elwir Quakers" (A Defence of the Baptists against the attacks of the people called Quakers), being a reply to a book published by John Moon, a Quaker, against Hugh Evans, a "labourious" "painfull," and successful Baptist preacher at Nantmel. Hugh Evans died in 1656 or 1657. The "Defence" was printed in London in 1658. Mr. Bound's widow is said to have married an ancestor of the Prices who

now live at Garthfawr. There are several families bearing his name, still to be found in Llandinam and the neighbourhood.—(Richards' *Cambro. Brit. Biog.*, p. 230; *Llyfr y Cym.*)

Brees, Evan, was born at Dol Howell, Llangadfan, in 1798, and was a grandson of the well-known scholar William Jones of the same place. He spent the greatest part of his life as a schoolmaster in different parts of the country, and was a local preacher with the Wesleyans. He published two small volumes of poems consisting of carols and other religious verses. He died at Llanerfyl and was buried there.—(*Mont. Coll.*, ii, p. 342.)

Breese, Rev. John, an eminent Independent Minister, was born in humble circumstances at Llanbrynmair in 1789. He was early thrown upon the world, and had therefore but scanty means of education; in fact he owed nearly all his early teaching to the Sunday School at the Old Independent Chapel. He, however, made the most of his opportunities, and, chiefly by unceasing self-culture, soon showed considerable proficiency in biblical and theological knowledge. Having become a member of the Independent Church he before long was prevailed upon to become a preacher, and began to exercise his talents as such when he was about 24 years of age. With the assistance of his friends he was, at this time, enabled to go to Shrewsbury, where he received instruction for some time, and he subsequently studied for a while at the Independent Academy at Llanfyllin, then kept by the Rev. Dr. Lewis. In 1817 he accepted an invitation to take charge of the Welsh Independent Church at Liverpool, which then numbered only about sixty members, and met for worship in a room in Edmund Street. Soon afterwards he was publicly ordained pastor of the church, in which office he laboured very successfully for seventeen years. The church soon received many accessions, and for want of room the congregation had to remove to the Tabernacle in Great Crosshall Street. In addition to his many other labours at home and elsewhere, Mr. Breese, preached four

times every week to his own congregation, and his sermons were often distinguished by great ability and originality. In 1823 he married Margaret, daughter of David Williams of Saethon, Esq., and sister of the late David Williams, Esq., subsequently M.P. for Merionethshire, by whom he had issue, seven children, of whom the third, John, was a solicitor and town clerk of Pwllheli (*ob.* at Oporto, 1858), the fourth, Jane Elizabeth, is married to Dr. Robert Roberts of Portmadoc, and the sixth, Edward, is the present clerk of the peace for Merionethshire. The others all died young.

Mr. Breese was also half-brother of the late Mr. Daniel Breese, solicitor of Portmadoc, and afterwards of Lincoln's Inn, and of the Rev. J. Breese, M.A., of Calcott House, Bicton, Rector of Great Hanwood, and Chaplain of the Shropshire Asylum. In January, 1835, Mr. Breese removed to Carmarthen and there continued in the active discharge of his ministerial duties until his death which took place in August, 1842. His loss as one of their most popular, able, and influential ministers was deeply felt by the Welsh Independent denomination. He was distinguished as exceptionally liberal in his views as a Nonconformist, insomuch so that during his pastorate in Liverpool, Dr. Bethell, then Bishop of Bangor, wrote to offer to ordain him as a minister of the Church of England, and subsequently sent a neighbouring clergyman over to Liverpool, specially to endeavour to persuade him to take orders in the Church. He, however, felt conscientious scruples which he could not overcome, and remained faithful to those nonconforming Protestant principles of which he was so able an expositor.

Breese, Rev. Samuel, a very acceptable Baptist minister, was born at Upper Cwm-mawr, a small farm in the parish of Llandinam, in 1772, where his father also carried on business as a carpenter. Owing to a diseased leg, he became, when he was about eight years old, lame for life. This circumstance, however, induced

his father to give him a better education than he would otherwise probably have done. He afterwards prepared himself by study for the duties of a schoolmaster, and for some years kept a school, first at Penrhyncoch, and afterwards at Aberystwyth. He had joined the Baptist denomination, having been publicly baptised by immersion at Dolau in the parish of Nantmel, Radnorshire, in 1793, and while at Penrhyncoch he in 1795 began to preach with them. He soon acquired popularity, and in 1803 accepted an invitation from the Baptist Churches at Aberystwyth and other places in that neighbourhood, and he was ordained their co-pastor with the Rev. John James, June 12th, 1803. From Aberystwyth he removed to Newcastle Emlyn, where he was very laborious and successful. But in the midst of his usefulness and in the prime of his days he was suddenly cut off. On Monday, the 28th of September, 1812, while returning home on horseback from Bronorwen, he was struck with paralysis, and expired that afternoon. He was buried the following Wednesday with great manifestations of sorrow, at the burial ground attached to the old Baptist Chapel at Cilfowyr, Pembrokeshire. Elegies were written upon his death by the Revs. D. Saunders and Christmas Evans. The latter was reprinted in the form of a pamphlet at Llanidloes, by Mr. John Jones in 1846. As a preacher Mr. Breese's descriptive powers were remarkably vivid, and few were more eloquent or popular. He travelled much throughout Wales and parts of England, and could preach fluently in English as well as Welsh. As a man, he was of a meek, tender, and loving disposition. —*Enwogion Cymru;* Rev. C. Evans' *Elegy.*

Brochwel Ysgythrog, prince of Powys, was the son of Cyngen ab Cadell Deyrnllwg. He was surnamed "Ysgythrog" probably from the prominence of his teeth. In 603 he was twice defeated near Chester, in attempting to prevent the destruction by Ethelfred, the Northumbrian king, of the monastery of Bangor Iscoed and the massacre of the monks, at the instigation of

Augustine. On this occasion it is stated in the *British Chronicle* of Tysilio that 1,200 of the "religious", who had come to pray for Brochwel's success, were slain ; and that celebrated seminary of learning, with its valuable library, was set on fire and destroyed. Soon afterwards, however, joined by Cadvan, Meredydd, and Bledrig, or Bledrus, with their forces, namely, about 607, he again attacked Ethelfred and totally defeated him with very great slaughter. Above 10,000 of the Saxons were slain and Ethelfred himself was wounded, and with difficulty escaped being taken prisoner. In a Welsh MS. printed in the Greal No. III, p. 103-105, Brochwel is said to have been killed at the battle of Chester (but this is contrary to other accounts of him) and that the king of Lloegyr (England) possessed himself of Pengwern (Shrewsbury), where, according to the author of *Historia divæ Monacellæ*, he had his mansion "on the spot where the College of Saint Chad now standeth". The copious fountain or spring from whence the town of Shrewsbury was long supplied with conduit or spring water is known in records by the name of Brochwel's Spring and to the Welsh by the name of Ffynnon Brochwel. His arms were *Sable*, three nags' heads erased, *argent*. Many Montgomeryshire families trace their descent from him.—(Williams' *Em. Welshmen ;* Powel's *Hist. of Cambria ;* J. Morris' *MSS.;* Brut Tysilio *Myv. Arch.*)

Bryan, Rev. John, a popular preacher of the Wesleyan denomination. He was born at Llanfyllin, in Market Street, in the year 1770. In his youth he entered the service of a firm of shopkeepers at Chester, named Williams, who were respectable members of the Wesleyan body, and after a time himself joined that body and before long became an exhorter in connection with it. When the Welsh mission was established he, in 1801, joined it, and travelled as a missionary in various parts of Wales until 1816, being one of the first who were sent by the Wesleyan Conference. In 1816 he removed to England and continued to preach in the

English language until 1824, when he left the ministry and entered into business first in England and then at Carnarvon, which he kept on for the remainder of his life. As a preacher he was very popular. He was also a fluent writer of prose and poetry, and translated a large number of hymns (chiefly Wesley's) from English into Welsh. He also translated and published "The Life of Mr. John Haime", 1811; "The Life of John Nelson", 1812; "The Life of James Arminius", and "Wesley on Universal Salvation", 1841, and assisted in bringing out some other works. He was, moreover, a frequent contributor to the "Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd," the recognised organ of the Welsh Wesleyan Methodists. He was proverbially outspoken, upright, and straightforward in his dealings as a tradesman. He died at Carnarvon, May 28, 1856, in the 87th year of his age, and his body was followed to the grave by an immense concourse of his countrymen.—(*Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*, 1856; *Enwogion Cymru.*)

Bynner, David, was born at Llangadfan about the year 1838. He was master of the National School in his native parish for a short time, and afterwards a Scripture reader at Llanymawddwy and subsequently at Llansannan, in Denbighshire. From that place he removed to Bicton, near Shrewsbury, where he settled as an organist and teacher of music. His health, however, soon failed him, and he died of consumption at the early age of 28. He was buried at Llangadfan, May 7, 1866. He published a small volume of music.—(*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 342.)

Cadfarch, a saint who lived about the middle of the sixth century. He was the younger son of Caradawg Vreichfras of the line of Coel, prince of Brecknock. He was the founder of Penegoes, Montgomeryshire, and Abererch, Carnarvonshire. His festival day was October 24th.—(Rees' *Welsh Saints*).

Cadwaladr ab Rhys Trefnant, a poet who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century, some of whose compositions are still extant. He wrote several

odes addressed to persons living in Montgomeryshire, an extract from one of which will be found in *Mont. Coll.* iv, p. 72.

CADWALLON AB MADOG, descended from Elystan Glodrudd, was Lord of Maelienydd and Kerry, 10 Henry II (1163). He bore for arms, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, crowned *sable*.—(J. Morris' *MSS.*)

CADWGAN, the son of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, whom he succeeded as prince of Powys in 1073. He was a brave and accomplished warrior, and showed his skill and ability as a general by defeating the Normans in South Wales in 1094, and again soon afterwards a large body of them who had invaded North Wales. He also took and plundered Hereford, Shrewsbury, and Worcester. By his marriage with the daughter of Pigot de Say he obtained Marreys, properly Marros, but now called Amroth Castle in Cardiganshire, but not far from Pembroke, and here at Christmas 1107 he gave a magnificent feast and invited to it the chieftains and gentlemen of the country out of every province in Wales. And for the sake of shewing the greater respect to the guests, he invited to it the bards and the best minstrels, vocal and instrumental, that could be found in all Wales, and he gave them chairs and subjects of competition "according to the custom of the feasts of king Arthur". This, feast, however, led to an atrocious crime, which proved well nigh disastrous to Cadwgan. Among the guests was Nest, daughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr and wife of Gerald de Windsor, Steward of Pembroke Castle, whose beauty was "praised above all the women in the land", and whose charms inspired an ungovernable passion in the breast of Owain, Cadwgan's son. Owain followed her home to Pembroke Castle, which he attacked and set fire to—Gerald escaping with difficulty—and he carried Nest and her children away captive to Powys. To avenge this dishonour, Cadwgan's nephews, Ithel and Madog, invaded his territories, although he was innocent of any participation in the crime, and at their approach Cadwgan and Owain fled, and embark-

ing at Aberystwyth went over to Ireland. He returned, however, the following year, and having proved his innocence to king Henry, the latter permitted him to recover his chief possessions in Cardiganshire on payment of a penalty of one hundred pounds, and undertaking not to permit the return of his son Owain.

"Now when Madoc saw his other vncle Cadogan rule the countrie, he hid himselfe in rough and desert places, and adding one mischiefe vpon another, determined also to murther him by one waie or other. Therefore after that Cadogan had brought the countrie to some staie of quietnesse, and saw right and iustice ministred therein, hauing ever an eie and respect to the king, he came to the Trallwng (now called the Poole), and the elders of the countrie with him, and minding to dwell there, began to build a castell.[1] Then Madoc, pretending nothing but mischiefe, hearing this, came suddenlie vpon him, and Cadogan thinking no hurt, was slaine before he could either fight or flee."

This was in the year 1110.—(Powel's *Hist. of Cambria;* J. Morris' *MSS.*; Brut y Tywysogion, *Myv. Arch.;* Williams' *Em. Welshmen.*)

Cain, Rhys, an eminent poet and genealogist who flourished in the sixteenth century. He is supposed by some to have been a native of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, but more probably the local tradition which asserts him to have been a native of Llanfyllin is correct; a family named Cain (who probably took their name from the river Cain in Mechain Iscoed) having resided there for generations, and carried on business as flax dressers. Rhys lived the greatest part of his life at Oswestry, and was the contemporary and disciple of William Lleyn, the vicar of that parish. He was, besides his other accomplishments, a clever painter, and among other subjects he painted "Our Saviour's sufferings on the Cross", which caused some wrangling between him and some poetical censors in the neighbourhood. He wrote an elegy upon the death of William Lleyn, many of whose books came into his possession. He was

[1] Where Powis Castle now stands.

buried at Oswestry.—(Gwallter Mechain's *Works*, i, p. 438; Williams' *Em. Welshmen.*)

Cain, Sion, a son of Rhys Cain, who was also an excellent poet and antiquary. He collected and composed a large number of poems which are preserved in MS. in the Peniarth library. See a list of them in *Mont. Coll.* vii, p. 243. He also resided at Oswestry.

Campbell, Eliza Constantia (afterwards Morrison) was the eldest child of Richard Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, and was born January 8th, 1796. Her mother's maiden name was Edwards (of Pentre Hall). She married, in 1826, Robert Campbell, commander in the Royal Navy and a first cousin of Campbell the poet. She, with her husband, resided in Edinburgh, and had three sons, of whom one died in infancy and the others still survive, the elder, Lewis, being Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews; the younger, Robert, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. Her husband died at Gunley in 1832, and was buried in Forden churchyard. A tablet to his memory was placed in the porch of Forden church. Her husband's death left her in very straitened circumstances, but she succeeded in giving her young children a good education. In December 1833 she published "Stories from the History of Wales" (printed by Eddowes, Shrewsbury; published by Longmans, London). A second edition was printed and published in Edinburgh, in 1837, under the title of "Tales about Wales." In 1844 she was married to her second husband, Capt. Hugh Morrison, of the East India Company's service, with whom she lived in Edinburgh till his death in 1859, and she continued herself to reside there until her own death, in 1864. Some further particulars about this talented authoress are to be found in Beattie's Life of Campbell the poet. The latter thought very highly of her taste, and of his "cousin's" character.—(*Bye-Gones*, Nov. 10 and Dec. 15, 1875.)

Caradoc, Archdeacon of Tyssilio's church at Meifod, eulogised by Cynddelw as a munificent patron.

"Caraf i barch y harchdiagon
Caradauc vreinauc vreisc rodyon."

(I love to respect its archdeacon, Caradoc the privileged; generous his gifts.)—Cynddelw, "Cân Tysilio".—*Myv. Arch.*

Ceinfryd, one of the daughters of Cyndrwyn, prince of part of Powys in the sixth century.—(Llyw. Hen, "Elegy on Cynddylan", *Myv. Arch.*)

Ceri, Hywel, a poet who flourished from 1570 to 1600, whose works are said to remain in MS. His name would imply that he was a native of Kerry, Montgomeryshire.—(Williams' *Em. Welshmen.*)

Ceri, Sion, or Sion ab Bedo ab Dafydd ab Hywel ab Tudyr, an eminent poet, who flourished between 1500 and 1530, and some of whose poems are still preserved in MS. In an old MS. in the British Museum he is stated to have been buried at Llanuwchllyn.—(Williams' *Em. Welshmen; Brython* iii, p. 137.)

Clywedog, Ieuan, an eminent poet who flourished between 1410 and 1450. He is supposed to have taken his name from the river Clywedog, near Llanidloes. He presided at the Glamorgan Gorsedd in 1430, and several of his poems are still extant in MS.—(Williams' *Em. Welshmen.*)

Clywedog, Sion, or Sion Ieuan Clywedog, a poet who flourished between 1580 and 1620. His poems, it is said, still remain in MS. Among them is an "Ode to the Tobacco", which appears to have been much used upon its first introduction about this time.—(*Ibid.*; J. Morris' *MSS.*)

Clywedog, Watkin, a poet who flourished about 1600, and whose works still remain in MS. The late Rev. P. B. Williams was of opinion that he was a native of Rhiwaedog near Bala, and that he and his sons were buried at Llanfor in that neighbourhood. The learned editor of Gwallter Mechain's *Works* suggests as being more probable that he was a native of the neighbourhood of Mallwyd, there being a river there named Clywedog. But we venture to suggest the greater probability of his being a native of upper

Montgomeryshire, and of his having taken his name from the Clywedog river near Llanidloes. Some touching stanzas written by him after his three sons, William, Rowland, and Meredith, are reprinted in Gwallter Mechain's *Works*, i, 463.

Cuawg, one of the sons of Cyndrwyn, Prince of part of Powys. Aber-cuawg (referred to in Llywarch Hen's Elegy to the Cuckoo in the Vale of Cuawg) may have been the patrimony of Cuawg, and have taken its name from him.

Cydafael Ynad, judge of the Court of Powys in the time of Llewelyn the Great. On an invasion of the English he seized a firebrand, and passing from mountain to mountain in the district of Cydewain, where his estates were, he gave such timely notice of the invaders, as to assemble his countrymen, who were thereby enabled to repel the invaders. For this service Prince Llewelyn granted him for arms, on a field *sable*, three ragged staves *or*, fired proper. Tudur, the great-grandson of Cydafael, married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Tudur ap Llewelyn ap Caswallon ap Owain Gwynedd, and removed from Powys to Gwynedd. Einion the great-grandson of Tudur was a warrior at the battle of Agincourt, and for his bravery there had an augmentation to his family arms, namely a fleur-de-lis *gules*, between two ravens respecting each other on a chevron *argent*, and a crest added indicative of the place where the Court of Powys was held (Castell Dinas Brân) being a castle surmounting a mound or dinas on which stands a raven holding a fleur-de-lis. This Einion married Eva, the heiress of Bodorgan, and was Usher of the Palace of Sheen in the early part of the reign of Henry VI. His various services made him so much absent from his country in the employment of the English monarchs, that he was called *Sais*, or "the Englishman". Llewelyn, grandson of this Einion Sais, distinguished himself at the battle of Bosworth ; and his son Meuric was standard bearer of the yeomen of

the guard to Henry VII, and an esquire of the body to Henry VIII. The Meyrick family are descended from him.—(J. Morris's *MSS.*)

Cyfeiliog, Huw, of Cyfeiliog, was born in 1164, and was one of the lords who agreed with the king for their ancient rights and privileges. Having been afterwards dispossessed of his estates, he joined the king of Scotland and the Earl of Leicester in a rebellion, which proved unsuccessful. Huw appears to have been one of the leaders, and gained possession of the greatest part of Brittany. The king's forces, however, gave them battle, and besieging him at Deal Castle, took him prisoner, carried him to Normandy, and thence to England. The king (Henry III), however, pardoned him, and restored to him his lands which he had gained with his sword from the Welsh in Bromfield. He was a liberal benefactor to Bardsey Monastery.—(*Enwogion Cymru.*)

Cyfeiliog, Owain, a distinguished prince, poet, and warrior, was the son of Gruffydd ab Maredudd ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, prince of Powys. On the death of his grandfather, Maredudd, in 1130, Owain succeeded to a large portion of Powys (viz. the portion afterwards called Powys Wenwynwyn), including the district of Cyfeiliog, from which he took his name. In 1162, he was engaged in war with Hywel ab Ieuaf ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, who, however, defeated him, obtained possession of Walwern (Tafolwern) castle, in Cyfeiliog, where Owain resided, and razed it,

"which thing when it was told Owen Prince of Northwales [Owen Gwynedd] it displeased him wonderfullie, at the which he was so greeued, that nothing could make him merrie, untill such time as he had gathered his power and came to Llanthinam in Arustly, and thence set great spoiles. Then the people of the countrie came all to their Lord Howel ap Ieuaf, who folowed the spoile to Seauerne side, where the Princes campe was: whereof the Prince seeing such an occasion of reuenge offered him, was right glad, and set vpon his enemies, and slew the most part of them, and the rest with their Lord escaped to the woods and rocks. Then the Prince being ioifull of this reuenge, built up his castell againe, and fortified it stronglie.

The yeare folowing Owen the sonne of Gruffyth ap Meredyth, named Owen Cyuelioc, and Owen ap Madoc ap Meredyth, got the castell of Carrechoua by Oswestrie, and wasted it."—*Powel.*

In 1165, he, at the head of the forces of Powys, joined Owain Gwynedd and others in resisting the invasion of Henry II, and distinguished himself at the battle of Crogen, from which the English king retreated with great loss. In the following year he deprived Iorwerth Goch of his lands in Powys. This gave such offence to Owain Gwynedd and Rhys, prince of South Wales, that those two princes, in 1167, brought their armies into Powys and deprived him of his lands,

"and chased him out of the countrie, and gave Caereneon to Owen Vachan the sonne of Madoc ap Meredyth, to hold of Prince Owen; and the Lord Rees had Walwern, bicause it stoode within his countrie. But within a while after, Owen Cyuelioc returned with a number of Normanes and Englishmen to recouer his countrie againe, and laide siege to the castell of Caereneon, and winning the same burned it to the ground."—*Powel.*

In 1176, he, in obedience to king Henry's summons, met him at Oxford to confer with him on the affairs of Wales. In 1188, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Giraldus Cambrensis, visited Wales, to preach the crusades, or, in Powel's words, "to take the crosse and to vow the viage against the Saracens"; and during a temporary stay of a few days at Shrewsbury we find the following note made concerning Owain:—"We also excommunicated Owain de Ceveleoc, for he alone of the Welsh princes came not to meet the archbishop with his people."

Owain had married Gwenllian, the daughter of Owain Gwynedd, by whom he had one son, Gwenwynwyn, who inherited his estates entire, except the commots of Llanerch-hudol and Broniarth which Owain gave to his illegitimate son, Caswallon. In 1197 he died at a great age, at the Cistercian abbey of Strata Marcella, near

Welshpool, which he himself had founded in 1170, "having previously taken upon him the habit of religion."

Owain, who was himself a poet of a high order, was a liberal patron of the bards of his time, and of Cynddelw in particular. Two of his own poems are still extant, and are printed in the *Myvyrian Archaiology*. One of them (*Hirlas Owain*) is well known from its having been ably translated and included by the Rev. Evan Evans in his Specimens of Welsh Bards, and also from a poetic version by the Rev. R. Williams of Vron, given in Pennant's *Tours*.—(Powel's *Hist. of Cambria*; Williams's *Em. Welshmen*; *Myv. Arch.*, &c.)

CYNAN, CYNFRAITH. } Sons of Cyndrwyn, who, with their brother Cynddylan, were slain in defending Trèn against the Saxons.

"Llâs fy mrodyr ar unwaith,
Cynan, Cynddylan, Cynfraith,
Yn amwyn Tren, tref ddiffaith."

(Slain were my brethren all at once,
Cynan, Cynddylan, Cynfraith,
In defending Trên, a town laid waste.)
—Lly. Hen. "Elegy on Cynddylan."—*Myv. Arch.*

CYNAN GARWYN, son of Brochwel Ysgythrog, and his successor as prince of Powys about the middle of the 7th century. His memory is perpetuated in a satirical poem upon him, wrongly attributed to Taliesin, and printed in the *Myv. Arch.* He was succeeded by his son Selyf Sarffgadan.—(Williams' *Em. Welshmen*; *Myv. Arch.*)

CYNDRWYN, a prince of that part of ancient Powys which included the vale of the Severn about Shrewsbury, and who lived about the end of the fifth century. He resided at Llystinwennan,[1] in Caereinion. He had four brothers, Maoddyn, Elwyddan, Eirinwedd, and Cynon; and eight sons, Cynddylan, Elvan, Cynon, Cynfraith, Hygarfael, Gwion, Gwyn, and Cuawg, most,

[1] See Note AELHAIARN, *Mont. Coll.*, viii, p. 335.

if not all, of whom perished in their wars with the Saxons. They, and Cynddylan in particular, are the subjects of much pathetic lamentation by Llywarch Hen. He had also nine daughters, namely, Heledd, Gwladus, Gwenddwyn, Freuer, Medwyl, Medlan, Gwledyr, Meisyr, and Ceinfryd.—(Williams' *Em. Welshmen ;* Llyw. Hen's *Elegies, Myv. Arch.*)

Cynddelw, or Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr ("the great poet"), one of the most celebrated Welsh poets of the 12th century, flourished between 1140 and 1200. His compositions preserved in the *Myv. Arch.* are forty-nine in number. He may be supposed to have commenced his poetic career soon after 1133, when Howel, son of Owain Gwynedd, overthrew several Norman fortresses in South Wales, for which exploits he is much applauded by Cynddelw. He was bard to the Princes Owain Gwynedd and Owen Cyfeiliog (the latter of whom was himself no mean poet), and in 1146 was appointed chair bard to Madog ab Maredudd, on his accession to the principality of Powys, in preference to Seisyllt, who contested the honour with him. Among his last poems is that called "The Battles of Llewelyn", in which he enumerates that prince's devastations in Powys and the Marches, and mentions his encampment at "Bryn Gwyth," near Shrewsbury. All these transactions on the borders took place during the last years of the reign of King John, from 1207 to 1216. It appears therefore that the poet must have lived to a great age, having composed poems during a period of between seventy and eighty years, and that period one of the most eventful in Cambrian history. The bard's repeated eulogies on the prowess of the princes of Powys and Gwynedd roused the indignation of a zealous rival for martial fame, Lord Rees of Dinevor. To appease his wrath Cynddelw wrote eight conciliatory poems, and was at last permitted to include in his final peace-offering—

"Llaesa dy vâr dy vardd wyv."

(Slacken thy wrath, for I am thy bard.)

His poems are of great value, both for their historical references and their poetical excellence, and show that he was a man of enlightened views (taking into account the age he lived in), and a powerful enemy of the superstitions of his time. When threatened in his mortal illness with excommunication by the Abbot of Strata Marcella, and told that in such a case he could not be buried in consecrated ground, he replied—

"Cyn ni bai ammod dyfod—i'm herbyn
A Duw gwyn yn gwybod
Oedd iawnach i fynach fod
I'm gwrthfyn nag i'm gwrthod."

(Since against me no covenant can be shewn,
As the price God well knows,
More becoming were it for the monks
To ask than to reject me.)

Tradition relates that Owen Cyfeiliog, who resided at Tafolwern, Llanbrynmair, induced the poet to take up his residence at the neighbouring farm house of Pentre, so that he might be near him. Pentre was formerly called Pentre Cynddelw, but is now generally called Pentremawr. — (*Myv. Arch.;* Williams' *Em. Welshmen;* Rees' *Welsh Saints;* Woodward's *Hist. of Wales;* Gwallter Mechain's *Works*, iii, p. 129.)

Cynddilig, a son of Llywarch Hen, of whom the latter exclaims :—

"Och, Cynddilig, na buost wraig!"
(Oh! Cynddilig, why wert thou not a woman.)
Llywarch Hen.—*Elegy on his Old Age, &c.*

Cynddylan, the son of Cyndrwyn, and who succeeded his father in the sovereignty of part of ancient Powys (see Cyndrwyn *supra*). He resided at Shrewsbury, then called Pengwern, and lived about the middle of the sixth century. The hospitable reception which he gave to the warrior-bard, Llywarch Hen, when forced to flee from his own country, Argoed, in the north of England, has been immortalised by the latter in his "Elegy on Cynddylan ab Cyndrwyn." Cynddylan was a brave warrior, and often led his forces against the

incursions of the Saxons, and on one of such occasions he fell, in defending a town called Trên, near the Wrekin, and was buried in the church of Bassa (Baschurch). His brothers, Elfan and Cynfraith, and the twenty-four sons of Llywarch Hen, also fell in fighting against the same enemies. Llywarch Hen's Elegy upon his death, already referred to, may be found in the *Myv. Arch.*, and also in the "*Heroic Elegies and other Pieces of Llywarch Hen*," with an English translation, by Dr. Owen Pughe. It has also been published with a literal English translation by Dr. Guest, of Cambridge, in the *Archæological Journal* and the *Arch. Cambrensis* for 1863, also in the *Four Ancient Books of Wales.* The *Myv. Arch.* also contains another Elegy on the death of Cynddylan, by Meugant, another eminent poet of the sixth century.—(Llyw. Hen's *Heroic Elegies; Myv. Arch.;* Williams' *Em. Welshmen*).

Cynfelyn ab Bleiddyd ab Meirion, of the line of Cunedda, a saint who lived about the middle of the sixth century, was the founder of a church at Welshpool, which was probably connected with the religious society established there by his brother, Llewelyn ab Bleiddyd. He was also the founder of Llangynfelyn, in Cardiganshire.—(Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 260).

Cynfyn, the son of Gwerystan, a chieftain of Powys in the early part of the eleventh century. He was father of Bleddyn, who succeeded him. His arms were *vert*, a lion rampant *or*. His wife was Angharad, daughter of Meredydd ab Owain ab Hywel Dda.—(Williams' *Em. Welshmen;* J. Morris' *MSS.*)

Cynfyw ab Gwynlliw, a saint of the college of Cattwg. His name being sometimes written Cyvyw and Cynyw, he is supposed to have been the founder of Llangynyw and also of Llangyfyw, Monmouthshire.—(Rees' *Welsh Saints*).

Cynhaiarn, the son of Hygarfael ab Cyndrwyn, of Llystinwennan, in Caereinion, a saint who flourished in the sixth century. Aelhaiarn and Llwchaiarn were his brothers. He was patron saint of Ynyscynhaiarn, Carnarvonshire.—(*Ibid.*)

CYNLLUG, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen.

> "Diasbad a ddodir yn ngwarthaf Llug Fynydd,
> Odduch ben bedd Cynllug."

(A cry of lamentation will be made on the top of the mount of Llug, over the grave of Cynllug.)—Llywarch Hen's *Elegy on Old Age, &c.*

CYNOG.—A saint of the fifth century, the reputed son of Brychan Brycheiniog, by Banhadlwedd, daughter of Banhadell of Banhadla in Powys. He was baptised and brought up under the care of Gastayn, a holy man. The Truman MSS. states that he was murdered by the Pagan Saxons on a mountain called the Van, in the parish called Merthyr Cynog, Breconshire; the church of which is supposed to have been erected to his memory and built over his grave. This event is supposed to have happened about 492. Besides Llangynog in Montgomeryshire, he also founded the churches of Devynog, Ystradgynlais, Penderin, Battel, and Llangynog in Breconshire Giraldus Cambrensis thus speaks of the collar of St. Cynog, which, in his time, was carefully preserved at Brecon :—

"I must not be silent concerning a collar chain which they call St. Canauc's; for it is most like to gold in weight, nature, and colour; it is in four pieces wrought round, joined together artificially, and clefted as it were in the middle, with a dog's head, the teeth standing outward; it is esteemed by the inhabitants so powerful a relic, that no man dares swear falsely when it is laid before him; it bears the mark of some severe blows as if made with an iron hammer: for a certain man, as it is said, endeavouring to break the collar for the sake of the gold, experienced the divine vengeance, was deprived of his eyesight, and lingered the remainder of his days in darkness." —Jones' *Brecknockshire*, i, chap. 3; Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 138-9; Williams' *Em. Welshmen*, 94.

(To be continued.)

THE NAME
OF
MONTGOMERY.

By Rev. GEORGE SANDFORD, M.A., Pant Purlas, Radnorshire.

The name of Montgomery is naturally an object of interest to the members of the Powys-Land Club, who reflect with honest pride on the eventful history of their celebrated Castle, Town and County, bearing alike the name of Montgomery, and remember that Montgomeryshire embraces nearly the whole of the ancient principality of Upper Powis. The name reminds us of lofty mountains, picturesque valleys, and meandering rivers, unsurpassed in beauty in the British Isles.

My subject resolves itself into two parts, how the name of Montgomery was originally given to a Welsh fortress, and how it had been previously made use of.

The ancient British name of Montgomery was Tre Valdwyn, or Baldwyn's town, derived from the erection of a castle in 1093, and the consequent establishment of a town, by a Norman adventurer of that name, for the security of this part of the principality, which he had reduced by force of arms, and for which he had previously done homage to William the Conqueror, by whom he was appointed Lieutenant of the Marches. The mighty fortress stood on a commanding eminence, like a vulture's nest, overshadowing the adjacent country.

Baldwyn, however, though justly regarded as the founder of the castle and town, did not long retain possession of his conquests.

In the reign of William Rufus, Roger de Montgomery, (whose family had borne the title of Count before the time of Rollo the Dane, first Duke of Normandy,) kinsman of William the Conqueror, and com-

mander of the first body of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings, who had been created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and had obtained from that monarch a licence to secure to himself such territories on the west side of the river Severn as he could obtain by force of arms, entered the Principality of Powis with a considerable army, and seizing this castle and town, strengthened the fortifications of the former, and surrounded the latter with a wall, and the fortress became the strongest and best fortified in the Marches of Wales. Having thus succeeded in securing permanent possession of them, he was in a short time regarded as their second founder, and though ere long they were captured for a while by the forces of Grufydd ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales, and the sons of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, Prince of Powys, and subsequently by the besieging armies of Llewelyn ap Jorwerth and Glendower, they have since that period been distinguished as the castle and town of Montgomery, which name has also been extended to the county.

Roger de Montgomery spent his declining days in penitence and prayer, and died as a monk in the Abbey of Shrewsbury, built at his own cost, and was succeeded by his son, the Earl Hugh, who died in the fight with the Norwegian invaders of North Wales, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert de Belesme, who united the English and Welsh possessions to those previously inherited by him in Normandy. The tenure, however, of Montgomery Castle was not held for any great length of time by the Montgomerys, for we find in the days of Henry the Third that the custody of this important fortress, rebuilt on a site better fitted to check the incursions of the Welsh, was confided to his great justiciary, Hubert de Burgh.

But we will turn aside to follow the fortunes of Philip de Montgomery, another son of Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, who settled in Scotland in the reign of Henry the First, and obtained a fair inheritance in the county of Renfrew. His descendant, Sir John Montgomery, took a distinguished part in the battle of

Otterbourne, 1388, in which James, Earl of Douglas, was slain, and in that conflict he made a prisoner of Henry Percy, the renowned Hotspur.

"None but the brave deserve the fair,"

and Sir John married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh Eglintoun of Eglintoun, and niece of Robert III of Scotland. His grandson, Sir Alexander, was elevated to the peerage as Lord Montgomerie,[1] and had a son Alexander, ancestor of the Earls of Eglintoun, and another, Robert of Braidstane, ancestor of the Earls of Mount Alexander, and of the Montgomerys of Grey Abbey, co. Down, whose representative, Hugh Montgomery, on a visit to the county of Montgomery, interesting from ancestral recollections, secured the hand of Lady Charlotte Herbert, second daughter of Edward, 2nd Earl of Powis, Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, and thus contracted new and stronger ties with our county. And by a curious coincidence his third daughter, Miss Charlotte Montgomery, on visiting localities endeared by kindred associations, consented to become the wife of R. J. Harrison, Esq., and mistress of Caerhowel, near Montgomery.

I now turn to our *second* subject of inquiry, how the name of Montgomery had been previously made use of, and find it needful to cross the English Channel for a reply to the question.

The original Montgommery,[2] which, according to the French spelling, has an additional *m*, stands not far from the little town of Livarot, near the boundary of the modern departments of Calvados and Orne. It has the reputation of having been a small town, but at present can hardly lay claim to be called a village. But the two parishes of Montgommery contain among them two churches, and the sites of two castles, and a manor-house of the early part of the 17th century, which

[1] See Burke's *Peerage*.

[2] *Saturday Review* of 13th Nov., 1875, article "Montgommery".

was the homestead of the Counts of Montgomery of the last race. At the bottom of a fertile valley stands the last-named building, which has borne the name of the Castle of Montgommery, a wooden house of small pretensions. It forms a group with one of the older castles, and one of the Montgommery churches, entitled St. Faith. The vestiges of this castle consist wholly of small earthworks, which give indications of a mound and a ditch having previously existed there. These earthworks are the relics of the Castle of Montgommery, which was destroyed in the sixteenth century, as part of the sentence on its proprietor, Count Montgomery, who had been Captain of the Scotch Guards, and a splinter of whose lance struck Henry II of France in his left eye at a tournament, and caused his early death, July 10, 1559. He was marked out for destruction, as a Huguenot, at the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day, and being subsequently captured at the surrender of Domfront Castle was beheaded at the Grêve, and his family degraded from their nobility.

About a mile from this dismantled fortress is a hill, the true Mons Gommerici, and here are the remains of another castle, whose earthworks are visible on a larger scale, the veritable "gentis cunabula," the pristine home of Roger de Montgomery, who won laurels in the sanguinary conflict of Hastings, and ruled like a chieftain in Wales. Here too are extant traces of a more remote antiquity, prior to the Gallic wars, fought and chronicled by the consummate general, and historian, Julius Cæsar.

The name of Montgomery has been distinguished among titles of nobility on both sides of the English Channel. It is interwoven with bygone centuries near the French town of Livarot; and as the Salamis of Cyprus, founded by Teucer after the fall of Troy, transmitted the name of the famed island off the coast of Attica, so we flatter ourselves that the town and county of Montgomery will continue to impart unfading lustre to the ancient and illustrious name of MONTGOMERY.

POETS OF POWYS-LAND AND THEIR PATRONS.

III.—Thomas Williams.

(Eos Gwnfa.)

By the Rev. ROBERT JONES, B.A., Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe.

The valleys of Wales are of surpassing loveliness. Other countries may present a bolder grandeur of outline and massiveness of proportion; but, for the charm that endears scenery to the heart, that of our own land is matchless. This may especially be said of the valleys of Montgomeryshire. Even when they narrow their widths to wind among the hills, they retain, with the increasing wildness, all their beauty and luxuriance.

The vale of Llanfyllin exemplifies our description. Leaving the little borough-town in a westerly direction, the road for the first mile skirts the base of the hill on the left, and commands a view of the breadth of the valley, with Bodfach seated at the base of the opposite hill, and nestling in the rich foliage of its surrounding woods. The road then divides itself to climb the valleys of Nantfyllon and Nanthalan, the branching outlets of the larger vale. We shall follow, for the present, the course of the latter.

Proceeding through a narrow gorge between clumps of hills covered with brushwood, and along the margin of a bright streamlet which is crossed by a bridge, we enter a dell, that gradually widens into meadows and cornlands, with its slopes luxuriantly wooded. Stretching onward for a distance of two miles, until Llawrycwm is reached, it contracts itself into a mere defile, through which the now attenuated rill brawls sparkling downwards. The road then follows the course of the stream to Pontyscadarn, a bridge, in the day of which

we write, of a very rural character. From this spot the little belfry of Llanfihangel is seen to rear its head on the hill to the left; while, about a hundred yards to the right, a small cottage, our journey's destination, peeps from the heather and furze by the margin of a tiny thread of water flowing out of a mountain tarn.

Leaving it for the moment, we climb the hill on the left, and by a circuitous road reach Llanfihangel, a village of some fifteen or twenty houses, at whose lower extremity stands its quiet unpretending parsonage; what memories of happy Sundays are associated with it! They bring back the time when youth and hope were gilding the long vista of life with sunny anticipations.

In early boyhood our Christmas holidays were always spent at Llwydiarth, an ancient seat of the Vaughans, a collateral connection of the family of the Wynns of Wynnstay. It was tenanted at the time by the Moretons, who had exchanged the rich pasture lands of Pentreheulin, on the borders of Shropshire, for the more extensive uplands of Llwydiarth. The Moretons were a family of considerable note in that day, and highly respected by their surrounding neighbours. Their family connections too were of no mean kind, inasmuch as they claimed descent, through the Trevors of Brynkinallt, from MEFANWY FECHAN, the renowned princess of *Castell Dinas Brân*. Llwydiarth was a weird-like old mansion, and had many a legend and tradition connected with its history. Spots of blood were still shown staining the oaken floor where one of its possessors, some two centuries before, so the tradition ran, crushed by a terrible blow, had fallen by his own hand. His estates had been imperilled by the claims of a relative, and were depending on the issue of a trial at the county assize. He remained in court during the earlier part of the inquiry, but finding, from the weight of testimony, that the verdict would necessarily be given against him, he hurriedly rode back to Llwydiarth and so put an end to his misfortunes. Life was

scarcely extinct when a messenger on horseback brought the joyful tidings that the verdict had been given in his favour.

A vaulted cellar in the woods at the back of the hall was looked upon as indicating the spot where a former mansion had stood. But we are not aware that any authentic account of it has been handed down. There is a small lake too, at a short distance from the hall, which is the subject of many a traditionary story.

Among the many enjoyments of our stay at Llwydiarth were our Sunday visits to the church at Llanfihangel, there to sit in state in a large pew of paneled and heraldically emblazoned oak, heavily canopied and corniced with the same substantial ornamentation. The service had two especial attractions for our boyish mind—the parson and the choir. While the former preached out of a deep, tub-like pulpit, his head alone emerging above its sides, the latter occupied a portion of the gallery, partitioned from the other part for their separate use. When it came to their turn to take up the service, they drew a curtain across the opening in front, and carefully concealed themselves from the congregation. Striking the key-note with discordant bassoon and violoncello, they bungled at last on the right note, and went off with a bravura and fury such as characterised the music and psalmody of that very primitive day.

The Reverend James Hamer, a clergyman of a quiet, unassuming character, was at that time the rector of the parish. Though his talents as a preacher were but few, he amply compensated for their meagreness by an eloquence more forcible than that of words—the example of a consistent life. Instant in season and out of season, he supplemented his pulpit teachings by improving every occasion that presented itself for admonishing and reproving the irreligious or irreverent portion of his parishioners.

An old farmer who frequented the village alehouse oftener than the parish church, came one day to pay

his tythe. The opportunity was not to be lost; and when the business was transacted, the clergyman turned round, and with grave, solemn countenance, put the important question: "Do you sometimes think, David, of a future world?" "No, indeed, Mr. Hamer," was the prompt reply; "I leave it all to you; you are the shepherd, and I hope you will bring your sheep safe home."

The prejudices of the clergy of that day against Nonconformists were great and openly expressed. Nor were the laity wanting either in utterances or acts of an inimical character. A few years previous to the time of which we are writing, the latter proceeded to express their hatred of *Dissent* by open violence. Not more than three miles from Llanfihangel, a pious minister, the late Jenkin Lewis of Llanfyllin, had been dragged down from his pulpit and maltreated by a rude mob. We mention this circumstance for the purpose of contrasting it with the catholic spirit and demeanour of the subject of this episode. He had to pass through Llanfyllin on a day when the Welsh Methodists were holding their annual meeting in the centre of the town. There were hundreds in attendance blocking up the street. The servant, who was driving his master in a gig, descended and led the horse through the crowd, while the venerable old clergyman sat bare-headed with his silver locks floating in the wind. His Master's services, no matter by whom conducted, were held by him in higher reverence than the claims of churches and creeds.

The rector had an only child—a son, who after studying for some time in the University of Oxford, was articled to Maurice Bibby, a solicitor, at Llanfyllin. He died, however, a comparatively young man. Father and son now rest side by side in the little village churchyard. Inscribed on the tombstone of the former is an *Englyn* written by his old friend Gwallter Mechain, the Reverend Walter Davies, at that time the Rector of Manafon:—

Ca'dd gyrraedd cyhoedd goron—a thelyn,
A theulu 'r nef dirion,
Yngolwg myrdd angylion,
Aml rif! yn moli 'r Ion.

while on that of the son are chiselled the following lines composed by a relative, a young clergyman, who himself soon followed his cousin to the grave :—

Here side by side, life's weary journey done,
Repose the ashes of a sire and son ;
One fell when age had mark'd his head with gray,
The other faded in his bloom away.
In the last day, when peals that trumpet dread,
Whose startling sound shall wake earth's myriad dead,
May they who sleep beneath this humble sod,
Be found at thy right hand, O Lord, our God !

We shall return to Llanfihangel at a future time. For the present we must retrace our steps to the cottage by Pontyscadarn. Its occupant, Thomas Williams, better known perhaps by his bardic name of "Eos Gwnfa," was a weaver, in those days a lucrative calling, inasmuch as steam power had not as yet interfered with the manufactures of the Principality, Welsh flannel, and the still more indigenous *linsey-woolsey*. Those were days when spinsters actually spun ; and when, in addition to the common spinning-wheel, the *Droell-fawr*, or "big-wheel," was found in every farmhouse and cottage. This almost universal home-spinning supplied the weaver with abundant material for his craft, and made him not only an indispensable, but an important member of a rural community.

Alas! for the degeneracy of the present day. Not only has the spinning-wheel disappeared, and with it its big sister, the *Droell-fawr*, but the spinsters themselves, anxious to exchange their condition, are hastening to be off.

Eos Gwnfa, the nightingale of Gwnfa, was one of nature's poets. Comparatively illiterate, except in a knowledge of Welsh and its books, he possessed the force to which genius, unacquainted with foreign help, gives so distinctive a character. Eschewing the twenty-

four metres of Cymric poetry, he confined his efforts, though with little success, to the *Englyn unodl union*. In the lowlier walks of the *Awen*, however, on a smoother road, he tripped nimbly along. The effusions of his muse were characterised not only by great sweetness, but oftentimes by humour and satirical pungency. As he wove his web in the loom, he wove his carol and ballad with richer colours and to a more artistic pattern.

In the early part of the century, and down to the present day in remote country parishes, the singing of carols, both at Christmas and Eastertide, was a custom universally prevalent in our Welsh churches. Any one possessed of a moderately melodious voice, and of sufficient strength to be heard through the building, might stand up at the close of the service, and sing his carol without let or hindrance. Seven or eight of these carols, each of an inordinate length, were often sung in succession. Now and then indeed, an aspirant, after wandering up and down the scale in fruitless attempts to lay hold of the key-note, would provoke the smile and titter of the hearers at his failure ; while another, after a successful start, would break down, terminating his efforts abruptly, to the manifest delight of his fellow-competitors and the merriment of the younger members of the congregation. But, on the whole, carol singing was regarded as a rich treat by a rural population unacquainted with the higher "concords of sweet sounds".

The Welsh language is, consequently, deluged with these compositions. Some of them, indeed, are of rare merit. The effusions of Edward Jones of Maesyplwm, Jonathan Hughes, and others, rank highly among the productions of the *Awen*. The carol by the first of these writers, commencing :—

Clywch lais ac uchel lef
Ton telynorion nef
I'r baban byw, Oen Duw, pan anwyd ef,
Yn seinio islaw 'r ser
Nadolig bwysig bêr

Gân beraidd flas, tôn addas foliant Ner,
Ac wrth wel'd hwnw a'i enw Ior,
A'i air amgylchai ymylau 'r môr,
Yn gwisgo'r natur ddynol,
Fe ganai'r nefol gôr.

—and another by Robert ab Gwilym Ddu, opening with the stanza :—

Dihunwch weithion, garedigion,
Yn wiwlon gyda 'r wawr;
Dadseiniodd hyfryd lef
Telynau'r nef i lawr;
Fe gafwyd arwydd fod llawenydd
O newydd yn y nef,
Am eni 'r Iesu mwyn,
Dro addfwyn yn y dref.
Angylion a ganasant
Ogoniant am y gwaith,
A'u glân, blygeiniol, gywrain garol
Mewn nefol unol iaith.
Bugeiliaid llon a ddaeth ger bron,
A'r doethion ym min dydd
Gan gael y baban gwych,
Hoff wrthddrych cywir ffydd;
Cydganed y cenhedloedd,
Mae 'r nefoedd gyda ni;
Fe brofwyd purdeb ei ffyddlondeb,
Drwy undeb Un sydd Dri.

—are replete with beauty and even grandeur. The appropriateness of their diction, the melody of their rhythm, and the lofty thoughts they embody, stamp them as masterly productions. They allured our bard into the same walks of song, and became both the inciting cause and model of his efforts. His success too was great. The following Christmas Carol has given him a high place in the ranks of the minor poets :—

Bugeiliaid oedd yn gwylio, eu praidd yn gryno eu gradd,
Liw nos rhag i fwystfilod, a llewod yno 'u lladd;
Disymwth at y rheiny y daeth goleuni 'lawr,
Nes gwnaent arswydo 'n sydyn; i'w mysg 'r oedd dychryn mawr.

Ger llaw 'mddangosai 'n dawel yr angel Gabriel gu;
Hon oedd y Blygain gyntaf, a'r fwya 'rioed a fu;
'Roedd gydag ef gantorion a thelynorion nef,
" Tangnefedd ar y ddaear," yn llafar oedd eu llef.

" Nac ofnwch," ebe Gabriel, yr angel, wrth y rhai'n,
" Newyddion da sydd heddyw, naws hyfryd ydyw'r sain ;
Wel ganwyd i chwi Geidwad, 'nol doeth arfaethiad Duw,
Ym Methlehem, dinas Dafydd, a Christ yr Arglwydd yw.

" Pan eloch yno 'n hylwydd, hyn fydd eich arwydd chwi,
Cewch wel'd mewn preseb isel ein Harglwydd uchel ni."
Dechreuai 'r lluaws ganu tan hedfan fynu i'r nef,
" Tangnefedd ar y ddaear," yn llafar oedd eu llef.

Gogoniant y Goruchaf oedd gyntaf yn y gân,
Ewyllys da i ninnau, a'u doniau 'n fflam o dân :
Wrth esgyn i'r uchelder, drwy nifer ser y nef,
" Tangnefedd ar y ddaear" yn llafar oedd eu llef.

Fe ae'r bugeiliaid gwiwlwys, yn gymmwys gyda 'r gair,
I wel'd y Gwr a'u gwnaethai, 'n cael maeth ar fronau Mair ;
Llong Seilo, brenin Salem, ddaeth draw i Fethl'hem dref,
A chanu am ei chynnyrch, yn entyrch mawr y nef.

Cyflawnder mawr y Duwdod mewn dyndod yno daeth,
A thrysor mawr aneirif, i godi rhai oedd gaeth ;
Rhyfeddod mewn ysgubor fod tair yn esgor Un,
Sef Arfaeth, ac Addewid, ac hefyd Mair ei hun !

Hosanna haleluiah, rif tywod mân y môr !
Daeth ffynon i dy Ddafydd na dderfydd byth mo 'i stôr ;
I Salem a'i phreswylwyr rhyw gysur mawr a gaed ;
Golgotha fwriai'i gwythen yn wir Iorddonen waed.

Daeth modd i glirio 'r ddyled drwy gerdded yn y gwaed,
A chodi 'r euog ofnus, truenus ar eu traed ;
A modd i gannu 'r dua' a'r gwaetha 'n ddysglaer wyn ;
Hosanna halleluiah ! am fraint Calfaria fryn !

Bydd myrdd amgenach canu pan ddaw'r holl deulu 'nghyd,
A'u llwch o'r beddau i fynu, a Duw ddybenu'r byd ;
Bydd cofio am feudy Bethle'm, ym miwsig Salem wén,
Nes dadsain gwlad gogoniant â moliant Duw.—Amen.

The remarks we have made, in a former paper, respecting translations, apply with equal force to this beautiful carol. The rendering we here give, while it embodies, fairly we hope, the thoughts of the original, is still affected by the evils that always accompany translations :—

On Judah's hills by Bethlehem, as shepherds watch'd by night,
To guard their folded flocks in peace, there shone a glorious light ;
The stars with bright, unwonted fires, heaven's glowing arches fill,
And thrill the wondering peasants' hearts with fear of coming ill.

But whose that angel form of light which glistens by their side?
'Tis Gabriel's, come to celebrate that earliest Christmas-tide.
And in his wake, with harps of gold, a myriad angel throng :—
"Glory to God, good will to men," the burden of their song.

"Fear not," the shining seraph cries; "nor be your hearts cast down,
I bear the gladdest 'news of good' your world has ever known;
Fulfilling heaven's behests for man to you, this brightening morn,
In Bethle'm, David's royal town, a royal son is born!

"And by these tokens ye shall find God's high and holy one,—
Low in a stall, in swaddling bands, shall be a Virgin's son."
Thus Gabriel spake; and all the host flew back on pinions bright,
That beat the reddening bars of morn to golden flakes of light.

"Glory to God," in loftier strains, again awakes their song;
"Good will to men below," earth's answering notes prolong;
And as they flew through shining stars unto their home above:
"Peace to the earth," was echoed back in tides of joy and love.

With hastening feet the shepherds speed the wondrous sight to see:
Shiloh, the King of Salem's towers, a babe on Mary's knee;
The wonderful, the mighty God, whose hands the worlds had made,
The eternal Father, Prince of peace, within a manger laid!

The fulness of the mighty God, the treasures of His grace
Within that infant form are hid, shine in that infant's face;
Heaven's loftiest marvels light the shed, where three give birth to one,
Where Counsel, Justice, Mary too, bring forth the promised Son.

Hosannahs, loud hosannahs sing; upraise the grateful strain;
A fountain now is opened for every sin and stain;
For David's house, for Salem's sons, the cleansing water flows;
And sinners of a crimson dye are white as Salmon's snows.

The ransom paid, their fetters burst, the captive sons are free,
And broad and open is their way to life and liberty;
The babe that low in Bethle'm lay is raised to God's right hand;
The crucified of Calvary is lord of every land!

And though our song be lowlynow, our grateful Christmas song,
A rapturous shout of praise shall burst from all the gathered throng:
Ten thousand times ten thousand saints shall swell the triumph then,
And Bethle'm's memories wake through heaven a great and grand
Amen.

We must not leave this effusion of our bard without paying another tribute to the high poetic feeling in which it abounds. We have rarely met a Welsh couplet

of richer melody than that which concludes the second stanza :—

> " 'Roedd gydag ef gantorion a thelynorion nef :
> Tangnefedd ar y ddaear yn llafar oedd eu llef."

The quaintness of the following couplet is excelled only by the freshness of the thought it contains :—

> " Rhyfeddod mewn ysgubor fod tair yn esgor Un :
> Sef Arfaeth, ac Addewid, ac hefyd Mair ei hun."

Again in the line—

> " Bydd cofio am feudy Bethlem ym miwsig Salem wen,"

we have not only a beautiful idea and melodious rhythm, but an antithesis of a very striking character. Altogether, we regard this Christmas Carol as a composition worthy of being placed in the highest rank of non-alliterative Welsh poetry.

Eos Gwnfa's ballad writing was equally successful. When any incident of a humorous character, or that called for satire, took place in the neighbourhood, the weaver's shuttle moved not faster than the poet's pen—the tale was told in stirring verse. The following story is well rendered. Its incidents took place while I was yet a boy at Llanfyllin :—

Edward, known in after years by the more familiar name of " Ned y Steward," was a native of the town. Uncontrolled by parental, or, indeed, by any other authority, he acquired, while yet a boy, habits of idleness and vagrancy. These alienated him from his relatives, and he became reckless. A recruiting party, which in those stirring days of warfare visited the remotest corners of the land to fill up the thinning ranks of our army, came to Llanfyllin, and Ned succumbed to their persuasions. He enlisted, induced in a measure by the example of some of his companions, a few of whom had gone abroad. Anticipating our story for a moment, his companions ended their compaign at Waterloo, one of them having been present

at Corunna, where, after fighting under Sir John Moore, he helped to lay the warrior in his grave—

"The sod with his bayonet turning."

Ned soon became tired of his soldier life, galled by the ever recurring drill and discipline which an early appearance in the field at that time demanded. He deserted, and returned to his old home. Owing to the downfall of Napoleon at the close of the campaign of "the hundred days," the further need of men passed away, and Ned's desertion was unnoticed or forgotten amid the general rejoicings. But his career as a soldier, short as it was, had induced a wilder life than before. He now became a lounger about the town, and a hanger on his relatives. Nor did this content him. He struck into new paths of recklessness and daring, which ere long brought him within the grasp of the criminal law.

He went one day to the ancient hall of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn at Llangedwyn under the pretence of bearing an important message to Mr. Lovatt, one of the baronet's agents. On his return to Llanfyllin, he gave out that he had been appointed the under-agent for the town and the surrounding parishes. When the report had been well circulated, he set about the performance of his new duties.

Visiting several of the farmhouses, he inspected the buildings and sheds, directing repairs to be made. Here a house was to be re-roofed; there a granary to be built; while a third farm was to be drained. A coppice of trees was set apart, and some of them actually cut down, to supply the needed material. Fencing timber and gates, with other light farming requisites, were liberally distributed.

Nor were the "sinews of war" deficient. Money was easily procured in anticipation of the rent day, or, sometimes, until a promised remittance from the superior agent came to hand. Abon Hassan was king for a day; and he used the opportunity right royally.

To the duties of the agent he added some of the pri-

vileges and pleasures of the landlord. Borrowing a gun from one of the tenants, and a pointer dog from another, he enjoyed an occasional day's shooting with a number of the farmers' sons following as his beaters ; coursing, too, was a favourite pastime. In short, it soon became apparent that our hero's true vocation was that of a country gentleman.

Towards the close of his short-lived career as a steward he visited Llangynog. Here he met Mr. Ellis, the owner of a large slate quarry in the neighbourhood, and gave orders for 40,000 of his best slates for farm-house erections and repairs. The worthy quarry-man was so pleased with the largeness of the new agent's purchase, that he took him to the village inn and feasted him with its best. The evening wore pleasantly on and

"Aye the ale was growing better,"

until the night was too far advanced to return to Llanfyllin. A bed was sought for "the steward" in a neighbouring farm-house, and although the hour was late, the good wife might be seen trudging to the rectory, and disturbing the sleeping household, to borrow "fine linen" for the bed of her distinguished guest. Before "the steward" went to sleep, as the story goes, he somewhat descended from his lofty position by making love to the servant girl who had been ministering to his comforts with the warming pan.

He thus led a gay life for two or three weeks ; but a discovery of the imposture was made, the bubble burst, and he was captured. Although the magistrates before whom he was brought were greatly amused, as indeed was Sir Watkin himself when the tale was related to him, they deemed it their duty to send the fallen "king of a day" for a three weeks' farther recreation on the treadmill.

Our bard has sung the story admirably, and given to it a highly epic character. He plunges at once, in true Homeric style, "in medias res":—

Daeth hen *ddeserter* syn,
Fu 'n gwisgo *lifrau* 'r brenin,
I *or'dro* cwympo ynn,
Fel *steward* dan Syr Watkin ;
I hwylio plannu coed,
Cyflogi dynion dano,
Yn *steward neisia* 'rioed,
Cadd lawer iawn o groeso.

Os gwir yw 'r stori sydd,
Fe *or'drodd* wneuthur cinio
Yn barod haner dydd,
Lle cadd yn llawn ei *stwffio* ;
A chinio un o'r gloch
Mewn ty cymmydog arall ;
Ni allai neb ond moch
Arferyd *ffasiwn* fawrwall.

Y *steward* newydd hwn
Oedd yn bur *ffond* o *growsio* ;
Cadd *riding coat* a *gwn*
Gan ffyliaid, a chwn *fowlio* ;
Benthycodd *bapur* punt
I aros derbyn arian ;
Y d—l a dorro 'i wynt,
Yw gweddi rheiny 'rwan.

Fe aeth yn fawr ei skîl
At Ellis i Langynog,
I brynu deugain mil
O gerrig *Slâts* yn gefnog ;
A hwnw am ei waith
Gymmerodd ef i'r dafarn,
A gwariodd sylltau saith
O'i gôd am ddiod gadarn.

Fe aeth y dyn di-ras
O'r llan i Rydyfelin ;
Oddiyno i'r Graig-las,
Lle cafodd ryw amheuthyn ;
A gwariwyd yn bur rhwydd
Dri haner coron arno,
Gan ddiolch am y swydd
O fod yn *Agent* dano.

Gofynai i wraig y ty
A gai ef letty yno ?
Dywedai hono 'n *ffri*,
Fod iddo ef gan croeso.
Cadd hithau *styrio* 'i gwaed
Wrth redeg i dy 'r Person,
A threio egni 'thraed
Er cael cynfasau meinion.

Y forwyn, ddigon *siwr*,
Pan aeth i dwymo 'r gwely,
O gariad at y gwr,
* * * * * *

We would have attempted a translation, but the humour, in which it abounds, is of so purely Welsh a character, that unless it were put into an English dress, it would scarcely make an impression.

The Reverend Walter Davies, who was distinguished, not only as a bard, but as a critic of consummate powers, was the generous patron of our minor bards. Wherever his eagle eye discovered the scintillations of genius, he fostered and cherished the glowing sparks till they broke out into a flame. He had himself climbed the ladder of the *Awen* unaided, save by his own brilliant talents, and, round after round, had reached its summit. He now stood there, not in cold isolation, but to reach a helping hand to those who would mount after him. Eos Gwnfa frequently took the productions of the pen to his kind patron and teacher, and returned more than satisfied. The emendations of his critic had converted, as by the wand of a magician, his rugged verses and untutored thoughts into harmonious numbers and true poetry. They were sometimes, however, attended with a pungency of reproof that sent the aspirant back chagrined and disappointed.

On one occasion Eos Gwnfa took a work he had prepared for publication to his patron, expressing a desire that the corrections should be made in red ink, so that he might the more readily decipher them. Returning after a time for the corrected MS., he found the redness of the criticisms the prevailing colour. Startled at the sight, he instinctively gave utterance to the following *impromptu*, which Gwallter Mechain declared to be the best the poet had ever written :—

"Och ! Och ! aeth yn goch i gyd" !

The force of this line cannot be conveyed into another language. But had our bard been acquainted with the

English, he would probably have spoken of the "multitudinous seas" having become "one red".

It is a pity that the writer of the Christmas Carol of the foregoing pages should have expended mind and talent in writing so much poetry on subjects which afforded neither scope for his muse nor honour to his pen. He occasionally composed verses laudatory of medical men who had cured their patients. His effusions again assumed the form of poetical requests. But more frequently they were of an elegiac character. The marvel is, that he was enabled to collect thoughts of any kind to build up poems on such barren foundations. And yet he succeeded in imparting an interest to all he touched, such as we should scarcely have expected.

Had he written on worthier subjects, he would have ranked higher as a poet. The same talent that he brought to bear on these minor things, had it been expended on loftier matters, would have handed his name down among some of the best poets of the century.

He died at a very advanced age—when, we do not exactly know; but his last published work came out when he had reached his seventy-seventh year. He has left behind him a son who is also a fair writer of sacred poetry. We conclude this brief memoir with another carol written for Easter-tide. Parts of it are highly poetical.

ANTHEM I'W CHANU AR DDYDD PASG.

Rho'wn foliant heddyw 'n felus,
Fel tyrfa weddus wiw,
A chadwn wyl barchedig—
Dydd bendigedig yw;
Mae 'r dydd yn anrhydeddus,
Gwnawn orfoleddus wledd,
Mae achos cofio'r Meichiau
A ddaeth o barthau 'r bedd.

Fe rodded dyled helaeth
I'r gyfraith ar ei gefn;
Er cymmaint oedd y cyfrif
Daeth drwyddi mewn doeth drefn.

Rho'wn addas foliant iddo
Heb dwyll, wrth gofio 'r dydd ;
Fe 'nillodd grym yr archoll
Ei frodyr oll yn rhydd.

O ddechreu 'r byd, heb dewi,
Bu 'r Ddeddf yn gwaeddi "Gwaed,"
Pan laddwyd y Messiah
Iawn addas iddi wnaed.
Fe laddwyd tan y Gyfraith
Fyrddiynau maith diri' ;
Dim llai na gwaed y Goron
Oedd ddigon iddi hi.

Fe gadd y grasol Iesu
Cyn llwyr foddloni 'r llys,
Wrth dalu dyled Seion,
Archollion dwfn a chwys ;
Yr haul, goleuwawr lewyrch,
A dduai 'n entrych nen,
Pan hoeliwyd Haul Cyfiawnder
Mewn prudd-der ar y pren.

'R oedd cyfraith *cwrt* Cyfiawnder
Mewn llymder eithaf llawn,
Trwy fawrwerth gwaed Calfaria
Yn cael ei heithaf iawn ;
Dan asen Iesu cyfion
Rhoe 'r waywffon ei phig ;
I uffern aeth ei enaid
I uno 'r ddwyblaid ddig.

'Nol rhoddi fynu 'r yspryd,
Fe roddwyd Had y Wraig
I orwedd yn y ddaear—
I garchar yn y graig ;
Bu Craig mewn craig yn llonydd
Hyd forau 'r trydydd dydd ;
Er maddeu pechaduriaid
Daeth Craig o'r graig yn rhydd.

Daeth Oen y Pasg i fynu,
Am hyny cadwn wyl,
A bara croyw purdeb,
Gwir undeb gywir hwyl ;
Mae yn y nef yn eistedd
Ar wiwlwys orsedd wén ;
'Hosanna,' oll dadseiniwn,
Canmolwn Ef.—Amen.

ROADS, BRIDGES, CANALS, AND RAILWAYS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.[1]

By A. HOWELL, Rhiewport.

II.

We have shown in our former paper that the three main lines of road which crossed the English border into this county were converted into turnpike roads, the one from Oswestry, passing by the Llanymynech Lime Rocks to Welshpool, in 1756, that from Shrewsbury to Pool, in 1758, and the road from Bishop's Castle, by Montgomery, to Pool, in 1768 ; also, that most of the principal roads within the county were so converted in 1769, and others were added by the Act of 1773.

In regard to management, the principle originally acted upon in the grouping or division into "Districts", was to place in the same district the whole length of a through line, however long, and without regard to the locality of its different portions. The Act of 1769 placed in its First District, the road from Pool, by Newtown, Llanidloes, and Llangirig, to Steddfagirig, and thence to Aberystwith ; and also the road from Newtown by Aberhavesp, Carno, Talerddig, Pontdolgadfan, Bwlchglynymynydd, Abercegir, and Abergwidol to Machynlleth. By the Act of 1773, the road from the tenth milestone on the Shrewsbury and Pool road was transferred from the Shrewsbury trust and included in the same *First* District. By the Act of 1769, the road from Pool by Dolarddyn along the present old road to Llanfair, and by Cann Office, Mallwyd, Cemmes and Machynlleth to the Llyfnant Brook (which brook constitutes the boundary between the two counties of Montgomery and Cardigan),

[1] Continued from *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, 334.

and from thence to Aberystwith, was placed in the SECOND DISTRICT; and the road from Machynlleth by Penal, Cwrt, and along the now old or upper road by Botalog to Towyn, was by the Act of 1773 added to that district. The road to Oswestry, included in the Act of 1756, was the line passing from Pool behind St. Mary's Church, over the Red Bank, by Groespluan and Guilsfield, across the then Llandisilio Common, and "New Bridge" which spans the Verniew. This bridge is near the subsequently constructed Careghova Canal Aqueduct, and is now sometimes called "the Old New Bridge," to distinguish it from the more recently constructed bridge at Llanymynech. By the Act of 1773, the road from Welshpool by the Ceunant into the Oswestry road at Groespluan, and the road from the Shrewsbury road at Buttington by Pool Quay (in that Act called "the Quay") into the Oswestry road at Arleen, were added to the First District.

Among the roads which, by the Acts of 1769 and 1773, were included in the THIRD DISTRICT, were the road from Llanfyllin by Llansaintffraid to the Pool and Oswestry road at the "New Bridge" already alluded to; the road from the Oswestry road at Garth, by Croesllwyd and Pontiscowryd, over Bwlch-y-Cibau, through Llanfyllin, by Pen-y-Garnedd and Llangynog to Milltirgerig; the road from the Pool and Oswestry road at Mardu, by Llandrinio over Llandrinio bridge (which was by that Act authorised to be constructed), and through Alberbury to the Shrewsbury and Pool road; the road from Llanfair through Llangyniew, Myfod, and Llansaintffraid to Porthywaen. And the other less important roads, as mentioned in our former article, were distributed between the three districts, according to their connection with the main lines. This arrangement was continued during the combined term of the Acts of 1769 and 1773, namely, down to 1813, and it was further continued by the Act of that year down to 1834.

Considerable inconvenience was experienced from this arrangement. For a good many years an attempt

was made to give effect to it by adopting a semblance of a united management of the roads in each district, using the same minute book for the entire district, and adjourning the meetings from place to place, as occasion required; for instance, in the second district the business relating to the western or Machynlleth end was conducted at that town with a separate surveyor, clerk, and treasurer; the business connected with the eastern or Welshpool end was transacted at meetings of the trustees held at Welshpool with separate officers; and the same was done in regard to an intermediate portion at Llanfair; and occasionally meetings were held at Cann Office; the adjournment taking place and the minute book sent from the one place to the other. By degrees the inconvenience occasioned by this arrangement brought about a separation in form as well as in substance, with less regard to the strict rules of law than to convenience. Separate minute books and separate adjournments of the meetings at the respective places were adopted, and the business relating to the roads in the same localities was transacted in the locality, though this constituted a sub-division of *the legally formed districts* and included in one management roads comprised in different Acts. For instance, the Oswestry road and other roads included in the Oswestry Act were managed by the trustees at Welshpool and Llanfair, with the business relating to the other roads in the neighbourhood of those places. This irregularity was remedied by the Act of 1834, by which there was a rearrangement of the districts according to the localities of the respective roads, and a separate fourth district was formed of the roads in the neighbourhood of Machynlleth.

The present clerk of the Llanfyllin or third district still has the first minute book of the trustees of that district. It records the proceedings of their first meeting held in conformity with the directions of the Act of 1769, on the 20th of April in that year, "at the house of John Morris, known by the sign of the 'Goat at Llanfyllin', on that day month next after the passing of this Act." The earliest minute book now in the possession of

the clerk to the trustees of the second or Welshpool district commences with the record of a meeting held on the 19th of July, 1781. And the earliest minute book in the possession of the clerk of the now first or Newtown district commences in 1797.

The principle adopted in the establishment of turnpike trusts was not to supersede the then existing law by which the roads, such as they were, were nominally maintained; or to remove the burden of such maintenance which the law imposed on the owners and occupiers of the lands and houses situate in the respective townships through which the roads passed; but to create an auxiliary means for the raising of money for the formation or construction of better roads, leaving the maintenance of the roads so formed, as well as such as remained of the old roads, as before; and the intention was that, as soon as that object was accomplished and the money repaid, the payment of tolls should cease. Experience subsequently showed that, in regard as well to the improvement as the maintenance of the roads, the ideas then entertained fell far short of the public requirements, which were increasing at an accelerating rate. The minutes of the trustees, the securities still held by or recently redeemed from the mortgagees, and other available information show, and it is also confirmed by the recital in the Act of 1773, that, immediately on the passing of the Act of 1769, the trustees set themselves actively to work to put the powers of that Act into operation —as the trustees of the border Acts had previously done—by placing toll-gates on the roads, by raising money on mortgage of the tolls and by applying it in the formation of the roads. But before that Act had been in operation three years, it was found that the money required could not be borrowed and repaid without the term of that Act being extended. This was remedied by the Act of 1773 extending the term for the exercise of the powers of the Act of 1769 from twenty-two years to forty-four years, thus ending in 1813, and the work was vigorously prosecuted during such extended term.

Even after the expiration of the extended term, much still remained to be done. The improved mode of metalling the surface, known by the name of "Macadamising", did not come into use in this county, or generally, until after the expiration of that period; the old common law remedy, for compelling by indictment the ratepayers to do work in kind for the maintenance of the roads, proved wholly inadequate for its purpose, and various expedients were resorted to, which we intend to notice as we proceed. Nevertheless, it was found necessary also to prevail on the mortgagees to allow their money to remain under subsequent extensions of the terms of the Acts, for which indulgence they were recently but ill requited by the legislature, as we shall also have the opportunity of showing.

One result of the construction of the new roads was the formation of an improved line of road of good width and easy gradients, although perhaps somewhat longer, in substitution for a series of old roads—some of them narrow and tortuous, others going direct as the crow flies, over hill and down dale without regard to the steepness, and some of them only intended originally for foot roads for foot passengers, or bridle-roads for the saddle and pack horses. We may illustrate this by tracing one of the main old lines of road through the county, many portions of which are still to be seen, and some still used by persons travelling on foot and horseback. This was the most direct and most generally used line along the length of the county from Shrewsbury to Machynlleth. Starting from Shrewsbury, it crossed the boundary into this county, and into Wales, on the Shropshire side of the Long Mountain, near the Welsh Harp, where the line passing over the Severn at Buttington to Welshpool branched out of it; thence it continued along the top and down the south end of the Long Mountain over what was formerly Forden Heath to Gaer Ford and Rhydwhiman, or Rhydwhimon Ford, where the line along the bank of the Severn to Newtown and Llanidloes diverged from it. It then continued in duplicate lines over the Severn,

through Berriew, one line along the Manafon Vale, and the other following the Llivior Vale to Manafon, Bettws, and Tregynon ; thence by Llanwyddelan, the Adfa, Llanllugan, and Cefncoch, to the top of the Llanllugan Mountain, near Rhydybiswel, across that mountain and down the other side of it, and thence to Talerddig ; thence across the present road, and nearly along the line of the original turnpike road on the south side of the high mountain called Newydd Fynyddog, over Bwlchcerint, down the precipitous steep through Werngerint, across the vale of Llanbrynmair and the Dwymyn river, and thence past Pontdolgadfan, and up the vale or dingle called Glynymynydd to its upper end, where it ascended a precipitous steep to the top of the pass called Bwlchglynymynydd. Here it again joined the line of the first-made Machynlleth turnpike road ; then diverging from that line on the left, down another steep descent to and across the brook, afterwards proceeding nearly along the same line of road down the vale to Penyfilldir, where again diverging to the left it ascended and passed over the top of Bwlchyfedwen, (a name also borne by the mountain pass lying between Cann Office and Mallwyd,) and then down by Taynowddion to the line of the present road leading from Machynlleth to Penegoes.

On the other side of Machynlleth there are in some places the remains of a road along the bank of the estuary to Aberdovey, below the present road, which was used until the latter was made in and about the year 1825. That road was not really an old one. It was, according to the tradition current in that part of the country, made by the late Edward Corbet of Ynysymaengwyn, soon after he came into possession of that estate, as the present road was made by or through the instrumentality of his immediate successor, the late Mr. Athelstan Corbet. There are on the files and in the minute books of the Montgomeryshire Quarter Sessions, in 1787, the records of presentations, made by Mr. John Harris Barrington, an active magistrate, of all the townships through which the old road above described passed

between Newtown and the limit of the county, near the Welsh Harp. This road was much used for the carriage of fish on horseback from the Dovey, the Dovey Estuary, and Cardigan Bay, to Shrewsbury. The Cock Inn, in Forden, was used as an important place of rest, which caused the erection of the present house of that name, by Mr. Richard Edmunds, the then proprietor of the Edderton estate, now the property of Mr. Richard John Edmunds, the present high sheriff of Montgomeryshire.

In regard to the improvements carried into effect on the passing of the original turnpike Acts, we shall again quote from a work written in 1813, at the close of the term under the Act of 1773, being forty-four years after the passing of the original Montgomeryshire Act. It is by that well known author, and one of the ablest and best informed men the principality ever gave birth to, the late Rev. Walter Davies.

He says[1]—

"The commencement of the general turnpike act being put in execution was a happy era for agriculture, commerce, and every species of internal improvement. Landed property has increased in value, in several instances ten, twelve, and thirteen fold, since that period; and that entirely owing to the opening of the new roads for the introduction of manure, and the convenience of disposing of the surplus produce of the country; places before inaccessible to wheeled carriages were put upon a more equal footing with others that were naturally better suited."

Again he says[2]:—

"The original Welsh roads generally ascending the brow of the hills are strikingly descriptive of the national character. Our ancestors' method of surmounting difficulties was more by a spirit of daringness than by craft or circumvention; almost every valley or dale had its road winding along its bottom to its very extremity; and then the rock or mountain was to be

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[1] *General View of the Agriculture and Domestic Economy of North Wales, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement*, p. 372.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 377.

ascended like a step-ladder all at once . . . These steep ascents covered their retreat in times of invasion or of domestic broils, where good roads might have hastened the annihilation of their liberty which they so highly valued and as strenuously defended . . . Instead of roads of the above description which may be practically styled flats and sharps, the managers of our present improved roads have commonly, though not universally, adopted plans better suited to the exigency of the times, or the state of society in which we live. The road now begins to ascend the side of the mountain at the lower end of the dale; and the summit is attained by gradual and easy ascent, and as nearly as possible along a uniformly inclined plane, without losing one foot of elevation once gained."

In 1794, being twenty-five years after the passing of the first Montgomeryshire Roads Act, in 1769, we have another work written for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, by George Kay, in which he says[1]:—

"The first and greatest object to be attended to in the improvement of a country is good roads, I am sorry to say that this is not sufficiently attended to in North Wales. The parochial roads with very few exceptions are in a most miserable condition, and many of the public roads are little better, particularly in the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery;" and after referring to exertions then being made in the former, he adds, "But in the latter nothing is doing in this respect that I could perceive," and he also adds that there was no want of turnpike gates. He expressed his surprise how the carriages got along notwithstanding the great multiplicity of horses employed to very light draught, three horses to a cart with a load of 10 cwt., and four or five powerful horses to a waggon containing 30 cwt. to 40 cwt.; and adds,—"on horseback I frequently could not travel two miles an hour, although on good roads I generally rode six." He thus alludes to a circumstance which happened while he was at Welshpool, which he describes as, next to Wrexham, one of the largest and most populous towns in North Wales. "A gentleman arrived there in a post-chaise on his way to Newtown, whence I had come, who asked me what kind of roads he had to travel; I told him they were the worst turnpike roads for a great part

[1] *General View of the Agriculture of North Wales, with Observations on the means of its Improvement*, p. 33.

of the way I had ever seen. In consequence of this information he immediately determined to take a pair of saddle horses, having just travelled twenty miles on a turnpike road where he had run the risk every minute of being overset, although a great part of it was through a vale. If the turnpike duty is inadequate to the expense of keeping the roads in proper repair, an additional tax ought to be laid on, which, instead of increasing the expense of carriage would diminish it in a most astonishing degree, which I think requires no illustration. I would also beg leave to suggest that instead of calling on the tenants for three days' annual labour of each team for the public, and as many for the parochial roads, which I understand they perform reluctantly, they should be assessed to a certain amount for each team; and I am persuaded that this money judiciously applied, would do three times more than is done at present, and be found less oppressive to the tenant. This practice has now become very general in Scotland, and the advantages resulting from it are very great. Formerly a farmer in the midst of his business operations was called away to the roads, by which means he sustained a loss perhaps twenty times more than his assessment. It was always in the summer season that the statute labour was demanded, notwithstanding which it often became extremely inconvenient, as a farmer's labour is never at an end. By this mode, instead of employing farmers' carts at all, people make a business of keeping carts and horses for the sole purpose of supplying the roads with materials, which are broken and laid on by people bred to the business. This they do summer and winter, which prevents the roads at all times from getting into very bad repair, and thus a great deal of money is saved to the public."

We have often had conversations on these subjects with a lady, still living, born in 1786, consequently in her ninetieth year, and who has resided all her lifetime in Welshpool and the neighbourhood. She has an excellent recollection[1] of the state of things and occurrences at a

[1] We may mention that our friend above referred to well recollects the remains of the late George Edward Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, brought to Powis Castle in January, 1801, and being present and witnessing the lying in state there, and his burial in the family vault under the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Welshpool. She well remembers and repeats verbatim, if asked, the speech made on the occasion by Garter King-at-Arms, on committing to the tomb the remains of the noble lord, rehearsing his numerous titles, all become extinct by his death without issue.

period which extends back to the years immediately following the date of the work last quoted, viz., the concluding years of the last and the opening years of the present century, and seventy to eighty years ago. She remembered well, that then a postman, named Job Bray, carried the letters on horseback between Welshpool and Shrewsbury, and that he conveyed commodities wished to be exchanged between the two towns, carrying them well packed round his body, or in saddle-bags. Also, that the means of communication with the neighbouring towns were so scarce and expensive, that the arrival of an occasional post-chaise was an event watched for with eagerness by the inhabitants wishing to leave home; often they, and our friend amongst the number, would have their clothes packed up a week or even a fortnight beforehand, in order to be prepared, when the chance occurred, to avail themselves of such a ready mode of conveyance to visit the neighbouring towns on pleasure or business. Then a weekly diligence started to run between the two towns, and it caused so great excitement that the populace rushed out of their houses in a mass to see "the Dilly", when it arrived, as one of the great wonders of the time. Common stage waggons and stage coaches followed by degrees between those two towns, and as the roads improved and traffic increased, these modes of conveyance were extended to Newtown and Llanidloes, in one direction, and by Llanfair, Cann Office, and Mallwyd to Machynlleth and Aberystwith in another direction, and also by Llanidloes and Llangurig, and Ponterwid to Aberystwith, in a third direction. Still later, in the third decade of this century, after the making of the new Afon Yale road through Llanbrynmair, stage coaches began to run by that route from Newtown to Machynlleth and Aberystwith, the mail bags, nevertheless, being still carried on horseback by the route through Llanfair, Mallwyd, and Machynlleth to Aberystwith. This primitive mode of conveyance of the mails continued until it was superseded, in the fourth decade of the century, by a four-horse mail coach, which was put on to run by the same route, from Shrewsbury to Aberystwith. The occurrences from

the date of the second decade, say from 1820, are within our own recollection.

In the Rev. Canon Robert Williams's account of Llanfyllin,[1] he states—

"Half a century ago there was little intercourse between Llanfyllin and the neighbouring towns. The road to Oswestry was by Bwlch-y-ddar and Penybont, Llanerchymrys, and so on past Carneddau. There was no post to the town. An old woman who used to go to Oswestry once a week, health and weather permitting, brought the few letters that came."

In the history of the parish of Llansaintffraid yn Mechain,[2] Mr. T. G. Jones observes—

"Eighty years ago all the roads of the parish of Llansaintffraid yn Mechain were so neglected, so deeply rutted, and so soft, that all the traffic had to be carried on on horseback, even to the carrying of lime, for if the farmer ventured out with his team and waggon, the vehicle was almost certain to sink to its axle-trees several times before reaching its journey's end, and great would be the trouble in obtaining assistance to make another start. As an instance of this, it is related that the great bell in the church steeple was originally intended for Llanfechain Church, and the following joke is added, that the united strength of all the horses that were in the parish of Llanfechain were not sufficient to move it from where it had stood, and there it remained on the road side, near the Foel, for a long period before it was removed thence to its present resting place."

He mentions also that there are several old brook lanes to be found in that parish, the most interesting one being one leading from the coal wharf towards Bronhyddon (now partly closed), thence behind the summer house to Penybryn and Winllan. Another led from opposite Rhosdu, on the south side of the river, through Rhyd y Bala, on the Vyrniew, up the glen to the north, dividing the parishes of Meifod and Llansaintffraid, for Bwlchycibau, which was said to have formed part of the route from Bala to Shrewsbury, and was formerly infested with robbers.

Reverting to the work of the Rev. Walter Davies of

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 58. [2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 86.

1813, speaking of North Wales generally, he says, strangers may write rhapsodies, and some natives may be inclined to be peevish because the roads in some particular spots are not in complete repair, but they ought to exercise a little candour towards the inhabitants of a mountainous district who have, within a short period, either formed new roads or improved old ones to the extent of one thousand miles. After mentioning the substitution of the nearer route for the Irish mails by way of Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Capel Curig, for the route by Chester and Conway, having taken place, and after alluding to the various good lines of roads formed in various other parts of North Wales, the Rev. W. Davies proceeds to remark that—

"Wherever a declivity favours the drying of roads, where the foundation is sound, and the materials of repair convenient and durable, and the carriages light, travellers may expect good roads, and should not be disappointed. This is the case in a great part of the district. Anglesey, Denbighshire, and Flintshire, having limestone and other hard materials in abundance, and Carnarvonshire and Meirionyddshire abounding with granite and other silicious substances, the difficulty of preserving roads therein in good repair is much lessened; but in Montgomeryshire the case is reversed. The main road, leading from Llanidloes to the Denbighshire and Shropshire lime rocks and collieries, runs along flat vales; the materials lie generally at a great distance, and are, moreover, soft and perishable, and the almost constant carriage of large pieces of timber of several tons weight, and of coal and lime in vast quantities, and from great distances, soon breaks through a covering of any thickness. Great pressure, friction, and water, will, in a short time, reduce shale, the most common material, to its primitive clay. In this county all the repairs lie entirely upon the farmers, both statute duty and tolls, as there are but few travellers and light carriages of pleasure which make the repairing of roads so easy to the farmers in the vicinity of the metropolis and other common residences of the towns. The Montgomeryshire roads may have been represented as very bad, but about thirty years back they were thirty times worse. It must certainly add somewhat to the credit of the county that, since the passing of the act, about 260 miles of turnpike roads have been made within it. Towards forming them, subscriptions

were assiduously applied for, and as liberally granted; and the land made use of was almost universally given. Since the opening of the canal, land carriage of lime, coal, and timber, in the parts bordering thereon has been considerably reduced; and harder materials for the repair of the roads are conveyed thereby from a great distance. As a new Act is expected to be framed upon the report of the select committee of the House of Commons, it would be useless here to say anything about the most unobjectionable breadth of roads, various degrees of convexity, different lengths of axle-trees, premiums for drawing horses double, comparison between conical and cylindrical wheels, &c., which have all in their turns formed subjects of discussion."

We have already mentioned that the intention in the introduction of turnpike trusts was not to relieve the owners and occupiers of the property in the respective townships from their common law liability to maintain the roads passing through the townships. All the local turnpike Acts, passed previously to 1823, contained enactments expressly continuing such liability, and by the General Turnpike Act of that year (3 Geo. IV, c. 126) this was made applicable to all Turnpike Acts, whether passed before or after that date. The way in which that liability was discharged was by their performance of the work in kind. This was called statute labour, or statute duty. That mode of doing the repairs was, however, very objectionable, and it was found impossible to adapt it to the improvements in the management of the roads which had been successfully introduced into various parts of the kingdom. The common law remedy for compelling repairs by indictment, and the levying thereupon of pecuniary fines for non-repairs, was very frequently resorted to during the latter part of the last and the early part of the present century. From the records of the Quarter Sessions in Montgomeryshire it would seem that such proceedings constituted the greater part of the business transacted by the justices at their Quarter Sessions in those days. But this mode of raising the requisite funds proved very inadequate for its object. One great objection to it was, that it was not available until the roads

were out of repair ; and, to remedy this in some measure, in 1773, by the General Highway Act, 13 Geo. III, cap. 28, sec. 24, the justices were empowered on their own view, or upon information on oath of the surveyor, to present at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions roads and bridges not sufficiently repaired. Still the means available proved insufficient to meet the increasing appreciation of good roads, and means of inter-communication and transit for passengers and goods. The next remedy resorted to was the introduction of compositions in money in lieu of statute duty. The germ of this innovation is to be seen even as early as in 1773. The Act of that year (sec. 37) imposed a penalty of ten shillings a day for not sending a team with two able men ; five shillings for not sending a cart and two men ; three shillings for a cart with one man ; and one shilling and sixpence for a labourer. By the Act of 1794 (34th George III, cap. 64) additional provisions were enacted for the substitution of money payments for work in kind. At this period in the history of roads, as we have partly seen, much was written and said against the performance of the work in kind. In books, and before committees in Parliament, it was stated by scientific gentlemen who had devoted themselves to the question, that "it must be admitted that the performance of statute duty in kind was a remnant of personal sacrifices, and that a gentleman might as well argue at that day that rents paid in kind were more easy and equitable than money rents, as to defend the custom of mending roads by compulsory labour ; that the whole principle of statute duty as then regulated was erroneous ; that labour in kind should entirely cease, and money-rates be collected from all property." In 1804, the Act of 44 Geo. III, cap. 62, enabled persons liable to statute duty to compound for such duty. In 1814, by the 54th of George III, cap. 109, the rates of composition were altered, and it was thereby enacted, that where it should be made to appear to the justices in Petty Sessions, by surveyors of highways or turnpike roads, that the repairs could be made by a composition in money instead of

statute duty, such surveyor should be at liberty to demand such composition, in lieu of the whole or part of the statute duty applicable to their respective roads, by authority under the hands and seals of two justices. Supplementary money assessments were also authorised, and the General Turnpike Acts of 1823 and 1824 (3 Geo. III, cap. 126, and 4 Geo. IV, cap. 95) contained various enactments for facilitating the application of statute duty and composition to turnpike roads.

By these means, and the improvements made in the turnpike laws by additions to the powers of the trustees, both by the local Acts, as they from time to time required renewal, and by the general Acts, adequate funds were by degrees provided for the making and maintaining of the turnpike roads so as to meet, as far as roads could meet them, the public necessities, and good use of these and other means was made, as is well within the memory of many now living, and as we intend hereafter more particularly to notice.

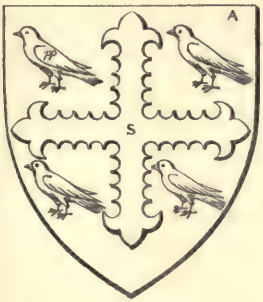
Before, however, we proceed with the history of our roads, we think it will be convenient here to introduce a notice of an important improvement in the transmission of goods which took place within the period to which our attention has been mainly devoted; namely, the concluding portion of last century, and the opening years of this century. We refer to the introduction of THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE CANAL, "the Eastern Branch" of which, namely, from Llanymynech to Garthmyl, was constructed mainly within the first decade of the present century, and "the Western Branch," namely, from Garthmyl to Newtown, in the second half of the second decade and first half of the third decade, or between 1815 and 1825. Until this took place, goods were conveyed by the navigation of the Severn between Bristol and the intermediate ports on the Severn, and Pool Quay, three miles below Welshpool, on one side of the county, and by sea and the estuary of the Dovey as far as Derwenlas, being two miles below Machynlleth, on the other; the transmission between these two points and the internal parts of the

county being by road. Even the heavy goods traffic by the road, after its conversion into a turnpike road, between Shrewsbury and Welshpool, not unsuccessfully rivalled that by the Severn between Shrewsbury and Pool Quay. Machynlleth was a great emporium at the western end of the county, in connection with the port of Derwenlas, for corn and other important heavy articles of consumption, and the burning of lime at Derwenlas was carried on extensively by means of sea-borne limestone and culm or small coal, for the supply of the Dovey Valley, and the Llanbrynmair Carno and Llanidloes districts. The opening of the canal as far as Garthmyl narrowed the area so supplied, and its extension to Newtown did this more effectually. Still Derwenlas and Machynlleth, in connection with the navigation by sea and the Dovey, retained a considerable share of the traffic, until the extension of the railway to Machynlleth and Aberystwith in 1863 and 1864 took place. That railway not only diverted to itself the traffic, but on the construction of it the river itself was diverted from Derwenlas, and the railway now lies between the river and that once famous port.

(*To be continued.*)

Cadwgan ab Bleddyn.

Gruffydd ab Meredydd,
Owain Cyfeiliog, and Gwenwynwyn.



Uchtryd ab Edwin.

Gruffydd ab Gwenwynwyn.

THE LORDSHIP OF PENLLYN,

FORMERLY A PROVINCE IN THE

PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS WENWYNWYN.

Prince Cadwgan, the second son, by a daughter of the Lord Picot de Say, of Stoke Say, of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, was lord of the Cantref of Penllyn ; the Cantref of Cynan, which contained the Comots of Mawddwy and Cyfeiliog ; the Cantref of Meirion, which contained the Comots of Tal y Bont, Pennal, and Ystym Aner ; the Cantref of Arwystli, which contained the Comots of Uwych Coed, Is y Coed, and Gwarth Rynion or Reinion ; and lord also of Ceredigion and Ystrad Tywy, in South

Wales. This prince, called by Camden "the illustrious Briton," bore *or*, a lion rampant, *azure*, and resided at Nannau, from which circumstance he has been generally styled Cadwgan of Nannau. This place, which is a mansion and park in the township of the same name, is in the parish of Llanfachraith, in the manor or Comot of Tal y Bont, and is still in the possession of the prince's descendant . . . . Vaughan, Esq., the representative of the Nannaus, and Vaughans of Nannau.

Prince Cadwgan married three times; his first consort was the Princess Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffydd ab Cynan, who was King of Gwynedd from 1082 to 1137, *gules*, three lions passant in pale *argent*, by whom he had issue three sons, of whom presently. He married secondly a lady of the family of Say, of Stoke Say, by whom he had issue two sons, Henri and Gruffydd; Gruffydd married Angharad, only daughter and heiress of David ab Owain, Prince of North Wales, *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, named likewise Angharad, who was married to Sanddef Hardd, or the Handsome, lord of Burton or Mortyn and Llai, in the manor of Burton,[1] in the lordship of Mailor Gymraeg. *Vert*, semé of broomslips, a lion rampant *vert*. Prince Cadwgan married thirdly Gwenllian, daughter (by Morfydd his wife, daughter of Goronwy ab Ednowain Bendew, chief of one of the noble tribes) of Owain, eldest son of Edwin ab Goronwy, prince of Tegeingl. Prince Owain bore *gules*, three men's legs, conjoined at the thighs in triangle, *argent*, and died of consumption in 1102.

It is probable that it was about the time of his third marriage, with Gwenllian, daughter of Owain ab Edwin, that Prince Cadwgan conferred the Cantrefs of Penllyn and Meirion, and the Comots of Mawddwy and Cyfeiliog,

[1] The Manor of Burton or Fortyn, as it is called in the Welsh MS., is one of the seventeen manors into which the Lordship of Maelor Gymraeg is divided. It contains four townships, Burton, Trevalun, or Alunton, Gwersyllt, and Gresford.—Nordin's *Survey*, 1620. The township of Llai is a parochial one.

upon his consort's uncle, Uchtryd, the second son of Edwin ab Goronwy ab Einion, Prince of Tegeingl, in Gwynedd. Edwin, who was one of the royal family of South Wales, obtained the Cantref of Tegeingl through his mother, Ethelfleda, the daughter and heiress of Edwin, Earl of Mercia, and relict of Edmund Ironside, King of England. These Cantrefs were conferred upon Uchtryd, upon condition of his rendering faithful service to Prince Cadwgan himself, and his family, but instead of doing this he became their enemy. In consequence of which, in 1113, Einion ab Cadwgan ab Bleddyn and his cousin, Gruffydd ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn, fought with Uchtryd and his sons and dispossessed them of the Cantrefs of Meirion and Penllyn and the Comots of Mawddwy and Cefeiliog, which the conquerors divided between them. In this division Gruffydd got Cyfeiliog, Mawddwy, and half of Penllyn, which thus become a portion of that part of Powys which was named Powys Wenwynwyn, after Gruffydd's grandson, Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys, who bore *or*, a lion's gamb, erect, *gules*. Einion ab Cadwgan and his brother got the other half of Penllyn and the Cantref of Meirion. In 1284, however, the Cantref of Penllyn was, together with the Cantref of Meirion, the Comot of Ardudwy in Cantref Dunodig, and the Comot of Edeyrnion, united so as to form the county of Merioneth. The Statutes of Wales, 12 Edw. I, 1284, enact as follows :—

"Volumus etiam et statuimus quod Vicicomitis Coronatoris et Ballivi Commotorum sint in Snaudon, et terris nostris partium eandarum.

"Vicecomes de Meyrionnyth sub quo Cantreda de Meirionith, Commotum de Ardudo et Commotum de Penthlin et Commotum de Dereynan, cum metis et Bundis suis."

By a statute of the 27th Henry VIII, 1536, the lordship's marches were divided into the present counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, Radnor, Brecknock, and Monmouth, and the lordship, town, and parish of Mawddwy was taken from Cantref Cynan, and added to Meirionydd, which had been formed into a county in the 12 Edw. III.

By his third wife, Gwenllian, Prince Cadwgan had issue three sons. 1. Owain, Lord of Powys, called also Sir Owain Farchog. He was knighted by Henry I, in Normandy, with which monarch, although he and his father had had great wars, he was now at peace; he was slain in 1114. 2. Llewelyn, slain by the men of Brycheiniog, in the interest of Bernard Newmarch, in 1098, and—3. Goronwy.

Prince Cadwgan, had issue by his first consort, the princess Gwenllian of Gwynedd, four sons, viz.—1. Einion, lord of Meirionydd, who died without issue in A.D. 1121.—2. Meredydd, who succeeded him as lord of Meirionydd, and was killed hy his brother Morgan.—3. Madog, lord of Nannau, and—4. Morgan. In A.D. 1074, Llewelyn and Goronwy, the youngest sons of Prince Cadwgan, together with Caradog ab Gruffydd ab Rhydderch ab Iestyn ab Gwrgant, determined to avenge the death of their grandfather, Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, who had been slain in battle by Prince Rhys ab Owain ab Edwyn ab Howel Ddu, in A.D. 1072. Accordingly they fought a pitched battle with Rhys ab Owain, and gained a glorious victory, but the arrival of Gruffydd ab Cynan, the rightful heir of Gwynedd, with a strong army from Ireland, compelled the sons of Cadwgan to return and defend their own territories against the attack of Gruffydd ab Cynan. A short time after this, Trahaiarn ab Caradog, who had usurped the throne of Gwynedd, and Gwrgeneu, king of Powys, went against Gruffydd ab Cynan, and compelled him to return to Ireland, and then the sons of Cadwgan led an army a second time against Prince Rhys ab Owain, who met them, and a severe battle was fought at a place called Pwllgwtig, in which the sons of Cadwgan overcame Rhys ab Owain, who fled; and Trahaiarn ab Caradog pursued him so closely that he captured him and his brother Hywell besides, and put them to death in revenge for the slaughter of his uncle, Bleddyn ab Cynfyn.[1]

In A.D. 1089, the sons of Cadwgan attacked the Normans who had invaded Dyfed and Ceredigion and ravaged

[1] Brut y Trywysogion.

their lands, but in spite of all their efforts Earl Roger de Montgomerie, upon whom William the Conqueror had conferred the Palatinate of Shrewsbury in 1071, took the greatest portions of the lands of Powys, Fferlys, and Ceredigion, and his son Arnulph took a great portion of Dyfed, and Bernard Newmarch established himself in Brecheiniog, and others took lands in other parts of Wales, and made castles and walled towns in every place to defend themselves against the men of the country, taking spoil from one and giving it as a reward to another, thus deceiving the simple and those that were not well affected to their native princes. Thus the Normans worked more by artifice than manliness, in the same manner as the Saxons did before them, in such a manner that they disfranchised the Cymry of their governments, their territories, and their lands, and corrupted the men of the country with their gifts. In A.D. 1090, Roger de Montgomerie took the Castle of Baldwin, and made it very strong, and called it by his own name Montgomery.

In A.D. 1094 Prince Cadwgan ab Bleddyn and Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of Gwynedd, marched their forces into Dyfed and Ceredigion, and defeated and slew many of the Normans, for the Cymry could no longer bear the injustice, privation of privilege, and arrogance, the Normans exercised over them, and thus the country acquired much of its privilege and liberty.

At this time the Normans invaded Gwynedd with a great force, and Prince Cadwgan marched against them, and a battle was fought at Coed Yspys, in which Cadwgan defeated the Normans and killed many of them ; then Cadwgan, together with Gruffydd ab Cynan, invaded England, and ravaged Hereford, Shrewsbury, and Worcester, and slew an immense number of the English ; and when William Rufus, King of England, understood this, he went against them, but to little purpose, for the Cymry enticed him to the mountains and there, without a regular battle, they killed half his men, and he was forced to retire with great loss and shame.

In A.D. 1095, Uchtryd and Hywel, the sons of Edwin

ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl, and the sons of Prince Cadwgan, came into Dyfed and Ceredigion, and devastated the lands and castles of the Normans, and slew them unsparingly whenever they found them, and then returned home with an immense booty.

In A.D. 1096, William Rufus came to Wales to revenge the slaughter of his nation committed by the Cymry, but the Cymry prayed with confidence to God, bestowed alms, and did justice, and went to meet the great army of the king, and slew them without trepidation, until he was obliged to return empty-handed and with great shame.

In the same year the nobles of Mona revolted against their lawful prince Gruffydd ab Cynan, and put themselves under the protection of Hugh, Earl of Chester, and Lord of Aberlleiniog, and were joined by the men of the country and many of the army, for treachery subsisted in that country ever since the time of Edwin, King of the Saxons. Then the nobles of the country held their lands under Earl Hugh ; and the Princes Gruffydd ab Cynan, and Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, were obliged to flee to Ireland and leave them to do as they pleased. Then the Normans and English came to the Island of Mona, and made Owain ab Edwyn, a fictitious prince there, to reconcile the Cymry. Owaine bore *gules*, three men's legs, conjoined at the thighs in triangle *argent*, and was the eldest son of Edwyn ab Goronwy Prince of Tegeingl.

In A.D. 1097, Gwrgeneu, King of Powys, was slain by Tudor, Elidur, and Iddon, the sons of Rhys Sais, Lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg and Nanheudwy. In the end of the year 1098, Gruffydd ab Cynan and Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, returned from Ireland to Wales ; and Gruffydd, with an army of Scots from Ireland, regained Mona, and Cadwgan regained Ceredigion, Arwystli, and Meirionydd.

In A.D. 1105, Owain, one of the younger sons of Prince Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, killed Meurig and Gruffydd, the sons of Trahaiarn ab Caradog, King of Gwynedd. In this year Meredydd ab Bleddyn escaped from prison, and recovered his territory without competition.

In A.D. 1107, Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, made an honour-

able feast, and invited the chieftains and nobles of the country, from every district in Wales, to Cardigan Castle, where he resided ; and to show the greatest respect to the guests, he invited the bards and the best vocal and instrumental minstrels to be obtained in Wales, and placed chairs for them, and emulatory productions, according to the custom of the feasts of King Arthur ; and at that feast he gave to them customs, privileges, and honourable gifts, and dismissed them with donatory rewards and honourable privileges to each on his departure to the place of his abode.. And at that feast, Owain ab Cadwgan, saw Nesta, the daughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr, and wife of Gerald, seneschal of the Castle of Pembroke, and loved her greatly for the beauty of her aspect and form and the gentle bearing of her manners ; and in a short space of time he collected companions, and by their assistance he laboured until he obtained admission into the castle and carried off Nesta by violence, and against her will, to Powys, and kept her there, notwithstanding all his father and King Henry could do to persuade him to restore the lady to her husband. The king, seeing that, incited the chieftains of Powys against Owain, who expelled him from the country, and likewise expelled Cadwgan, his father, from his territory, and devastated his lands, until he was obliged, with his son Owain, to flee to Ireland.

In A.D. 1108, Cadwgan came back from Ireland, and put himself under the king's safety, and represented to him that he was not concerned in the deed of his son Owain. Then he made his peace with the king for a hundred pounds, and had possession of his territory. Before the end of the year Owain came from Ireland to Powys, and endeavoured to make his peace with the king, but could not. Then he became reconciled with his cousin Madog ab Rhirid ab Bleddyn, for previously there had been hatred and enmity between them ; and they made a mutual compact. Then they ravaged the country, and committed devastations wherever they went, and neither the counsel nor advice of their relatives and friends could induce them to do otherwise.

In A.D. 1109, Iorwerth, Lord of Powys, a younger son of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, who had been most unmercifully and unjustly thrown into prison in 1101 by King Henry, on a false charge of treason having been brought against him by the Earl of Shrewsbury, purchased his freedom and territory for three hundred pounds, and after coming to his territory, he expelled his nephews, Owain and Madog, from his country, who fled to Ceredigion and Dyfed, doing all the mischief in their power in their progress, and carried the whole of their spoil to the territory of their uncle Iorwerth ; and a short time afterwards they killed some of the king's officers, on which account the king was greatly enraged against Cadwgan, because he did not control his son Owain, and took his country from him and forbad him his country. The territory was bestowed on Gilbert, son of Richard, and Cadwgan was honourably entertained in London, without being put in prison, but was not allowed on any account to go back to Powys.

A short time afterwards, Madog ab Rhirid returned from Ireland to Powys with some outlaw Irishmen, and took up his abode in the territory of his uncle Iorwerth ; and, when Iorwerth knew that, he harassed him so that he was obliged to hide in rocky caves ; and Llywarch, the son of Trahaiarn ab Caradog, who hated Iorwerth, confederated with Madog and his Irish followers, and they watched Iorwerth, and discovered him in the house of a relation of his at Caer Einion, where they came upon him and killed him, and burnt the house and everything in it ; and when King Henry heard that, he gave Powys to Cadwgan, and placed him in his country and territory, and sent to Owain in Ireland, and made peace with him, on condition that he delivered Madog and his men to his disposal, to be dealt with according to law ; and when Madog understood that, he projected treachery against Cadwgan, and shortly came upon him unawares and mercilessly killed him. This occurred at Welshpool.

After this, Owain went to the King, and purchased

his land and territory from him for the value of a hundred pounds in oxen and horses. Then Madog procured peace from the King by purchase, and obtained his land and territory for the value of a hundred pounds in money; but in A.D. 1110, Prince Meredydd ab Bleddyn seized Madog and gave him to Owain, who pulled out his eyes and then set him at liberty, and Meredydd and Owain shared his territory between them.

During this time Owain ab Cadwgan was ravaging without remorse all around him, being so habituated to crimes that he had no inclination to do otherwise; and Gruffydd ab Cynan determined upon recovering his lawful rights from the hands of Hugh, Earl of Chester. Upon which the King collected a mighty army from every district of his kingdom, and came against the Cymry, upon which Gruffydd and Owain withdrew to the mountains of Eryri; and the King's soldiers in following them, were miserably slaughtered without being able to injure the Welsh. Upon which the King sent messengers to Gruffydd to propose conditions of peace; which conditions Gruffydd did not consider right, and rejected. But Owain, from fear of the King, accepted his peace, and afterwards went to the King's court, and was made a knight, and accompanied the King to Normandy, and received great honour from him.

In A.D. 1112, Sir Owain ab Cadwgan returned from Normandy with the King, and came to Wales, where the King visited him honourably.

In A.D. 1113, the sons of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, for some displeasure conceived against the sons of Uchdryd ab Edwyn, took and dismantled the Castle of Cymmer, which had been built by the sons of Uchdryd upon a bank near the monastery of Cymmer, called y Pentref. This castle, as also the monastery, was situate in the township of Nannau, in the parish of Llanfacraith, in the Comot of Tal y bont, which Comot, with that of Ystumanner, formed the Cantref of Meirion.

In A.D. 1114, Sir Owain ab Cadwgan went at the request of the King, together with Llywarch ab Tra-

haiarn, against Gruffydd ab Rhys, Prince of South Wales. And when Gerald, the seneschal of the Castle of Pembroke, heard of the arrival of Owain in Ceredigion, calling to mind what Owain had done to his wife Nesta, he meditated revenging that injury, and marched with the army of Prince Gruffydd against Owain ; and early in the battle Owain was slain by an arrow ; and so it happened to him, for the injuries he had done to the Welsh nation, greater than had ever been inflicted before him by the worst traitor ever known. From him originated the Mawddwy Banditti, who for years after continued to rob the country far and near.

In A.D. 1115, there was a war between Howel ab Ithel ab Rhirid ab Bleddyn, Lord of Rhos and Rhufoniog, and Llywarch ab Edwin ab Goronwy, and as it could not be settled, Hywell sent to Prince Meredydd ab Bleddyn, and the sons of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, for assistance, who came with four hundred horsemen to Dyffryn Clwyd ; and there a severe battle took place, in which the best of the men of Gwynedd and Powys were slain. And by the assistance he received, Hywel ab Ithel conquered his enemies and there Llywarch was slain ; and before long Hywel died from a wound he received in battle. Then the sons of Cadwgan returned to the country of Meirion, and took immense spoil with them in corn and cattle.

In A.D. 1122 Morgan ab Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, killed his brother Meredydd, Lord of Meirionydd, with his own hand, but in A.D. 1126, he began to feel the compunctions of conscience, upon which he determined to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return he died in the island of Cyprus in the Levant.

In A.D. 1126, Llewelyn ab Sir Owain, slew Iorwerth, son of Llywarch ab Trahaiarn ab Caradog ; and soon afterwards Llewelyn's eyes were pulled out by Meredydd ab Rhirid ab Bleddyn.

In the same year Ieuan ab Sir Owain was killed by the same Meredydd.[1]

[1] Brut y Trywysogion.

In A.D. 1129, Iorwerth ab Sir Owain was killed by Cadwallon, son of Gruffydd ab Cynan King of Gwynedd. Then Einion ab Sir Owain sought to revenge his brother's death on Cadwallon; in conjunction therefore with Cadwgan ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth, knowing where Cadwallon was to come in Nanheudwy, he lay in ambush; and when Cadwallon came that way, he rushed upon him and killed him and gave his body as meat for dogs.

Madog, the third son of Prince Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, was Lord of Nannau in Meirionydd. He married, first, Eva, daughter and heiress of Madog ab Philip, one of the sons of Uchtryd ab Edwyn, Lord of Cyfeiliog, by whom he had a son named Meurig, who succeeded his father as Lord of Nannau, and was the ancestor of the Nannaus of Nannau, Vaughans of Nannau, Hengwrt and Caerynwch, the Derwases of Cemmaes, and the Lloyds of Cwm Bychan and Blaen Glyn. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg, by whom he was father of Rhiwallon, who was the ancestor[1] of the families of Gwynns of Llanidloes, Jones of Treweithan, Jones of Clegyrddwr in Llanbrynmair (1698), Meredydd of Gowres (1699), Pryse, Lords of Llanllugan, Maurice of Llandinam, Powel of Maesmawr, Hughes of Llanlloddian (1699), Maurice of Llangurig, and Wynn of Gungrog and Trelydan in Guilsfield (1699). Madog married, thirdly, Eva,[2] daughter of Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Mathafarn, by whom he had a son named Einion, who was the father of Madog Hyddgam of Cil Talgarth, in the parish of Llanfor, who bore *azure*, a bow and arrow, distended and pointed downwards, *argent*.—See Cil Talgarth.

Cantref Penllyn.

This Cantref was formerly divided into three comots, viz., Uwch Meloch, Is Meloch, and Mignant; but at present

[1] *Harl. MSS.*, 1969, 2299; *Add. MSS.*, 9864-5; *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i.

[2] Her brother Goronwy was one of the witnesses to a charter of Prince Gwenwynwyn to the Abbey of Strata Marcella in A.D. 1185. —*Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 27.

these three comots form but one, which is divided into the bailiwicks of Uwch Trewerin, which comprises Uwch Meloch and Mignant, and Is Trewerin, which comprises Is Meloch.

Uwch Meloch contains the parish of Llangwyr or Llangower, which is divided into the townships of Llangwyr Uwch Afon, and Dwy Graig or Llangwyr Is Afon. Near the village is a stone called Llêch Gwyr, which is marked with a cross, and also a well, Ffynnon Gwyr. Llangwyr and Dwy Graig were once townships in the parish of Llanfihangel in Mignant. Here, on the east bank of the river Dee or Dyfrdwy are situate two small tumuli, one of which bears the name of Castell Goronwy Befr o Benllyn, who lived in the time of Maelgwm Gwynedd, who reigned over a great part of Britain from 517 to 560.

Is Meloch.

Is Meloch contains the parishes of Llanfor and Llandderfel, and is now called the bailiwick of Is Trewerin.

Parish of Llanfor.

This parish is divided into the townships of Tre'r Llan, Rhiwaedog Uwch Afon, Rhiwaedog Is Afon, Pen Maen, Cil Talgarth,[1] Llawr y Bettws, Ucheldref, Garth, and Nant Lleidiog, and contains upwards of 20,000 acres.

Llywarch Hên was buried at Llanfor, and there is his grave, as is proved by a stone in the wall of the church.[1] There is a stone embedded in the wall of the church, with letters inscribed on it which Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt read as "OVO SENARCHII." Near the village is a circle of large stones, which is called Pabell Llywarch Hên, *i.e.*, the Pavilion of Llywarch Hên, and this prince, who was also a celebrated bard, is said to have resided at Rhos y Gwaliau in this parish.

[1] *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 104.

RHIWAEDOG.

EYTON PEDIGREE, *Harl. MS.*, 2,288.

Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, Pennant Melangell, in Mechain Isgoed, and Glyn in Powys-land, the Eleven Towns in the Lordship of Oswestry, and Evionydd in Cantref Dunodig. He lived at a place called Neuaddau Gleision, in the township of Rhiwaedog, *vert*, a chev. inter three wolves' heads, erased *argent*, langued *gules*. ∓ Gwenllian, d. of Ednyfed, Lord of Broughton, *ermine*, a lion statant *gules*, second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg.

Madog of Rhiwaedog. ∓ Eva, d. of Philip Ddu ab Howel ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn.[1] ∓ Arddun, d. of Philip ab Uchdryd of Cyfeilog.[2]

Gwrgeneu Llwyd of Rhiwaedog ∓ Iorwerth of Penllyn.

Gwrgeneu Fychan of Rhiwaedog. ∓ . . . d. of Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain in Tegeingl. Iorwerth ∓

Madog ∓ Generis, d. of Goronwy Fychan ab Goronwy ab Ednyfed Fychan.

Ithel of Rhiwaedog ∓ Margaret, eldest daughter of Madog of Cryniarth in Edeyrnion (second son of Elissau, Lord of Llangar, second son of Iorwerth ab Owain Brogyntyn), and sister and co-heiress of Llewelyn ab Madog, who became Bishop of St. Asaph in 1357, and died in 1375, *argent*, a lion rampant, *sable*, debruised by a baton sinister, *gules*. Madog ab Elissau was one of the pledges for Howel ab Gruffydd of Maesmor in Dinmael, Lord of Rûg, 24th Edw. III.

a *b*

[1] Eyton pedigree, *Harl. MSS.*, 2288.

[2] *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 229.

| *a*

Einion ab Ithel of Rhiwaedog, Esquire of the Body to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and High Sheriff for Meirionydd for life, ob. 1401.

= Mallt d. and heir of Madog ab Meredydd Ddû of Arwystli ab Meredydd ab Einion ab Cynfelyn, Lord of Manafon, *azure*, a lion passant, *argent*. Her mother was Anghared, d. of Tudor[1] ab Goronwy ab Tudor ab Ednyfed Fychan, Lord of Bryn Flanigl.

| *b*

David Lloyd. He had an only d. and heir, who married Llewelyn ab Madog ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Ednyfed ab Sulien ab Caradog ab Collwyn ab Y Llawcrach of Meifod, ab Meredydd[2] ab Cynan ab Owain Gwynydd, quarterly, *gules*, and *argent*, four lions passant counterchanged.

Anghared, heiress of Rhiwaedog. She married Maurice ab John ab Meredydd ab Howel of Ystym Cegid.

Gwenhwyfar, co-heir. She married John Eyton of Trefwy or Eyton Isaf, Seneschal of the Lordship of Bromfield or Maelor Gymraeg, in 1439, *ermine*, a lion rampant, *azure*.

Margaret, co-heir. She married Meredydd ab Ieuan ab Meredydd ab Howel of Ystym Cegid.

ANGHARAD, the heiress of Rhiwaedog, married Maurice ab John ab Meredydd of Ystym Cegid. Meredydd, who was living 26 Edw. III, was the son and heir, by Eva his wife, daughter and co-heir of Ieuan ab Howel, of Ystym Cegid, ab Meredydd ab Einion ab Gwyan ab Merwydd ab Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Evionydd, *sable*, a chev. inter three fleurs-de-lys, *argent*, of Howel, *jure uxoris*, of Ystym Cegid, son of David, Lord of Rhiw Llwyd, ab Gruffydd ap Caradog ab Thomas, Lord of Rhiw Llwyd,

[1] Tudor was the ancestor of Henry VII. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Llewelyn ab Llewelyn ab Owain ab Meredydd, Lord of Isgoed, the heir and representative of the sovereign princes of South Wales, and died in 1367.

[2] When Meredydd ab Cynan was driven from Gwynedd by his uncle, Prince David Owain Cyfeiliog, Prince of Upper Powys, gave him Neuadd Wen, in Llanerful, and the Lordships of Rhiwhiraeth, Llyssin, and Coed Talog, in 1173.

son of Roderig, Lord of Môn or Anglesey, son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, quarterly 1st and 4th, *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess, *or*, 2nd and 3rd, *gules*, three lions passant, in pale *argent;* by her husband, Maurice ab John ab Meredydd, Angharad had issue a son-and-heir,

William Lloyd, of Rhiwaedog, who, in a deed of settlement, dated 15th August, 1511, is styled "first-born son" of his father. He married the daughter, by his second wife Annesta, of David ab Meredydd ab Howel ab Tudor of Bala, *vert*, a chev. inter three wolves' heads erased, *argent*, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter, Gwen, wife of Elissau ab Howell ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Llandderfel, a son and heir,

Elissau ab William, of Rhiwaedog, who was living in 1565. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Puleston, of Caernarvon, Knt., by whom he had issue four sons—1. William Lloyd, his successor, of whom presently—2. Rowland Lloyd, who married Catherine, daughter of John Powys, of Vaner Abbey, Sergeant-at-arms to Henry VIII, and High Sheriff for co. Meirioneth, in 1543—3. Sir Hercules Lloyd, ob. *s.p.*—4. Hugh Lloyd, who married Mary, daughter of John ab David Lloyd, of Machynlleth; and three daughters—1. Gaenor, *ux.* David Lloyd ab Meredydd ab David Lloyd, of Trewylan in Denddwr, *azure*, three sea gulls, *argent*, beaked and membered, *or*—2. Jane, *ux.* John Pryse ab John Pryse, of Maelienydd, and—3. Lowry, *ux.* David ab Rhydderch ab Einion, of Bala.

William Lloyd, of Rhiwaedog, the eldest son of Elissau, married Elizabeth, daughter of Owain Vaughan ab John ab Howel Vaughan, of Llydiarth, *sable*, a he goat, *argent*, attired and unguled, *or*, by whom he had issue three sons—1. Elissau, of Rhiwaedog, who married Jane, daughter of Hugh Nannau of Nannau, and died *s.p.*, she married secondly Lewys Gwyn, of Dolau Gwyn—2. John Lloyd, of Rhiwaedog, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1616. He married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of John Lloyd, of Aberllyfeni, and died *s.p.* in 1646,

and—3. Rowland, of whom presently; and six daughters—1. Gaenor, *ux.* Robert Kynaston, fourth son of Roger Kynaston, of Morton, ab Humphrey ab Sir Roger Kynaston, of Hordley, Knt., *ermine*, a chevron, *gules*—2. Sybil, *ux.* John Wynn, of Dol Bachog, in Arwystli—3. Margaret, *ux.* Edward Wynn ab Thomas Wynn, of Y Garth, in Cegidfa—4. Dorothy, *ux.* William Lloyd ab Harri ab Ieuan Lloyd—5. Lowry, *ux.* Edward Pryse, of Coed Brysg, in Tref Brysg, son of Captain John Pryse, of Tref Brysg, in Llannwchllyn, and—6. Catherine, *ux.* Edward Lloyd, of Pentref Aeron, in the Lordship of Oswestry, *vert*, a chev. inter three wolves' heads erased, *argent*.

Rowland Lloyd, the third son of William, succeeded to the Rhiwaedog estate at the death of his brother John. He married Mary, daughter of Cadwaladr ab Rhydderch ab David of Llanycil, vert., a chev. inter three wolves' heads, erased *argent*, by whom he had issue two sons—1. John, who died *s.p.*, and 2. Lewys.

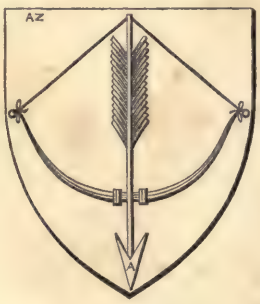
Lewys Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, died 20th March, 1663, aged 60. He married first, Gwen, daughter and co-heir of Lewys Gwyn ab John ab Harri of Dolau Gwyn, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly, Sidney, daughter of Edward Thelwall of Plas y Ward in Dyffryn Clwyd, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1670, by whom he had issue, besides two daughters, Margaret and Sidney, three sons—1. John, of whom presently; 2. Simon Lloyd; and 3. Meredydd Lloyd, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Lloyd of Rhagad, in the Barony of Glyndyfrdwy, *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, by whom he had issue a son and heir, John Lloyd of Rhagad, whose only daughter and heiress Margaret, married Captain Maesmor Maurice, High Sheriff for co. Meirioneth in 1750, son of the Rev. Peter Maurice of Hafod y Maedd in Cerrig y Drudion. Mrs. Maurice sold Rhagad, and died without issue 22nd Oct., 1779, aged 63, and was buried at Corwen.

Lewys Lloyd married thirdly, Jane, daughter of William Lewys Anwyl of Park in Llanfrothen, descended

from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, by whom he had a son who died *s.p.*

John Lloyd, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Rhiwaedog in 1668. He married Mary, daughter of Eubule Thelwall of Nantclwyd, and Mary his wife, daughter and heiress of William Parry of Pont y Gof, or Nantclwyd, descended from Cowryd ab Cadfan, *argent*, three boars' heads couped, *sable*,[1] by whom he had issue—1. John, aged two years in 1701.[2]

The last of this family was William Lloyd, whose sister and heir was the mother of William Lloyd Dolben of Rhiwaedog, Esq. The mansion house and a remnant of the estate, became eventually, by descent, vested in two ladies of the name of Iles, by the survivor of whom they were bequeathed to the late Mrs. Price of Rhiwlas. The elder male branch of this ancient family is now represented by George Price Lloyd of Plas yn Dref, Esq., who formerly served the office of High Sheriff for Merionethshire.



CIL TALGARTH.

Harl. MSS., 1969.

Cadwgan of Nannau, *or*, a lion rampant, *azure*; p. 203. ∓ Gwenllian, d. of Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of Gwynedd, *gules*, three lions passant in pale, *argent*.

Madog, Lord of Nannau. ∓ Eva, d. of Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Mathafarn, *argent*, a lion passant, *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys, *gules*. Third wife.

Einion ab Madog of Cil Talgarth ∓

a

[1] *Arch. Camb., July*, 1876. *Ucheldref.*

[2] *Harl. MSS.*, 2,288.

a
Madog Hyddgam of Cil Talgarth. He bore *azure*, a bow and arrow distended, pointed downwards, *argent*. He sold a certain portion of his lands in the manor of Cil Talgarth to the monks of the Cistercian Monastery of Ystrad Marchell. The boundaries of these lands are given in the "Inspeximus" Charter of Edw. I, dated 12th March, 1287.—(See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 109.)

Cadwgan of Cil Talgarth

Madog of Cil Talgarth

Gruffydd of Cil Talgarth

Ieuan of Cil Talgarth, surnamed "Y Cott," from this circumstance his descendants were called "Y Cottiad."

Ieuan Fychan of Cil Talgarth

David of Cil Talgarth

Madog of Cil Talgarth.

Mali, d. of Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel Y Gadair of Gadair Benllyn, ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn.

Margaret, heiress, *ux.* David ab Ieuan Llwyd ab Goronwy ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair.

David of Cil Talgarth.

Mallt, d. of Ieuan. Meredydd.

Gwerfyl, *ux.* Ieuan ab Meredydd ab Owain.

Angharad, *ux.* Rhys Lloyd of Gydros.[1]

Thomas of Cil Talgarth.

Hugh of Cil Talgarth.

Margaret, d. of Thomas Lloyd Gethin of Y Ddwyfaen in Dinmael, eldest son of Howel Lloyd ab David ab Meredydd of Bala,[2] *vert.*, a chev. inter three wolves' heads erased, *argent*.

William of Cil Talgarth.

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[1] Rhys Lloyd of Gydros, was the son of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Rhys ab David of Garth Garmon, ab Rhys Fychan ab Rhys of Garth Garmon ab Ednyfed Fychan, Lord of Bryn Ffanigl.

[2] See *Arch. Camb.*, Oct., 1876, "Y Ddwyfaen; and Llanycil y Bala, *infra* p. 228.

Manor of Llandderfel,
IN IS MELOCH.
Cae Cyriog MS.

This was one of the seven manors belonging to LLEWELYN, the son and heir of Dolphyn, the fourth son of Llewelyn Eurdorchog, Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun, Prime Minister to Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, King of Wales. Llewelyn Eurdorchog bore *azure*, a lion passant gardant, his tail between his legs and reflected over his back, *or*, and was the son of Coel ab Gweryd ab Cynddelw Gam ab Elgud ab Gwrisnadd ab Dwywg Llythyraur ab Tegawg ab Dyforfrath ab Madog Madogion ab Sanddef Bryd Angel, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen, Prince of the Strath Clyde Britons in the sixth century, who was buried as before stated at Llanfor.

LLEWELYN AB DOLPHYN had issue by his marriage one only daughter and heiress named Eva, who married Eunydd ab Gwernwy, Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, the manors of Tref Alun & Y Groesfford in Maelor Gymraeg and Lleprog Fawr, Lleprog Fechan, and Trefnant y Rhiw in Tegeingl. Eunydd bore *azure*, a lion salient *or*, quartered with those of his mother, Gwenllian, daughter and heiress of Rhys ab Marchan, lord of seven manors in Dyffryn Clwyd, who bore *azure*, a fess *or*, inter three horses' heads erased, *argent*.

Eunydd ab Gwernwy, by his marriage with Eva, had issue besides a daughter named Heunydd, the consort of Meredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, two sons,—1. Ithel ab Eunydd, Lord of Tref Alun, Y Groesffordd, Lleprog Fawr, Lleprog Fechan, and Trefnant y Rhiw, and—2. Heilin ab Eunydd.

Heilin ab Eunydd, who was styled Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, had the seven manors belonging to his mother Eva, the daughter and heiress of Llewelyn ab Dolphyn, two of which were Llandderfel, and Saeth Marchog in the parish of Derwen Ynial. Heilin and his descendants had their residences and their sepulchres in Llandderfel and Derwen Ynial or Anial. He married Margaret, daughter of Madog ab Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau, by whom he had, besides other issue, a son named Iorwerth, the father of Iorwerth Saeth Marchog, lord of that manor, who bore *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, in a dexter canton of the second, a pheon pointed upwards, *gules*.

Iorwerth Saeth Marchog was one of the witnesses to the grant of the land of "Esgyngainog", in the parish of Gwyddelwern, from Meredydd ab Howel, Lord of Edeyrnion, to the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell or Strata Marcella, in 1176; one of the witnesses also to the grant of "Llecheudin" by Elissau ab Madog, Lord of Edeyrnion, to the same Abbey in 1183; and one of the witnesses also of the grant of the land called "Gwyddelwern", by the Lord Elissau to the same Abbey in 1198.[1]

The Parish of Llandderfel.[2]

This parish contains the township of Trév Llan, Nant Ffreiar, *i.e.*, the Foaming Brook, Tref Gynlas, Selwern, Crogen, Dol Drewyn, and Llaethgwm.

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[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol.iv, pp. 20, 24, 30.

[2] See *Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, by the Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A., for the ecclesiastical account of the parishes of Penllyn.

PLAS YNGHROGEN.

Ieuan, sixth Baron of Cymer in Edeyrnion, son of Llewelyn Ddu ab David ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Dinmael and Edeyrnion, *argent*, a lion rampant, *sable*, debruised by a baton sinister, *gules*. ∓ Margaret, d. and heiress of Ieuan ab Llewelyn, Baron of Crogen, in Penllyn, and of Branas Uchaf, in Edeyrnion, ab David ab Gruffydd, eldest son of Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Dinmael and Edeyrnion.

Rhys, Baron of Cymer and Branas Uchaf in Edeyrnion, and Crogen in Penllyn, Raglor of Aber Tanad, 2 Hen. V, 1415. ∓ Angharad, d. and heiress of Howel, a younger son of Meurig Fychan, eighth Lord of Nannau, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*.

Gruffydd of Plas Ynghrogen, Baron of Crogen and Branas Uchaf. His brother David, was Baron of Cymer in Edeyrnion. ∓ Mallt, d. of John Eyton Hên ab James Eyton, Lord of Trefwy or Eyton Isaf, *ermine*, a lion rampant, *azure*.

Howel of Plas Ynghrogen ∓ Catherine, d. of Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Einion of Yr Hendwr in Edeyrnion, *ermine*, a saltier, *gules*.

Reginallt of Branas Uchaf in Llandrillo.

Thomas of Plâs Ynghrogen. ∓ Catherine, d. of Robert Salusbury of Llanrwst, *gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*, crowned, *or*, inter three crescents of the third.

Elis, Lord of Palau, or Pale, in Llandderfel in Penllyn.

Morgan Lloyd of Plâs Ynghrogen. ∓ Elizabeth, d. of Humphrey ab Howel ab Jenkin, of Ynys-y-Maengwyn. Her mother was Annest, d. of Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery. ∓ Catherine, d. of John Trevor of Wigington, St. Martin's parish.

David Lloyd of Plâs Ynghrogen. ∓ Gwenhwyfar, d. of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Sion (Owain Gwynedd, Prydydd), ab Gruffydd.

Gaynor, *ux.* Robert ab Edward ab John Wynn.

Morgan Lloyd of Plâs Ynghrogen ∓ Margaret, d. of Peter Meurig of Ucheldref, in the Barony of Glyndyfrdwy.[1]

Elizabeth.

Sarah.

Jane, *ux.* Thomas Lloyd of Llangollen Fechan in Nanheudwy.

David Morgan, bapt. 14 Dec. 1606.

Edmund, bapt. 30 Sept., 1610.

Meyrick, bapt. 3 July, 1614.

Humphrey, bapt. 8th March, 1625.

Elizabeth, bapt. 8th Mar., 1611.

Lowry, bapt. 8th Oct., 1620.

[1] See *Arch. Camb.*, April, 1876.

LLOYD OF PALAU OR PALE.

Bleddyn Lloyd of Hafod Un Nos in the parish of Llangerniw in the Lordship of Rhuvoniog, ab Bleddyn Fychan ab Bleddyn ab Y Gwion ab Radvach ab Alser ab Gwrgi ab Hedd Moelwynog, one of the Noble Tribes, *sable*, a hart, *argent*, attired and unguled *or*.[1]

Cynwrig of Hafod Unnos

Gruffydd of Hafod Unnos . . . . d. of Cynwrig ab Rotpert, ab Iorwerth ab Rhirid ab Madog ab Ednowain Bendew.

David Lloyd of Hafod Unnos. . . . . d. of Gruffydd Goch of Ruthin, ab Ieuan ab David Fychan ab Iorwerth ab David ab Iorwerth ab Cowryd ab Cadvan, *argent*, three boars' heads couped, *sable*.

Maredydd of Hafod Unnos. Morfydd, d. of Howel ab Rhys Gethin.

David of Hafod Unnos. = Mallt, d. and co-heiress of Gruffydd ab Madog ab Llewelyn Fychan of Llwyn Dyrus in Lleyn, *gules*, a chev. *or*, and chief *ermine*, for Sir Gruffyd Lloyd of Tref Garnedd.

Ieuan Lloyd of Hafod Unnos. = Lowry, d. of Howel ab David ab Meurig. (First wife.) = Alice, d. of Robert ab John ab Meurig.

1st son. John Lloyd of Hafod Unnos.

8th son. Geoffrey Lloyd of Dyffryn Erethlyn, in the parish of Eglwys Fach, Bard and Antiquary. = Margaret, d. and sole heir of John ab William ab Robert ab Gwilym ab Madog ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Gruffydd Moel of Merchlyn, descended from Marchudd.

Mallt, *ux.* John ab Rhys Wynn of Ffynogion,[2] *gules*, a chev. inter three stag's heads caboshed *argent*.

a

[1] See *Arch. Camb.*, April, 1876, Llwyn y Maen.

[2] Rhys Wynn of Ffynogion, in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, was the second son of Gruffydd ab Madog Fychan of Garth y Medd, in the parish of Abergeleu, descended from Iarddur, of Penrhyn, Lord of Llechwedd Uchaf.—*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 89, 340.

| *a*

Evan Lloyd of Palau, *jure uxoris*. He died 8th July, 1639, and was interred at Llandderfel. ∓ Margaret, d. and sole heir of Maurice, Lord of Palau, who died in 1614, son of John Lloyd ab Elis Lloyd, Lord of Palau, ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Plâs Ynghrogen, p. 213.

Geoffrey, *ob.* s.p. | Maurice Lloyd of Palau, born 1618. ∓ | v | Elizabeth Lloyd. | Jane Lloyd. | Mary Lloyd.

The Palau estate and manor was sold by the trustees of the late David Maurice Lloyd of Palau, Esq., son and heir, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of James Best of Park House, co. Kent, Esq., of the Rev. David Maurice Lloyd of Palau, son of Maurice Lloyd, son and heir by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esqr., of John Lloyd of Palau, who was born in 1700, and died in 1742, ab Maurice Lloyd, ab . . . Lloyd, son of the above-named Maurice Lloyd of Palau, who was born in 1618.

GARTH LLWYD.

Meredydd, fifth son of Tudor of Penllyn ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd. m. Annesta, d. of Meredydd ab Tudor ab Howel ab Cynwrig Fychan, of Foelas, in Yspytty Ieuan, *gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*, for Marchweithian, Lord of Is Aled.

Ieuan ab Meredydd m.

John Wynn of Dol Derlwyn in Llandderfel m.

Edward of Dol Derlwyn. m. Lowry, d. of Howel Lloyd ab David ab Meredydd of Bala, *vert*, a chev., inter three wolves' heads erased, *argent*.

| *a*

[1] Edward Lloyd of Palau was High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 29th April, 1789.

Watkin of Garth Llwyd in Llandderfel. | a m. Grace, d. of Cadwaladr ab Robert ab Rhys of Plas yn Rhiwlas, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in his paws a rose of the second, stem and leaves, ppr. (See Cynllwyd.)

Cadwaladr of Garth Lloyd m.

Grace, heiress of Garth Llwyd. m. Peter Meurig of Ucheldref in Gwyddelwern.[1]

Mignant.

This comot contains the parishes of Llan Uwch Llyn, and Llanfihangel. The parish of Llan Uwch Llyn, which lies above Llyn Tegid, a lake that takes its name form Tegid Foel, Lord of Penllyn, one of the sons of Cadell Deyrnllug, King of Powys, contains the townships of Pen Aran, Tref Prys, or Brysg, Pennant Lliw, Tref Gastell, and Cynllwyd, and contains 12,000 acres.

On a high craggy rock on the south bank of the river Lliw, are the remains of an old castle called Castell Carn Dochan, on the other side of the Lliw, to the north-east of Castell Carn Dochan, is Caer Gai.

Caer Gai.

This ancient fortification once belonged to Cai Hir ab Cymyr, Spencer's Timon, the foster father of King Arthur, who is said to have been educated here,—

"Here Timon dwelt,
His dwelling is full low in valley green,
Under the foot of Aran's mossy hoar,
From whence the river Dee as silver clean,
His tumbling billows rolls with gentle roar."

Caer Gai was originally a Roman camp, and several Roman bricks and a coin of the Emperor Gratian have been found there, as also a stone with this inscription,—"HIC IACET SALVIANVS FILIUS CVPETIAN."

Subsequently Caer Gai became the property of Rowland Vaughan, a younger son of Owain Vaughan of Llwydiarth in Upper Powys, whose genealogy is as follows:—

[1] See *Arch. Camb.*, July, 1876.

VAUGHAN OF CAER GAI.

(*Harl. MSS.* 1973, fol. 140).

John ab Howel Fychan of Llwydiarth ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Jenkin m ab Llewelyn ab Einion ab Celynin, who killed the Mayor of Caermarthen. Celynin bore *sable*, a he goat *argent*, armed, bearded, and unguled, *or*; and because possessed of Llwydiarth by his marriage with Gwladys, daughter and heiress of Rhirid ab Cynwrig Efell (ag a gavas Llwydiarth Ymhowys). Her mother was Arddun, daughter of Ithel Goch, son of Meredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys.[1] Celynin was the son of Rhirid ab Cynddelw ab Iorwerth ab Gwrgenen ab Uchtryd ab Aleth, King of Dyfed, *azure*, three cocks, *argent*, crested, wattled, and armed, *or*.

a

[1] (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 277.) But it must be remarked that this is not accordant with the Llwydiarth pedigree as given in *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 294. There "Gwellian, the daughter of Meredith ap Rhydderch ap Tewdwr Mawr" (? Mawr) is stated to be the wife of Celynin, and "Gwladys, daughter of Richard, Lord of Dinas Certhin," to be his mother. It is said, however, that in the Salisbury MSS. at Wynnstay, that Gwladys, the daughter of Ririd ap Cynwrig Efell, is stated to be the mother of Celynin, and not the wife, as mentioned in *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 277. This would account for the acquisition by Celynin, either by heirship, or marriage, of Llwydiarth, assuming that it was part of the territory of Cynwrig Efell.

Celynin was living in the time of Edward II or Edward III (1307—1340), and an experienced genealogist throws a doubt as to the possibility of Celynin, or his father, being contemporaneous with a grand-daughter of Cynwrig Efell.

We cannot venture to pronounce which of these discordant statements is correct, or how they are to be reconciled; but looking at the main circumstances of the case, we should certainly infer, that Llwydiarth was acquired by Celynin, by marriage, rather than descent.

| a

Margaret, d. and co-heir of Owen ab Gruffydd ab Meredydd Fychan of Iorddwr, Llynwent, in Radnorshire (1st wife). | m. Owain Vaughan of Llwydiarth. | m. Elizabeth, d. of Thomas ab Howel ab Rhys of Qubrieth?

| a | b | c |

He was a South Wallian by birth and family, and upon committing a homicide,—"killing the Mayor of Caermarthen,"—under what circumstances and whether justifiably or not, it does not appear, he fled from the scene of his crime—which it is natural to conclude was Caermarthen—to Powys-land.

According to the Llwydiarth pedigree in *Lewys Dwnn*, i, p. 294, his wife Gwellian and his mother Gwladys, as well as the rest of his female ancestresses up to the sixth degree in lineal ascent, were of South Wallian families.

It is not probable that Llwydiarth could be derived from any of them.

The statement in the Salisbury MSS., of his mother being the daughter of Ririd ap Cynwrig Efell, is most improbable. How should his father Ririd ap Cynddelw form an alliance with a family of Powys-land, with which district his family seemed to have no connection until Celynin fled into Powys-land?

The probabilities of the case all seem to point to Celynin himself being the medium by which this important accretion of territory came to his family.

He was the first of his family connected with Powys-land.

The statement in *Lewys Dwnn*, ii, p. 277, is distinct and circumstantial, that he married Gwladys, daughter and *heiress* of Ririd ab Cynwrig Efell, "*ag a gavas Llwydiarth ymhowys*" (and obtained Llwydiarth in Powys).

To reconcile this with the Llwydiarth pedigree in *Lewys Dwnn*, i, p. 294, the only theory that occurs to us, is, that Celynin must have been married twice. First, before he left his native country, South Wales, to Gwellian, daughter of Meredith ap Rhydderch ap Tewdwr Mawr. And secondly, after he fled from Caermarthen and arrived in Powys-land, to Gwladys, daughter of Ririd ap Cynwrig Efell.

If this theory would hold water, Celynin's son Einion, the first of the family styled "of Llwydiarth", would inherit that estate from his mother Gwladys, the second wife, and not Gwenllian, the first wife.

The direct statement of *Lewys Dwnn*, who is almost invariably trustworthy, coupled with the strong probability of its truth, seems to us to deserve respect and credit. Until otherwise advised, therefore, we shall assume on the authority of this celebrated herald that Llwydiarth was derived by Celynin through his marriage with its heiress, after he settled in Powys-land.—M. C. J.

a — John Vaughan of Llwydiarth, High Sheriff for co. Mont., 1583. m. Dorothy, d. of Howel Fychan of Glanllyn Tegid.

b — Howel Vaughan of Coed Talog. m. Elizabeth, d. of Randle Hanmer of Penley ab Sir Jenkin Hanmer.

c

Rowland Vaughan of Caer Gai. m. Sibyl, d. of Cadwaladr ab Robert ab Rhys of Plâs yn Rhiwlas, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in its paws a rose of the second, leaves and stem, ppr. —(See Cynllwyd.)

John Vaughan of Caer Gai, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1613-14, and 1620-1, *ob.* 2nd Dec., 1629. m. Ellen, d. of Hugh Nanney of Nannau, Esq.

Rowland Vaughan of Caer Gai, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1642-3. In August, 1645, Caer Gai was burnt by the Parliamentary forces, and he himself was taken prisoner by them in 1650. *Jure uxoris* of Tref Brysg. He was Captain in the Royal Army. m. Jane, d. and heiress of Edward Price, son of Captain Pryce of Coed Prysg, in the township of Tref Brysg. *Vert*, a chev. inter three wolves' heads erased *argent*. (See Tref. Brysg.)

Hugh. Gruffydd. m. Anne dr. of Nanney of Nannau.

John Vaughan of Caer Gai, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1669-70. He was entered at Hart Hall, Oxford, 10th April, 1635, being of the age of 18. m. Catherine dr. of William Wynne, of Glyn, in the parish of Llanaber in Merionethshire, High Sheriff for that county in 1618 and 1637, *ermine*, a saltier, *gules* a crescent *or* for difference, and Catherine his wife, d. of William Lewys Anwyl of Park in Llanfrothen, Esq., *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*.

Edward. Arthur. Gabriel. Elen. Elizabeth. Margaret. Mary, *ux.* Peter Price of Cynllwyd, fourth son of Thomas Price of Plas Iolyn, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1599.

William Vaughan of Caer Gai, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1680-1, *ob.* 13 Jan., 1685. m. Catherine, d. of Harry Lloyd of Hafodunos, *sable*, a hart *argent* attired *or*. Their marriage settlement dated 14 Aug., 1676.

John Vaughan of Caer Gai and Tref Brysg, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1708-9, mar. at Llangyrniw, 5 March, 1697-8. m. Margaret, d. of Hedd Lloyd of Havodunos.

Mary Elizabeth, eventual heiress, born 13 May, 1709. She married, in 1733, the Rev. Henry Mainwaring, Rector of Etwell, in Derbyshire, and sold Caer Gai and Tref Brysg, about the year 1740, to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and they still belong to his descendant, the present Baronet of Wynnstay.

Howell, *ob.* s.p.

Hedd, *ob.* s.p., 11 Nov., 1736.

The following account of Captain Rowland Vaughan of Caer Gai appears in Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*:

"Rowland Vaughan, an excellent Welsh writer, was a member of an ancient and respectable family in Merionethshire, which for many generations was settled at Caer Gai, near Bala. He received his university education at Jesus College, Oxford, but he left without taking a degree, and retired to his patrimonial estate, where he spent his time in the cultivating of Welsh literature. His name stands pre-eminent among the contemporary gentry of Wales for devoting his talent to the improvement of his poorer countrymen, and with this object he translated several excellent works, which are no less honourable monuments of his piety than of his abilities as a critical writer of his native tongue. In 1630 he published "Yr Ymarfer o Dduwioldeb yn Cyfarwyddo dyn i ryngu bodd Duw," which is a translation of Bailey's *Practice of Piety*. Another edition of the same work appeared in 1556. In 1658 appeared his translation of Brough's *Manual of Prayers*, under the title of "Prif-fannau Sanctaidd neu law-lyfr o Weddiau," 8vo, London. In the same year he also published "Pregeth yn erbyn Schism gan Jasper Mayne, D.D., O Gyfeithiad R. V. Caerllud, 4to.; and also a translation of Archbishop Usher's *Catechism*, entitled, "Prif-fannau Crefydd Gristianogawl a llwybr-aiddfodd byrr or athrawiaeth o honi." This was undertaken at the request of Colonel William Salusbury of Bachymbyd, commonly called *Hosannau Gleision*, or Blue Stockings, the sturdy Governor of Denbigh Castle, at whose expense it was printed and distributed amongst the poor. A second edition of this was published in 1682. Rowland Vaughan, besides being a good prose writer, was also a good Welsh poet; he translated many other Welsh works besides the above-mentioned. He was an eminent royalist, which exposed him to great persecution, and his mansion of Caer Gai was burnt to the ground in August, 1645, by the republican forces from Montgomeryshire, and part of his estate confiscated, the recovery of which cost him many years of expense and vexatious law-suits—even after the restoration of the ungrateful Charles."

The original of the following letter is at Brogyntyn. The writer of it was Rowland Vaughan, of Caergai, the Welsh scholar :—[1]

"Honored Sir, I conceaue bashfullness to be a prime vertue in a woman, for most of your weemen will say nay and take it. I like of your daughter the better because of her modestie in saying she is not readie for marriage, yet with a reservation to

[1] *Bygones*, February, 1876; p. 22.

obay your will in all things, and I (though it is not for me to commend mine owne) am confident that my sonne (howsoever nature hath giuen him but a rough hew) will be a loving husband, being his mothers most likely child and darling.

"I shall expect you, with God's assisting hand, to appoint a happy day to vnite our imps, in as lovinge a way as we beganne to treate of the businesse at first, either in writing or by word of mouth, and that day to be as soone as you may, neuer mencion of unreadinesse of money, or such businesse: send for the Couenants and for my cosin Rowland lloyd to engrosse them, whom I left with your father in law.[1] I shall not doubt of your fidelitie in engrossing them truelie, for to haue Serjeants opinion further concerning the Couenants, being that there is a Clause to make all further assurances I hould it to be superfluous, and I will bouldly say that all the lawiers in England will not bind a dishonest man from cauill and contention, whereas four lines will suerely tie the honeste minded harte. I do not meane (if it be god his will and yours to appoint the day) to bring along with me but my vncle lloyd, his nephew, and Howell Morgans, vnlesse you bidd me bring any other. So I Comitt all our endeauours to gods tuition, and rest at your seruice.

Prus vltimo 7 bris. 1641. "Row. Vaughan.

To the hands of his worthy Cosin William Wynne, of Glynne, Esq., these present."

———

"A.D. 1645, 21st Augusti: The Montgomeryshire forces again invaded Merionethshire, and lay for a week at Bala, until they were driven out of the country by Sir John Owen, and the North Wales men. In this voyage the party burnt Caer Gai."[2]

About the middle of March, 1650, men were placed in Castell y Waun (Chirk Castle), and Sir Thomas Middleton went as a skulker to England. At the same time the soldiers came to Merionethshire, and took Rowland Vaughan of Caer Gai; young William Wynne of Glyn; Mr. William Owen of Celynennau; Colonel Mostyn Wynn of Fod Sellau; 500 volunteers who . . . . from Wales to Ireland.[3]

The following notice is extant, by which it can be proved that Captain Rowland Vaughan fought in the battle of Naseby.

[1] William Lewis Anwill, of Park, Esq.

[2] *Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 100. [3] *Camb. Quarterly*, vol. i, p. 73.

"One S—— H—— of Llanllechid, near Bangor, is required: a dark, short, broad shouldered man, strong and well made. He fought under Captain Rowland Vaughan at Naseby, where he was taken prisoner," &c. He himself also alludes to this, it is supposed, when he tells his dear nephew, Edward Vaughan, Moel y Fron Llwyd, "I now see that I have good cause for thanking God and to glorify Him in our work during the Civil War (although neither of us was successful in our aims, yet it was necessary for us to do as the rest), some for the King," &c., &c.[1]

VAUGHAN OF GLAN LLYN TEGID.

Collwyn ab Moreiddig ab Rhys ab Gwrystan ab Llywarch ab Rhiwallon m. ab Aradri ab Mor ab Tegerin ab Aylan ab Greddyf ab Cwnnws Ddû ab Cyllin Ynad ab Peredur Teirnoedd ab Meilir Eryr Gwyr y Gorsedd, ab Ticho Tyvode ab Gwilfyw ab Marchudd ab Bran ab Pill ab Cerfyr ab Melifron ab Gwron ab Cunedda Wledig, King of Gwynedd, A D. 330.

Gwrgenen ab Collwyn, Lord of Penllyn, half brother by the mother's side to Bleddyn ab Cynfin, Prince of Powys, who gave him Penllyn.

m. Generis, d. and co-heiress of Cynfyn Hirdref, Lord of Nevyn, and Haer his wife, d. and heiress of Cynillon ab Y Blaidd Rhûdd, Lord of Gêst, in the comot of Evionydd, in the Cantref of Dinodig. Haer married secondly, Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys (*or*, a lion rampant, *gules*), from 1062 to 1072.

Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, Pennant Melangell, in the Lordship of Mechain Is y Coed, Glyn, and the Eleven Towns in the Cantref of Trefryd, in Powysland, and Evionydd in Gwynedd, *vert*, a chev. inter three wolves' heads erased *argent*. He lived at a place called Neuaddau Gleision, in the township of Rhiwaedog, temp. Meredydd ab Bleddyn, who reigned over Powys from 1072 to 1133.

m. Gwenllian, d. of Ednyfed, Lord of Broughton, in the manor of Eglwysegl, in the Lordship of Maelor Gymraeg, *ermine* a lion statant gardant, *gules*, and second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor, Gymraeg, who was slain in 1073.

a *b* *c*

[1] *Dyfryddiaeth y Cymry*, 107-8.

a	*b*	*c*
Madog of Rhiwaedog. (See p. 205 *supra*.) m. Ardunn, d. of Philip ab Uchtryd, Lord of Cyfeiliog, *argent*, a cross florry engrailed *sable* inter four Cornish choughs, ppr.[1]	Rhirid Fychan, ancestor of the Myddletons of Chirk Castle and Gwaunynog, *argent*, on a bend vert, three wolves' heads, erased *argent*.	Einion, slain during the siege of Diserth Castle in Tegeingl, *circa* 1261. His son Einion Greulon, was Lord of Crugaith, in the Lordship of Oswestry. See *Arch. Camb.*, Oct., 1873, p. 307, and *Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph, Diserth.*
2nd son. Iorworth of Penllyn. m. Gwerfyl, d. of Cynwrig ab Pasgen ab Gwyn ab Gruffydd, Lord of Cegidfa and Deuddwr, *sable*, three horses' heads, erased *argent*.		

Iorwerth ab Madog of Penllyn, had issue by his wife, Gwerfyl, three sons. 1, Madog, of whom presently; 2, Gruffydd; and 3, Iorwerth Fychan; and of the daughters, Gwenllian married Llewelyn ab Ithel of Aelhaiarn in Glyndyfrdwy, and Darwen Ynial, son of Heilin ab Eunydd, Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, and Maude married Goronwy ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Ednyfed Fychan.

Madog ab Iorwerth of Penllyn. In the petitions presented to the Prince of Wales at Kensington, 33 Edw. I, A.D. 1305, the name of Madog appears as petitioning that he might quietly enjoy certain lands and the baliwick "unius Cantr in Penllyn and Ardudewey", which the king had given him for his service. He married Eva, daughter of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cors y Gedol, *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters. 1, Gruffydd, of whom presently; 2, Goronwy, who married Eva, daughter of Llewelyn ab Einion ab Celynin of Llwydiarth, *sable*, a he goat *argent*, attired and unguled *or*. 1, Gwerfyl, *ux.* Iorwerth ab Hwfa of Dudleston, descended from Owain Brogyntyn; 2, Margaret, and 3, Gwenllian.

Gruffydd ab Madog of Llan Uwch Llyn Tegid, married, according to the *Harl. MSS.* 2288, Alice, daughter of Bleddyn Fychan ab Bleddyn of Hafod Un Nos (see Palau), who is there stated to have been the mother of all his children. According to other accounts he married Janet, daughter of Cynfelyn ab Dolphwyn, Lord of Manafon (*azure* a lion passant, *argent*), who was the mother

[1] *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 229.

of Ieuan, and that afterwards he married Gwenllian, daughter of Ieuan ab Howel ab Maredydd ab Howel ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis. By one or other of these three ladies, Gruffydd had issue, 1, Ieuan, of whom presently; 2, Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, of whom presently; 3, Rhys, ancestor of the Joneses of Llandyrnog and Helygen in Tegeingl; 3, Goronwy of Penllyn, ancestor of the Lloyds of Y Ddwyfaen in Dinmael, the Lloyds of Glanhafon in Mochnant and of Trevor Hall in Nanheudwy, and of Lewys Gwynn ab Cadwaladr of Llan y Cil; and 4, Gruffydd of Trefgoed.

Ieuan ab Gruffydd, of Llanuwchllyn and Cefn Treflaith, in the parish of Llanstundwy, in Evionydd. He died in 1370, and was buried at Llanuwch llyn, where his tomb still remains, on which he is represented in armour, with a shield charged with the arms of his house, and this inscription, "HIC IACET IOANNES AB GRIFFIT AB MADOG AB IERVERTH, CVIVS ANIMÆ PROPITIETVR DEVS. AMEN. ANO. DNI. MCCCLXX." He married, first, Gwenllian, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Howel ab Maredydd ab Einion ab Gwgan ab Merwydd ab Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Evionydd and Ardudwy, one of the Noble Tribes, who bore, *sable*, a chev. inter three fleurs de lys *argent*, and who lived for some time at Bronwen's Tower in Harlech, whence it was called Caer Collwyn. By this lady he had issue a son named Owain, who succeeded to Cefn Treflaith.[1] Ieuan married, secondly, Annesta, daughter of Llewelyn ab Einion ab Meilir Grug, Lord of Tref Gynon, *sable*, a chev. inter three horses' heads erased, *argent*, by whom he had a younger son, Rhys, of Cyn Llwyd, of whom hereafter, and an elder son,

Ieuan Fychan of Llanuwchllyn, who married . . . .

[1] His descendant John Owen of Cefn Treflaith was living in 1654. Elizabeth, daughter, and at length heiress, of his grandson, John Owens, A.M., was the wife of Zaccheus Hughes, High Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1729. Their great-grand-daughter Mary, relict of —— Priestley of Leeds, Esq. (daughter of Owen Jones of Tyddyn Madog Goch, and Elizabeth Hughes, his wife), is the present owner of Cefn Treflaith.—*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii.

daughter of Sir Gruffydd Fychan, knight Banneret of Agincourt, and Lord of Burgedin, Garth and Garth Fawr, son of Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Madog ab Gwenwys, *sable*, three horses' heads erased *argent*, by whom he had besides other issue, a younger son, Howel, ancestor of Hugh Rowlands of Myllteyrn, whose eldest daughter and heiress married Simon Williams of Meillionydd, ancestor of the late Sir Robert Williams Vaughan of Nannau, Bart., and an elder son and heir,

David of Llanuwchllyn, who married Gwenhwyfar daughter of David Lloyd ab Howel ab Tudor of Penllyn, ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, by whom he had, besides other issue, Rhys of Tref Brysg in Llanuwchllyn, and an elder son and heir,

David Lloyd of Llanuwchllyn, who purchased Glanllyn Tegid from Jenkin ab Rhys ab Howel, 19 Henry VII, 1504.[1] He married Lowry, daughter of Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Llewelyn, ab Einion ab Celynin of Llwydiarth in Powys Wenwynwyn, *sable*, a he goat *argent*, attired bearded and unguled *or*, by whom he had issue two sons, 1, Howel Fychan, or Vaughan of Glanllyn, of whom presently, and 2, William of Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant, who married Elen, daughter of Howel ab David ab Meurig of Nannau, by whom he had issue three sons, 1, David Lloyd, of whom presently ; 2, John ; and 3, Lewys Lloyd, and two daughters, Catharine ux. David Lloyd ab Meredydd, and Margaret ux. John ab Edward ab Rhys of Tref Brysg. David Lloyd of Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant, the eldest son, married Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Ieuan Lloyd ab Gruffydd, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Catharine, who married Robert Wynn, son of Maurice ab John Wynn of Gwydir, whose line is now represented by Rice Wynn, Esq., surgeon at Shrewsbury.[2]

David Lloyd of Glanllyn Tegid, had likewise three

[1] *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 232, note 2.
[2] *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 339.

daughters, 1, Catherine, who married, first, Roger Mydd-leton of Gwaunynog, and secondly, Thomas Pennant, of Bychton ; 2, Mallt ux. Robert Wynn of Maesmor in Din-mael ; and 3, Annesta ux. David Lloyd ab John.

Howel Fychan or Vaughan of Glanllyn Tegid, the eldest son of David Lloyd, married Margaret, daughter of Elissau, a younger son of Howel ab Rhys ab David, Lord of Rûg, by whom he had issue six sons, 1, Robert Vaughan, who died s.p.; 2, John, of whom presently ; 3, Elis Vaughan of Brynllech, party to a deed dated 3rd May, 1626, married Catharine, daughter of Robert Wynn of Brynkir or Bryn y Ceirw, co. Carnarvon ; 4, William Vaughan married Jane, daughter of Howel Fychan of Llanelidan, near Ruthin ; 5, Humphrey Vaughan, mar-ried Grace, daughter of Robert Wynn Gethin of Cernio-gau : and 6, Gawen Vaughan, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wynn ab Richard of Plâs Newydd, in Llanrwst, and two daughters, Dorothy ux. John Owain Vaughan of Llwydiarth, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery in 1583, and Jane, who married, first, Thomas Wynn ab Richard of Plas Newydd, and secondly, Humphrey Hughes of Gwerclas.

John Vaughan of Glanllyn Tegid, the second son and eventual heir, married Gwen, daughter of Owain Wynn. He was High Sheriff for the county of Merioneth in 1594, and left issue a son and heir,

John Vaughan of Glanllyn Tegid, who married Mary, daughter of Roger Kynaston of Hordley. He was living in 1636, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

Howel Vaughan of Glanllyn Tegid, who married Elizabeth, daughter of , and was suc-ceeded by his son and heir,

Edward Vaughan of Glanllyn, M.P. for co. Mont-gomery, 1679, and re-elected to represent the county in 1685, and continued its member till his death in 1718. High Sheriff in 1685. He married, 1672, Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of John Purcell of Nantcribba, and Eleanor his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Vaughan of Llwydiarth and Llangedwyn, knight, by

whom he had issue one son, Edward, who died young, Mary, who died without issue in 1726, having married Thomas Strangeways of Melbury, in Dorsetshire, who died in 1725, and Anne, eventually sole heiress of Glanllyn, Llwydiarth, and Llangedwyn, which she devised to her husband, Sir Watkin Williams, third baronet, who took the name of Wynn in 1719, by whom she had two children, who died young. Sir Watkin left these estates to his son by his second marriage, who was the ancestor of the present Sir Watkin Williams Wynn of Wynnstay, Glanllyn, Llwydiarth, and Llangedwyn.

TREF BRYSG.

Rhys of Tref Brysg, son of David ab Ieuan Fychan of Llanuwchllyn. (See p. 210.) ∓ Elen, d. of David ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Jenkin ab Llewelyn ab Einion ab Celynin of Llwydiarth, *sable*, a he goat, *argent*, armed, &c., *or*.

- Edward Prys of Tref Brysg. ∓ Gwerfyl, dr. of Rhys Lloyd of Gydros, ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Rhys ab David of Garth Garmon ab Rhys Fychan ab Rhys of Garth Garmon, ab Ednyfed Fychan, *gules*, a chev. *ermine*, inter three Englishmen's heads couped, ppr.
  - Captain John Edwards of Tref Brysg. ∓ Margaret, d. of William of Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant, son of David Lloyd of Glanllyn Tegid.
    - Edward Pryse of Tref Brysg. ∓ Lowry, d. of William Lloyd of Rhiwaedog.
      - Jane Pryse, heiress of Tref Brysg. ∓ Rowland Vaughan of Caer Gai, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery, 1643. —(See Caer Gai.)
    - William.
    - Jane.
    - Lowry.
    - Sibyl.
    - Margaret.
    - Elizabeth.
- William.
- Gwen, *ux.* David ab William ab Ednyfed of Llanwddyn.

The Tref Brysg estate is believed to have been sold in 1740, together with Caer Gai, by the Rev. Henry Mainwaring, and Mary Elizabeth his wife, daughter and eventual heiress of John Vaughan, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Merioneth in 1709, to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and it belongs to the present Sir Watkin.

CYNLLWYD.

Rhys of Cynllwyd, ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog of Llanwchllyn. ∓

Ieuan ab Rhys of Cynllwyd. ∓

John of Cynllwyd. ∓ Gwenhwyfar, d. and co-heiress of Goronwy ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Tudor ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn.

Morgan of Cynllwyd. ∓ Jane, d. of Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan of Plâs yn Llwydiarth, *sable*, a he goat *argent*, attired and unguled, *or*.

Elizabeth, heiress of Cynllwyd. m. Thomas of Llwyn Dedwydd, son of Robert ab Ieuan, second son of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmor in Dinmael, *argent*, a lion rampant *argent*, debruised with a batton sinister, *gules*.

Jane, heiress of Cynllwyd and Llwyn Dedwydd. ∓ John Wynn ab Cadwaladr ab Sir Robert of Plâs yn Rhiwlas. This Sir Robert was Chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey and Abbot of Boch Rhaiadr, near Bala. He was surnamed Robert Abbâd and obtained Cwm Tir Mynach, which comprises the Rhiwlas Estate at the dissolution of the monasteries. Sir Robert, who after the change of religion, married Mary, daughter of Rhys Lloyd of Gydros, was the third son of Rhys ab Meredydd of Foelas, who was standard bearer to Henry VII, at the battle of Bosworth in 1485. The mother of John Wynn of Plâs yn Rhiwlas was Jane, daughter of Meredydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Cesail Gyfarch, who purchased Gwydir from David ab Howel Coetmor.

Cadwaladr Wynn Pryse of Plâs yn Rhiwlas Cynllwydd and Llwyn Dedwydd, M.P. for co. Merioneth, 1584, and High Sheriff, 1593; ancestor of the Prices of Plâs yn Rhiwlas, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in its paws a rose of the second, leaves and stem ppr.

Llanycil Y Bala; Glanhavon in Mochnant; and Trevor Hall in Nanheudwy.

Goronwy, the third son of Gruffydd ab Madog ab Ior-

werth of Llanuwchllyn (see p. 223), married Isabel, daughter of Gruffydd of Rhuddallt, fourth Baron of Glyndyfrdwy of the English creation, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John L'Estrange, Lord Strange of Knockin Castle (*gules*, two lions passant, *argent*), and Jane his wife, daughter of John Charleton, Lord of Powys, by Maude his wife, daughter of Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March. By this marriage Goronwy had besides other issue, a son and heir,

Tudor ab Goronwy of Penllyn. He married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Howel Selyf, Lord of Nannau, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*, by whom he had, besides other issue, a younger son Ieuan, who was one of the sureties for the farmer of the Raglorship of Penllyn at Michaelmas, 4th Henry VI (1426), and a son and heir,

Howel of Penllyn, who was farmer under the Prince of Wales of the Mill of Pen Aran in Penllyn, at Michaelmas, 1st Henry IV, 1399, and held on lease the Extent Lands of the Crown in the Comot of Penllyn, Michaelmas, 4th Henry VI (1426). He married Tibot,[1] daughter of Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn of Cors y Gedol, *ermine*, a saltier, *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom he had an elder son Meredydd, of whom presently; David Llwyd, Gwerfyl *ux.* Gruffydd ab Bleddyn of the Tower near Mold (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Jan., 1875, p. 38), and Mallt *ux.* Meredydd ab Owain ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn.

Meredydd of Bala, the eldest son, was one of the jury on an inquest held at Bala, 31st Henry VI (1453). He married Gwenhwyfar Fechan, daughter of Ieuan ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, son of Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, by whom he had a son and heir,

[1] Tibot married first, Howel ab Iorwerth of Glasgoed in Cynllaith, *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*. Secondly she married Ieuan Fychan, of Moeliwrch, who at Michaelmas, 1400 (1st Henry IV), held on lease the office of Raglot of Abertanad. His third son Gruffydd, married Gwerfyl Hael, the heiress of Abertanad.—See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July, 1873, p. 253, and January, 1876, p. 28.) Tibot married thirdly, Howel ab Tudor.

DAVID of Bala. He married three times (for his issue by his third wife Annesta, see LLANYCIL). His second wife was Margaret, daughter of David ab Ieuan ab Einion, the brave constable and defender of Harlech Castle. His first wife was Gwenllian, daughter of William ab Gruffydd ab Robert, by whom he had a son and heir,

HOWEL LLOYD of Bala, who married Mallt, daughter of Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Gruffydd of Llwydiarth, in Powys Wenwynwyn (see CAER GAI), by whom he had four sons and five daughters—1. Thomas Lloyd Gethin, who married Catherine, daughter and heiress of David ab Ieuan ab David ab Tudor ab Owain Fychan of Y Ddwyfaen in the parish of Llangwm in Dinmael, ab Owain Hên ab Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn, Lord of Dinmael, second son of Owain Brogyntyn; 2. Piers Lloyd, of whom presently; 3. Howel Lloyd, and 4. Robert Lloyd. 1. Gwen *ux.* Robert ab Thomas of Bala; 2. Lowry *ux.* Edward ab John Wynn of Dol Derwen in Llandderfel, ab Ieuan ab Meredydd ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair (see Garth Llwyd); 3. Elen *ux.* Thomas ab Reignallt of Glan Tanad, ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Madog ab Iorwerth Goch of Mochnant;[1] 4. Elizabeth *ux.* John Gruffydd of Llandderfel, and 5. Jane *ux.* Rhydderch ab Richard ab John ab David.

PIERS LLOYD, the second son of Howel Lloyd, married Catherine, daughter and heir of Gruffydd ab Thomas ab Howel ab Ieuaf Llwyd[2] ab David Fychan, by whom he was father of—

OLIVER LLOYD of Mochnant, who married Mary, daugh-

[1] Iorwerth Goch was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Maen Gwynedd in Mochnant, the Wynns of Aber Cynllaith, and the Bromfields of Bryn y Wiwair in Rhiwfabon. He was the son of Ieuan of Moel Frych ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth Foel of Mynydd Mawr, ab Madog Fychan ab Madog ab Urien of Maen Gwynedd, ab Eginir ab Lles ab Idnerth Benfras, Lord of Maesbrwg.

[2] Ieuaf Llwyd ab David Fychan married Nesta, relict of Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern of Cors y Gedol, and daughter of Gruffydd ab Adda of Dolgoch, in the parish of Towyn, and Ynys y Maengwyn; a Taxer of the 15th in 1293-4; Raglot (Governor) of the Comot of Ystum Aner, 3 and 7 Edw. III. His tomb is extant in Towyn Church.

ter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon in Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant, *sable*, three horses' heads erased, *argent*, by whom he had a son and heir—

Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon, and *jure uxoris* of Trevor Hall and Valle Crucis Abbey, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery, 1749. He married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Trevor of Trevor Hall and Valle Crucis Abbey, by whom he had two daughters co-heirs; Mary, who married Edward Lloyd of Pentre Hobyn, and Margaret, who married first, Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog in Rhiwfabon, who died *s.p.*, 1734, aged 18; and secondly she married Arthur Mears of Pennar, co. Pembrook, who also died *s.p.*

Llanycil.

David ab Meredydd of Bala (see p. 230) married for his third wife, Annesta, daughter of Rhys ab Meredydd ab Tudor ab Howel ab Cynwrig Fychan, by whom he had issue—1. Rhydderch, of whom presently; 2. Hugh; 3. Sir John, collated to the Rectory of Llanycil in 1537; 4. David Lloyd. 1. Elen *ux.* William Lloyd of Rhiwaedog; 2. Lowry *ux.* Richard Lloyd of Plâs yn Dol Edeyrn, in Edeyrnion; and 3. Margaret *ux.* Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab David.

Rhydderch, the eldest of these sons, was of Llanycil. He married Lowry, daughter of Meredydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Cesail Gyfarch, *vert.*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*. This Meredydd purchased Gwydir from David ab Howel Coetmor, and there his descendants have resided to the present time. By this lady Rhydderch had issue—1. Cadwaladr, of whom presently—2. Humphrey, and four daughters—1. Jane *ux.* Humphrey ab Hugh Gwyn of Hendwr in Edeyrnion—2. Margaret *ux.* Rhys ab David ab Ieuan Gwyn—3. Elen *ux.* Sir Rhydderch ab Ieuan, collated to the vicarage of Eglwysfach in 1588, and—4. Catherine, who married first, Sir Robert Hughes, M.A., and secondly, Thomas ab Rhys, Parson of Llangar.

CADWALADR of Llanycil, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of John Wynn ab Humphrey of Ynys y Maengwyn, *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom he had issue, a son Lewys Gwyn, and seven daughters—1. Mary *ux.* Rowland Lloyd of Rhiwaedog—2. Grace—3. Jane—4. Elen—5. Elizabeth—6. Catherine, *ux.* Hugh ab Humphrey of Llanycil, and 7. Sarah.

PENLLYN.

Harl. MSS., 2,288.

Gruffydd of Llanwchlyn ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn. m. Alice, d. of Bleddyn Fychan ab Bleddyn of Hafodunos, *sable*, hart *argent*, attired and unguled, *or*.

2nd son.

Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, living 1380. m. Mary, d. of Goronwy Lloyd ab Y Penwyn of Melai, *gules*, three boar's heads erased in pale *argent*.

Goronwy. He married, secondly, . . . d. of Tudor ab Gruffydd Llwyd.

1st wife. m. Gwen, d. of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig of Cors y Gedol.[1] He was living in 1397.

Tudor m. Goronwy m. Tudor m. Goronwy m.

Ieuan. m. . . . d. of Y Teg Fadog, Seneschal to Gruffydd of Rhuddallt, fourth Baron of Glyndyfrdwy. Y Teg Fadog was the son of Madog ab Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn.

Rhys.

Isabel, co-heir, *ux.* David ab Einion of Powys.

Gwenhwyfar, *ux.* John ab Ieuan ab Rhys of Cynllwyd.

Gwenllian, *ux.* Meredydd Llwyd ab Meredydd Fychan of Traws Fynydd, by whom she had a son Ieuan, whose daughter and heiress Gwenllian mar. Bedo ab Jenkin ab Ieuan of Caer Einion, ancestor of the Wynns of Eunant in Llanwddyn, and of John Davies of Rhiwargor in Llanwddyn, whose daughter and heir married Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon in Mochnant.

Tudor of Penllyn. m. Gwerfyl, d. of Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Meredydd.

a *b* *c* *d* *e*

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[1] Gruffydd ab Llewelyn of Cors y Gedol, was farmer of the Office of Sheriff of Merioneth, 46 Edw. III (1373), Sheriff, 15 Rich. II (1392), Woodwarden of the Comot of Estimaner at some period between 7th July, 1382, and 12th

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
Goronwy of Penllyn. m. Margaret, d. of Belyn ab Iockws Bach of Dinmael.	Einion On Grand Jury, July, at Penllyn, 31 Hen. VI, 1453.	Howel. m. Tibot, d. of Ieuan ab Gruffydd.	Ieuan. m.	Meredydd (see Garth Llwyd). On Grand Jury at Penllyn, 31 Hen. VI. 1453.

Meredydd. m. Dyddyn, d. of Tudor ab Gruffydd Lloyd ab Heilin Frych ab Cynwrig Fychan of Berain in Llanufydd, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*.

Ieuan Llwyd of Penllyn. m. Agnes, d. of Rhys ab David ab Llewelyn, second son of Tudor ab Owain Fychan of Y Ddwyfaen in Llangwm in Dinmael.

Gruffydd of Trefgoed.

David. m. Margaret, d. and heiress of Meredydd ab David ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Cil Talgarth (see p. 210).

Rhys m. Gwen, d. of Maurice ab John Ddu ab Ieuan Y Crâch. Her mother was Lowry, d. of Maurice ab Howel Fychan of Llwydiarth in Powys Wenwynwyn.

A son.

Catherine, *ux.* Edward Wynn of Eunant ab John ab David Fychan ab Bedo ab Jenkin ab Ieuan of Caer Einion, *argent*, a lion rampant and canton, *sable*.

Mochrhaiadr, or Bochrhaiadr.

This place is situate in the present parish, but formerly township of Llanycil, in the parish of Llanfihangel, in the Comot of Mignant, and not far from Milltir Gerig, an ancient Roman road. It was granted to the Monks of Ystrad Marchell by Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys (*or*, a lion's gamb, *gules*), in A.D. . . ; and among other lands, he granted them "Nant y Meichiaid from its beginning even to Mochrhaiadr," and one of the conditions of their tenure was that they were to pay annually

Oct., 1385; died probably between 29th Sept, 20 Richard II, and the same day, 1 Henry IV, 1399. He married Eva, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Madog ab Elis of Cryniarth in Edeyrnion, and sister and co-heir of Madog ab Elis, Bishop of St. Asaph, from 1357 to 1375.—"Pedigree of the Peniarth family."

"two colts of their superior breed", as we learn from an Extent of Merionethshire, *temp.* Edw. I,[1] in which this passage occurs,—"Decasus quia Rex remisit per cartas suas De Monachis de Mochrader pro procuratione quam facere solebant Principi per j noctem vj*li.* De eisdem duo pullani de Meliori equitio suo xl*s.* pretium pullani xx*s.*" This breed of horses may have been the same as those mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, when he states that "in this third district of Wales, called Powys, there are most excellent studs put apart for breeding, and deriving their origin from some fine Spanish horses which Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, brought into this country; on which account the horses sent from thence are remarkable for their majestic proportion and astonishing fleetness."[2]

In an "Inspeximus" Charter of Edw. I,[3] we find that Elissau ab Madog, Lord of Edeyrnion, sold lands in Nantfaith to the Monks of Strata Marcella or Ystrad Marchell, and also gave them a free grant of all the lands held by them in Penllyn, viz., a part of Keman (Cwm Main ?), and of Lledweni, and Penan Maelgwn from Kewedauc to Mantho.

From the "Inspeximus" Charter of Edw. I, dated 12th March, 1287, we find that Madog Heddgam sold a certain portion of his land in the manor of Cil Talgarth, in the Comot of Is Meloch, to the monks of the Cistercian Monastery of Ystrad Marchell. The following extract from this Charter will show the boundaries of these lands.[4]

"Vendicionem eciam quam Madocus Hethgam per cartam suam fecit dictis Monachis de tota terra que est infra istos terminos videlicet a Llynheskin (Llyn Hescyn) sicut ducit fluvius qui dicitur Kaletdimer usque ad rivulum qui vocatur Bratfos et inde per eundem rivulum usque ad locum ubi terminatur silva et inde indirecto usque ad lapidem qui eminet super montem et

[1] *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1867, p. 189.
[2] Hoare's *Giraldus Cambrensis*, vol. ii, chap. xii, p. 173.
[3] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 312.
[4] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, 1872, p. 109.

inde indirecto usque ad verticem Putll' et inde sicut ducit idem Putll (Bwlch) usque ad fluvium qui dicitur Tarwerign (Treweryn) et sicut ducit fluvius contra cursum suum usque ad fluvium qui dicitur Kelin (Celyn) et ab eodem Kelin sicut ducit contra cursum suum usque ad terminum Penllin et Gwenech (Gwynedd) et inde sicut ducit idem terminus Penllin et Gwenech' usque ad locum qui dicitur Ekelchet (Y Gylchedd) et inde usque ad verticem fluviii qui dicitur Geyro (Geirw)."

The Afon Hescyn rises in a high mountain called Carnedd y Filiast, which rises to a height of 2,197 feet above the level of the sea, and after flowing through Llyn Hesgyn, this stream, in the course of three or four miles, falls by a succession of cascades into the Treweryn, a little to the east of Cil Talgarth House, the property of Francis Jones, Esq. The Treweryn flows thence in a south easterly direction for about four miles, and after passing Rhiwlas, the seat of J. R. Lloyd Price, Esq., falls into the Dee, just below Llyn Tegid. As before stated, Robert ab Rhys, commonly called "Rhobart Abâd", who was the ancestor of the present J. R. Lloyd Price, Esq. (see CYNLLWYD), obtained all Cwm Tir Mynach, which comprises the Rhiwlas Estate. At the time of the dissolution of the Abbey these lands called "Tireymoneth", situate in the county of Merioneth and Dominion or Lordship of Powys, and forming part of its temporalities, were held on lease by "Robert ab Rhys, Cleric, for 66*s.* 8*d.*"[1]

The Gelyn rises in the western side of a height called Y Gylchedd, which forms a part of Carnedd y Filiast, and flowing on the north-eastern side of the Arenig Bach, the summit of which is 2,264 feet above the sea level, falls into the Treweryn about three miles to the westward of Cil Talgarth House.

The Geirw rises in the bogs in the same mountains, and flowing to the eastward past Cwm Main, turns to the south-east a little above Pont Arddwyfaen, and leaving Cadair Dinmael, which rises to the height of 1,549 feet above the level of the sea, to the north, flows through Glyn Diphwys into the river Alwen.

[1] *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Oct., 1873, p. 369.

To the south of Llyn Tegid is a high mountain called Moel y Geifr, the summit of which is 2,055 feet above the level of the sea, and still further to the south-west are Aran Benllyn, 2,902 feet, and Aran Fawddwy, 2,970 feet above the level of the sea. Bwlch y Pawl, Cwm Cynllwyd, and Llywn Lliwbren lie between Moel y Geifr and Aran Benllyn.

The Dyfrdwy or Dee river rises in the Aran Mountains, and after receiving the Lliw which rises in Moel Llyfnant, and the Twrch which rises near Bwlch y Groes between Bwlch y Pawl and Aran Benllyn, falls into Llyn Tegid at its southern extremity near Caer Gai and Glanllyn Tegid.

Near the town of Bala is a large tumulus called Tommen y Bala, on the summit of which is a fort said to have been built by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, in 1202.

Basingwerk Abbey, in Tegeingl.

Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Dinmael, gave to the monks of this abbey the ville or township of Wenhewm, with all its inhabitants and appurtenances. He also made a grant of "a certain water in Penthlin, called Thlintegid, and all the pasture of the said land of Penthlin." This was witnessed by Reyner, who was Bishop of St. Asaph from 1186 to 1224, and by Ithel Owain's Chaplain.[1] This must have occurred therefore during the lifetime of Gwenwynwyn, who succeeded his father Owain Cyfeiliog in 1197, or in the time of his son Gruffydd. In 1216 Gwenwynwyn, receded from his Welsh alliance, and made his peace with John, King of England, to the great indignation of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales,[2] who used every means in his power to dissuade him, but without effect. He was in consequence hunted from his do-

[1] Sebright MSS., *Arch. Camb.*, vol. i, p. 105.
[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 18.

minions and driven into the county of Chester by Llewelyn, who seized upon his whole territory. He was dead in 1218, and his lands were conceded to the custody of Llewelyn during the minority of his heirs,[1] and when his eldest son Prince Gruffydd succeeded to his dominion of Powys Wenwynwyn in August, 1241,[2] he does not appear to have regained the moiety of Penllyn that had been conquered by his great grandfather Gruffydd ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn, in 1113.

By a charter dated at Coleshull, A.D. 1240, on the day of St. James the Apostle, David ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, granted and confirmed to the Abbey of Basingwerk all the gifts and liberties that his father the Lord Llewelyn had granted to that house, and among others he granted and confirmed "the gift of Owain de Brogyntyne, of all Wenhewm, with all the men of the same township and with their appurtenances. A confirmation also to Helysus upon the same donation. By the donation of the Lord Llewelyn, my father, the lands and pastures of Penllyn, by measures and divisions which are named in my father's charter, which they hold of it."[3]

According to Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291, the Abbot of Basingwerk had in Penllyn,—

The Grange of Kellyn with Penllyn, four plough lands and a half, with rents and other conveniences . .	£2	10	0
Fifty-three cows: returns . . .	2	13	0
Two thousand sheep: returns, saving the tending	30	0	0
	£35	3	0

From the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 26 Henry VIII, we find that this Abbey had in Penllyn:

[1] *Hist. Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 96.
[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 23.
[3] *Arch. Camb.*, vol. i, p. 107.

Value in Ferm of various lands and tenements therein, per ann., then let to Robert ab Rhys £1 16 8

This was Sir Robert ab Rhys, the ancestor of the Pryses of Rhiwlas.

J. Y. Wm. Lloyd, M.A.

CAUSES CÉLÈBRES.

III.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII

OF THE

PAROCHIAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF

LLANRHAIADR-YN-MOCHNANT.

By THOS. W. HANCOCK.

Maurice Wynn's Appeal to the House of Lords.

We referred to this Appeal in the Genealogical chapter, *vide Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 82. Our information respecting it was derived from that valuable Welsh bibliographical work, *Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry*, p. 351, wherein is the following notice;—"Maurice and Richard Wynn's Appeal to the House of Lords respecting the Estate of Maesmochnant, Gwern Wood, &c., in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, Denbigh, 1728;" with a note added, stating that it was printed for private circulation. This printed book we failed to get any clue to; but after diligent search found the following "Report" upon the long law suit. It is to be regretted that the industrious author of the *Llyfryddiaeth* did not state the sources of his information, and give such particulars as would lead to the inspection of the various books, if existing. A similarly vexatious piece of information is given by him respecting a pedigree of the Evanses of Plasdu, Pennant. Naming a small work, entitled, "*The Vision of David Evans of Plasdu, in the County of Montgomery*" [p. 351], he adds the following note:—"The Evanses were once the possessors of Plas Du,[1] or

[1] They are the owners and occupiers to the present time, 1876.

Plasau Duon. The first Evan was Lewis Evan, and his children, Morgan, Evan, Edward, and Einion Evans; they left the ap out which had been used for twelve or thirteen generations in this family, up to Einion ap Seissyllt, who married Nest, daughter of Madog ap Cadwgan, of Nannau, Lord of Merionydd" [p. 308]. It is to be regretted that this note does not lead us to any authentic source of information for reference, inasmuch as there is a Plas Du, or Plasau Duon, in Carno parish.

The following Report was found by us in the "Reports of Cases upon Appeal and Writs of Error, determined in the High Court of Parliament," in the journals of the House of Lords, vol. xxii, p. 615 (1803).

"Maurice Wynn, Esq., son and heir of Owen Wynn, Esq., deceased. } Appellant.
Richard Wynn, Gent. . . . . Respondent.
9 March, 1725.

"Robert Wynn, Esq., was, in the year 1709, seised in tail of an ancient capital messuage tenement and demesne lands thereto belonging, called Maesmochnant, and of another tenement and lands called Maes y Criafol, which had been the estate and inheritance of his ancestors; and of two other tenements called Bwlch Glas and Gwernwood, and severall parcels of land which came into his family long after the other estates, and were gained by the marriage of one of his ancestors with an heiress, also of another tenement which had been purchased by his father or grandfather. He was also seised in fee of two other tenements and lands which had been purchased by himself and never belonging to any of his ancestors; all which premises were lying in the parishes of Llanrhaiadr, and Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr, in the county of Denbigh. And being so seised, the said Robert Wynn at the Great Sessions, holden in the said county on the 5th of September, 1709, suffered a common recovery of all the said premises, and by Indenture dated the 12th of the same month reciting such recovery, declared the uses thereof to be to the use of such person and persons, and for such estate and estates, and in such manner and form as he the said Robert Wynn should in and by his last Will and Testament in writing, to be by him signed, sealed, and published in the presence of three or more credible witnesses, or in and by any deed or other writing —to be by him executed in the presence of two or more credible witnesses limit or appoint, and for want of such appointment to

use of himself and the heirs of his body; remainder to his brother Maurice Wynn and the heirs of his body; remainder to his cousin Owen Wynn the appellant's father, and the heirs of his body; with remainder to his own right heirs.

"On the 25th March, 1717, the said Owen Wynn, the appellant's father, died leaving issue the appellant his only son and heir; and on the 1st of May following the said Robert Wynn died without issue.

"Whereupon Maurice Wynn, his brother, entered on the estate as being his heir-at-law, and also his next remainder-man in tail under the said deed, and enjoyed the same until his death, which happened in March 1718;[1] and he dying without issue and without altering any of the uses limited by his said brother, or doing any act to bar those uses, the respondent entered upon all the premises as heir-at-law both of Robert and Maurice Wynn, and got into his possession all the deeds and writings relating thereto.

"In Michaelmas term 1718, the appellant brought his bill in the Court of Chancery against the respondent for a discovery of the deed declaring the uses of the recovery, and to have it delivered up to him that he might assert his title to the remainder thereby limited to the heir of the body of the said Owen Wynn.

"The respondent by his answer to this bill, admitted to have the said deed in his custody and annexed a copy thereof; but insisted that Robert Wynn had after the execution of that deed on the 12th September, 1713, made his will, and thereby devised all the said premises, by name of all his estate of Maesmochnant, to his brother Maurice Wynn and the heirs male of his body, and failing his heirs to his cousin Owen Wynn, the appellant's father and the heirs male of his body, and failing his heirs, to his the testator's own right heirs. That the said Robert Wynn and his brother Maurice being both dead without issue, and the uses declared by the deed being revoked by the will, the appellant could derive no title under that deed, nor under the will in regard to the said Owen Wynn, the appellant's father, who died in the lifetime of the Testator.

"The cause being at issue, came on to be heard before his Honour the Master of the Rolls on the 8th of June, 1722; when it was ordered, that both parties should attend the Master, who should examine, whether the whole estate of Robert Wynn was known by the name of Maesmochnant or not; and whether the said Robert Wynn was seised of any other lands than what were mentioned in the deed of the 12th September, 1709; and

[1] Buried, according to the Llanrhaiadr Register, April 15th.

whether the whole, or any and what part of the estate of Robert Wynn did pass by the bequest in his Will of all his estate of Maesmochnant, and to examine what was the yearly value of that part of the estate which lay in Maesmochnant, and also of the whole estate, and state the whole matter to the Court. And for the better clearing thereof, the will and all the deeds and writings relating to the said estate, were to be brought before the Master.

"The Respondent appealed from this order to the Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, who upon hearing the cause on the 8th February, 1723, confirmed the former decree, but without prejudice to the respondent's applying to the Court after the Master's report, for the further enquiry, touching the matter in the petition of appeal mentioned.

"The deed of settlement, will, and title-deeds having been brought before the Master, and several proofs taken in the cause he, by a special report dated 30th June, 1724, certified that by the said will, deeds, and depositions it did appear that the whole paternal estate of Robert Wynn which came to him from his ancestors, the Wynns of Maesmochnant, was commonly called by the name of Maesmochnant estate; and that Maesmochnant was the proper and particular name of the mansion or chief dwelling-house of the family, and not by any township or division of the country:—That the said Robert Wynn at the time of making his will and suffering the recovery, was seised in fee of two messuages by him purchased, called Caemawr and Pen-y-ffordd-Wen, besides those particularly described in the deed declaring the uses of the recovery. And that he conceived it to have been the intention of the Testator, by the bequest of all his Estate of Maesmochnant, to pass his whole paternal estate, which the Master found at the said Robert Wynn's death let to his brother Maurice at £120 per annum, but with the addition of Caemawr, was then let at £178 13*s.* 4d. per annum.

"To this report the appellant took several exceptions, and on the 15th January, 1724, the cause was heard on the exceptions, and also on the special matter of the report, before Sir Joseph Jekyll and Sir Jeffrey Gilbert, two of the then Lords Commissioners for the Great Seal, who were pleased to over-rule the appellant's exceptions, and to declare that the whole paternal estate of Robert Wynn which descended from his ancestors the Wynns, did pass by the words in the will of all his estate of Maesmochnant, and therefore decreed that the appellant's bill should stand dismissed without costs, and that the Master should deliver back the will and deeds produced before him to the respondent.

"From this decree and report the present appeal was brought; and on behalf of the appellant it was argued that the death of his father Owen in the lifetime of Robert, who suffered the recovery and made the will, ought not to prevent the appellant from taking the premises in question as heir of the body of his father Owen, who was next remainder-man in tail expectant upon the death of Robert and his brother Maurice, without issue, because it appeared to have been the intention of Robert Wynn, as well as by the will as by the deed, that the premises should come to the appellant's father and the heirs male of his body in default of issue of the said Robert and his brother Maurice. And the remainder in fee, limited by the will to the testator's own right heirs, was to take place only in case of failure of heirs of the body of his cousin Owen Wynn, the appellant's father, which had not yet happened. That if this were so the uses declared of the recovery ought in the mean-time to be let in, and the appellant as the heir of the body of Owen ought to take thereby in the same manner as if no other appointment or disposition had been made by Robert Wynn of the premises. That if the death of Owen in the lifetime of the testator Robert should prevent the appellant from taking any part of the premises devised by the will, yet that devise extended only to the capital messuage or demesne of Maesmochnant, and not to any other of the testator's lands in the county of Denbigh; for they were known by different names, rated and taxed separately as distinct tenements, lay in different parishes, and were purchased, or came into the family by marriage at several times, and some of them were purchased by the testator himself. That in case all the paternal estate of Robert Wynne passed by the devise of the will of all his estate of Maesmochnant, yet it was conceived that the applicant's bill ought not to be absolutely dismissed, nor the deed of the 12th of September, 1709, decreed to be delivered back to the respondent, because there were general words in that deed which comprised the land purchased by Robert Wynn as well as the personal estate; for Robert Wynne not only recited that he had suffered a common recovery of all his lands and tenements and hereditaments in the said county, but by the same deed declared that all and every person and persons who then were or should by virtue of the recovery therein recited or otherwise, be seised of the premises therein mentioned, should stand seised thereof to the uses expressed in the said deed, by which the appellant and only son and heir of his father Owen Wynn became entitled to the same as next remainder-man in tail after the death of Maurice, the brother, without issue, and ought to have had the deed delivered up to enable

him to assert his title as he could by law to the purchased premises under that deed, especially since the Master's report and the decree grounded thereon related only to the paternal estate; whereas the title to the purchased estate remained still undetermined, and the respondent had not nor could pretend to any title or interest whatsoever thereto by or under the said deed.

"To this it was answered on the other side that the will absolutely superseded the uses of the deed, and that by the death of Owen Wynn, the appellant's father. in the life-time of Robert the testator, the devise to Owen and the heirs of his body became void, the appellant could therefore derive no title by law to that devise as heirs of the body of Owen Wynn who never took any estate by virtue of the devise. That the whole paternal estate of Robert Wynn was known by the name of Maesmochnant Estate, and so it appeared by the appellant's own witnesses, and he by his bill claimed it by the very same name. The whole value of which estate was but £120 per annum, and he by his will had charged it with an annuity of £100 per annum, tax free, besides his debts, legacies, and funeral expenses, which the capital messuage and demesne alone would not be sufficient to pay. That the appellant could have no pretence to the purchased estate, as Robert Wynn was seised thereof in fee simple, besides he claimed, by his bill, no other than the estate tail of which the recovery was suffered; nor could it be imagined that Robert would be at the expense of suffering a recovery of lands whereof he was seised in fee simple; that though there might be general words in the deed, yet the same being executed after suffering the recovery, and designed to lead the uses thereof, it could extend to no other or greater estate than that was strictly comprehended in the recovery, nor could the covenant to stand seised go any further than to the lands in the recovery. And that no more than the old estate was contained in the recovery was very evident by comparing the last recovery with the old conveyance of the family, and with fines levied above one hundred years ago; from whence it would appear that there was not a single acre of land comprised in the last recovery more than there was in the ancient fines; nor could the deed, declaring the uses of the recovery, pass more lands than were comprised in the recovery itself. That the appellant ought not to perplex the respondent at law, after he had chosen to proceed in the manner prescribed by the first decree; and after the matter in dispute had been fully heard and determined against him in that court where he himself had submitted they should be determined. And, therefore, it was hoped that the decree and report would be affirmed, and the appeal be dismissed with costs, especially as the respondents had no cost below, though he was the testator's heir-at-law.

"Accordingly, after hearing counsel on this appeal, it was ordered and adjudged that the same should be dismissed, and that the several orders, report, and decree therein complained of should be affirmed."

The Robert Wynn herein referred to was known as the Capt. Robert Wynn, and one of the officers of the great Duke of Marlborough, *tempore* Queen Anne, who served under him in his continental wars. Huw Morus, the Llansilin poet, has the following stanzas in praise of Capt. Wynne, who visited him in his illness.

'Cadpen pur, gloyw-ddur ei gledd—*Wynn* enwog
Yn ennill anrhydedd;
Hector ei wlad, wastad wedd;
Ewch yn ben, uwch na bonedd.'

'Dwyn y gloch i *Faes-Mochnant*,—yr ydych
I redeg mewn llwyddiant;
Cloch a gân fel clychau gant,
I chwi filwr, wych foliant.'

'Brwydyr i'r bradwyr a'u bro,—wyd Robert
Rhaid i'r *rebels* gilio;
Lle byddych yn llabyddio,
Ar eu ffull—bydd rhyhwyr ffo.'

'Cadpen llon, llawen, llawn lles,—Brydain
Bwriadwr doeth fynwes;
Ni gawn hyn lle tywyn tes,
Farn hynod y frenhines.' *Huw Morus.*

TRANSLATION.

A brave officer, best of steel his sword,—Bravery, *Wynn*,
Has gained you glory and distinction,
A Hector of your country,—of mien gainly,
May you climb still higher in fame.

A trophy to Maesmochnant,—ye have borne,
May prosperity continue yours;
Success's bells will ring a hundred peals,
To spread your fame, brave soldier.

To all traitors of your country,—Robert,
You will deal hard blows;

* And when you strike,
They will all quickly ' turn heels and bolt.'

A captain also in manners, jolly, and kind,—a friend
To your country, and wise in counsel,
This is acknowledged by the fair rewards,
Adjudged thee at the Queen's[1] special command.

T. W. HANCOCK.

[1] Queen Anne.

PAROCHIAL ACCOUNT OF LLANIDLOES.

By EDWARD HAMER.

Chapter VIII. Parliamentary.

(*Continued from* vol. viii, p. 248.)

In the year 1536, when thirty-one members were added to the House of Commons by the incorporation of Wales with England, Llanidloes was made one of the contributory boroughs to Montgomery—the others were Llanfyllin, Welshpool, and Machynlleth. By the same Act which granted the franchise to these towns, it was enacted, "that the town of Montgomery shall be named accepted reputed used had and taken head and shire town of the said county of Montgomery, and that the county or shire court of and for the said county or shire of Montgomery shall be holden and kept for the first time at the said town of Montgomery, and the next time at the town of Machenleth in the same shire or county, and so to be kept in the same two towns, *alternis vicibus*, for ever;" from which it appears that it was not the intention of Parliament that the town of Montgomery should monopolise the privileges which the contributory boroughs tamely allowed it to do during the century which preceded the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. By a special statute, the knights of the shire representing the Welsh counties were to be paid four shillings a day "wages", and the burgesses two shillings per day during the continuation of Parliament, and for their journeys to and from the place of sitting.

None of the Welsh members appear to have taken their seats before the year 1542, six years after the passing of the Act, when Edward Herbert was sent up as the first representative of the county, and Edward Leech as the first burgess.

Llanidloes continued to exercise the function of a contributory borough up to the year 1728. In that year, "one of those resolutions of the House of Commons which have from time to time been sweeping away not the members indeed, but the *constituents* of most of the English boroughs, extending the arm of authority to Llanidloes, Llanfyllin, and Welshpool, declared the right of election to be in the burgesses of Montgomery only."[1] In Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary*, Art. Llanvyllin, it is stated that this resolution was passed in consequence of the inhabitants refusing to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the member, namely, thirteen shillings and fourpence for each borough, a fact which proves that the inhabitants of the disfranchised boroughs did not value very highly the privilege of being represented in Parliament, and that as far as they were concerned the principle of payment of members was a failure.

The question of the disfranchisement of these boroughs appears to have been brought to the notice of the House of Commons before the year 1728, as the following extracts from the journals prove:

"May 3rd, 1685.—A petition of Charles Herbert, Esq., touching the election for the shire town of Montgomery; also a petition of the Mayor and burgesses of this town, and of the boroughs of Llanidloes, Poole, and Llanvyllin.

"June 10.—The house proceeded in the hearing of the merits of the said election; and counsel being called in and heard at large upon the matter,—

"Resolved, That the election of a burgess to serve in Parliament for this shire town *doth not* belong to the burgesses of *Montgomery only.*

"That the several burgesses of the several boroughs of Llanidloes, Poole, and Llanvyllin, in the county of Montgomery, have a right to vote at the election of a burgess to serve in Parliament for this shire town.

"That William Williams, Esq., is not duly elected.[2]

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[1] *Cambrian Quarterly*, iii, 267.

[2] Charles Herbert, Esq., was chosen to fill the vacancy.

"That the late election of a burgess to serve for this shire town is a void election, and that a warrant be ordered for a new writ."

"April 26th, 1728.—Resolved,—That the right of election of the said shire town *is* in the burgesses of the said shire town *only*."

Commenting upon the above resolutions, a writer in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine* (iii, 268) remarks: "The resolutions of 1685 and 1728, being at variance with each other, the burgesses of Llanidloes, Welshpool, and Llanvyllin, have had a power to assert their right of voting for a member for Montgomery, before another committee of the House of Commons by a statute of 28 Geo. III; and also an appeal within twelve calendar months against any future decision, is given by the same Act. They were all equally entitled to this privilege by the 27th Henry VIII, which empowered Wales to send twelve representatives for the counties and as many for all the ancient boroughs. Welshpool, Machynlleth, Llanvyllin, and Llanidloes, were four of these ancient boroughs; and they continued to exercise the right of voting for nearly two centuries, from 1536 to 1727, when it was resolved that the right of election was in the borough of Montgomery only."

None of the contributory boroughs appear to have put in force the right granted by the Act of 1788, and it was not until the year 1832 that they were once more enfranchised, and Newtown added to their number. In the Appendix to this chapter, we are enabled to give a list of freeholders for the hundred of Llanidloes who polled in the election for the county[1] in 1774, which in some respects is of considerable interest.

By an Act passed 2nd and 3rd William IV, intituled "An Act to settle and describe the Divisions of Counties, and the limits of Cities and Boroughs in England and Wales, in so far as respects the election of Members to serve in Parliament", the limits of the Borough of Llanidloes were thus described:

"From the point on the South-east of the Town at which Cwm

[1] See the correspondence as to this severely contested election in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 8.

Jonathan Rill crosses the Rhaiadr road Southward, along Cwm Jonathan Rill, to the point at which the same is met by the Hedge on the Right Hand which is nearest to the point at which Cwm Jonathan Rill crosses the Cart lane from Ty-coch to Llanidloes; thence along the said hedge to the Point at which the same meets the Ty-coch Stream; thence along the Ty-coch Stream to the Point at which the same crosses the Llangurig Road; thence Northward along the Llangurig Road to the Point at which the same is cut by the nearest Hedge on the Left Hand; thence along the last mentioned Hedge to the Point at which the same reaches a Water-cut Bank; thence southward along the said Water-cut Bank to the Point at which the same reaches a Hedge running in the direction of the Turnpike on the Plinlimmon Road; thence along the last mentioned Hedge to the Point at which the same reaches the river Severn; thence along the river Severn to the Point at which the same is cut by a line drawn thereto in continuation of the direction of the Hedge on the Northern End of Pen-y-green; thence along the last mentioned Line, and along the Hedge in continuation whereof it is drawn, to the Point at which such Hedge reaches the Hedge of Mr. Price's Wood; thence in a straight line to the Point at which the Stream called Cevn Cwmere Dingle meets the Pen-y-bank road; thence along the Cevn Cwmere Dingle to the Point at which the same joins the Clywedog river; thence Westward along the Boundary of the Township of Cilmachallt to the Point at which the same meets a small Watercourse that runs along the Western edge of Berth Lloyd Coppice; thence along the said Watercourse to the Point at which the same reaches the Lane from Llanidloes to Gorn; thence Westward along the Lane from Llanidloes to Gorn to the Point at which the same reaches the Hedge which runs along the Eastern side of the Chapel House; thence along the last mentioned Hedge to the Point at which the same reaches Lletty-coch-y-nant Brook; thence Westward along Lletty-coch-y-nant Brook to the Point at which the same is met on the Left Hand by a small Stream; thence along the last mentioned Stream to the Spring from which the same proceeds; thence in a straight line to the nearest Point in the Road from Llanidloes to the Barn Leasow; thence Westward along the Road from Llanidloes to the Barn Leasow to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Borough of Llanidloes; thence Southward along the [? Boundary of the] Borough of Llanidloes to the Point at which the same meets Cwm Jonathan Rill; thence along Cwm Jonathan Rill to the Point first described."

Although the boundaries were greatly extended on all sides, the extension only added thirteen qualifying houses to the 111 such houses already existing within the previous limits of the borough.

No application was made under the provisions of the Representation Act, 1867, for the extension of the limits of the parliamentary or municipal boroughs, which accordingly remain as defined by the Act of William IV, quoted above; but by the lowering of the franchise the Act of 1867 entitled every man to vote for a member for the united boroughs, who is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who has occupied for twelve months a dwelling-house within the borough, and who by July 20th has paid the full poor rates due on the previous 5th of January.

A list of the members of Parliament up to the year 1800 has already appeared in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 311, it will therefore only be necessary here to continue that list up to the present time.

George III.

	Parliaments.	County Member.	Borough Member.
1st	[1]1801—1802	C. W. Williams Wynn.[2]	Whitshed Keene[3].
2nd	1802—1806	„	„
3rd	1806—1807	„	„
4th	1807—1812	„	„
5th	1812—1818	„	„
6th	1818—1820	„	Henry Clive.
		George IV.	
7th	1820—1826	C. W. Williams Wynn.	„
8th	1826—1830	„	„
		William IV.	
9th	1830—1831	C. W. Williams Wynn.[4]	„

[1] The dates represent the year that the Parliament assembled and was dissolved. Parliament first met after the union with Ireland, January 22nd, 1801.

[2] He was the second son of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn the 4th Baronet, and was first elected to represent the county in 1799.

[3] First elected in 1774.

[4] There was a contest for the representation of the county; result, Wynn, 703, Lyons, 302.

10th	1831—1832	C. W. Williams Wynn.	[1]David Pugh.
11th[2]	1833—1834	„	John Edwards.
12th	1835—1837	„	„
		Victoria.	
13th	1837—1841	C. W. W. Wynn.	[3]Sir Jno. Edwards, Bt.
14th	1841—1847	„	Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley.
15th	1847—1852	[4]Herbert W. W. Wynn.	[5]David Pugh.
16th	1852—1857	„	[6]„
17th	1857—1859	„	„
18th	1859—1865	[7]C. W. W. Wynn.	[8]Capt. Willes Johnson.
19th	1866—1868	„	Hon. C. D. R. H. Tracy.

[1] There was a contest for the borough; result, Pugh, 335; Edwards 321. Mr. Pugh was a major in the county yeomanry cavalry, magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the county, and served as sheriff in 1823.

[2] This was the first 'Reform' Parliament, and the first during the present century in which Llanidloes assisted in returning a member for the Montgomery district boroughs. Mr. Pugh, the member in the previous Parliament, was unseated on petition, and Colonel, afterwards Sir John Edwards of Garth, obtained the seat.—(See account of Garth in Chap. vi.)

[3] There was a contest for the boroughs; result, Edwards, 472; Panton Corbett, 443.

[4] The Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn died Sept. 2nd, 1850, and his nephew, Herbert W. W. Wynn, was elected in his place. Mr. Wynn represented the county from the year 1799 until his decease; a sketch of his life has appeared in Williams' *Eminent Welshmen.*

[5] In 1847 there was a contest for the representation of the boroughs which resulted in a double return, Pugh polling 389 votes, and Cholmondeley the same number; Pugh was seated, as his opponent declined to defend his seat.

[6] There was a contest for the boroughs between Mr. Pugh and Mr. G. H. Whalley (the present member for Peterborough), which resulted in a majority for the former. When the result of the election was known late in the night at Llanidloes, a large mob of roughs wilfully injured the houses of the leading Conservatives in the town. Only three Conservatives were allowed to enter the polling booth to record their votes for Mr. Pugh, these were the late Rev. J. P. Morgan, the late Hugh Jones, Esq., and John Jenkins, Esq.

[7] Chas. W. W. Wynn, second surviving and eldest son of the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, on the death of his cousin in 1862, successfully contested the seat with Mr. Tracy; result, Wynn, 1,269; Tracy, 959. Conduct similar to that of 1852 was practised throughout the day at Llanidloes, as only twelve voters were allowed to record their votes for the Conservative candidate. Among those who failed to vote was the present liberal member for Cardiganshire.

[8] Mr. Pugh died April 20th, 1861, aged 72, and Captain Willes

The same members continue to represent the county and boroughs up to the present time (1876).

APPENDIX.

"A List of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of Montgomeryshire who polled for a Knight to represent them in Parliament at Montgomery, the 14th, 15th, and 17th October, 1774. Candidates—W. Mostyn Owen, Esq., Watkin Williams, Esq."[1] Shrewsbury: printed by W. Williams, MDCCLXXV.

(Extract so far as relates to LLANIDLOES Hundred.)

No. Votes for William Mostyn Owen, Esq.	Freeholds and where situate.	Places of abode.
1. Arthur, Mr. Thos.	Llanidloes Town.	Llanidloes Town, F.
2. Arthur, Mr. Hugh	Ditto.	Ditto, F.
3. Abel, Mr. Richard	Llangerrig.	Penygylan, F.
4. Ball, John, Esq.	Trecastle, Llanwnog.	Esgirmwyn, Cardiganshire, F.
5. Beedle, Mr. Edw.	Llangerrig.	Llanidloes, F.
6. Bennet, Mr. Rd.	Llandinam.	Newhouse, F.
7. Bywater, Mr. Jno.	Llanwnog.	Kerry, F.
8. Blainey, Mr. Thos., Parish Clerk	Ditto.	Llanwnog, F.
9. Davies, Mr. Thos., senr.	Detheinydd, Llandinam.	Llanbister, Radnorshire, F.

Johnson was elected without opposition to fill the vacancy. He was the brother of Lady Edwards (the wife of Sir John Edwards, Bart., the former M.P.), and married the eldest daughter of Mr. David Pugh (the deceased member). Capt. Willes-Johnson (whose widow now resides at Llanerchydol,) died in July, 1863, and in the following month, the Hon. C. D. R. Hanbury Tracy was elected by a majority of 110 votes over Major Charles Vaughan Pugh (the eldest son of Mr. David Pugh), who died in 1875.

[1] Presented to the Powys-land Museum and Library by Edward Johnes in April 1876. The result of the poll was as follows:—

W. Mostyn Owen, freeholders	691	
,, leaseholders	9	
		700
Watkin Williams—freeholders	546	
,, leaseholders	76	
		622
Majority		78

No.	Votes for William Mostyn Owen, Esq.	Freeholds and where situate.	Places of abode.
10.	Davies, Mr. T., junr.	Ditto.	Ditto, F.
11.	Davies, Mr. John, junr.	Llandinam.	Groes, F.
12.	Davies, Mr. David	Cefngwilgi, Llanidloes.	Llanidloes, F.
13.	Davies, Mr. Robt.	Ditto.	Trefeglwys, F.
14.	Davies, Mr. Thos.	Ditto.	Garth, L.
15.	Davies, Mr. Thos.	Llandinam.	Weeg dwr, F.
16.	Evans, Mr. Edw.	Llanidloes.	Caeago, L.
17.	Evans, Mr. Rd.	Trefeglwys.	Eskirieth, F.
18.	Evans, Mr. Edw.	Ditto.	Argoed, F.
19.	Evan, Mr. Richard	Ditto.	Trefeglwys, F.
20.	Evans, Evan, Esq.	Glynbrochan, Llangerrig	Newdd, Radnorshire. F.
21.	Griffiths, Rev. Mr. Evan.	Llanidloes.	Dudley, Worcestershire.
22.	Howell, Mr. Wm. shoemaker.	Llanidloes.	Llanidloes, F.
23.	Hughes, Mr. David	Ditto.	Welshpool, F.
24.	Herbert, Mr. Wm.	Llangerrig.	Rhiwbren, Cardiganshire, F.
25.	Howell, Mr. Wm. senr.[1]	Ditto.	Llanidloes, F.
26.	Herbert, Mr. Thos.	Trefeglwys.	Llandinam, F.
27.	Humphreys, Mr. Richard, junr.	Llangerrig.	Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, F.
28.	Humphreys, Rev. Mr. John	Trefeglwys.	Oswestry, F.
29.	Hamer, Mr. Jas.	Llangerrig.	Llanfihangel, Hellygen, Radnorshire, F.
30.	Howells, Mr. Moses	Llanidloes.	Glan Elan, Radnorshire, F.
31.	Johnes, Thomas, Esq.	Doley Castle, Llangerrig.	Croft Castle, Herefordshire, F.
32.	Jones, Mr. John	Glascwm, Llangerrig.	Llanillar, Cardiganshire, F.
33.	Jones, Mr. Evan	Llanidloes Town.	Llanidloes Town, F.
34.	Jones, Mr. David	Penycoed, Llanwnog.	Trefeglwys, F.

[1] This voter was "Gwilym Hywel," the almanac maker, a sketch of whose life appeared in the chapter on Biography in the "Parochial Account of Llangurig," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 250. Probably the William Howel, junr. (51) who voted for Mr. Williams was his son.—(See the Account of the Green, chap. vi, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 218).

No.	Votes for William Mostyn Owen, Esq.	Freeholds and where situate.	Places of abode.
35.	Jones, Rev. Mr. Roderick	Llanwnog.	Llanwnog Vicarage, F.
36.	Jones, *alias* George Mr. Jno.	Caersoes.	Frankwell, Llanidloes, F.
37.	Jerman, Mr. Danl.	Trefeglwys.	Manledd, F.
38.	Jones, Rev. Mr. Roderick.	Llanidloes.	Montgomery, F.
39.	Jones, Mr. Edw.	Ditto.	Kerry, F.
40.	Kinsey, Mr. Evan, senr.	Birches, Llandinam.	Berthddu, Llandinam, F.
41.	Lewis, Mr. Thos.	Llangerrig.	Tynant, Radnorshire, F.
42.	Matthews, Mr. Edward	Trefeglwys.	Llwyn Tew, F.
43.	Owen, Mr. John	Llanwnog.	Newtown, F.
44.	Pugh, Mr. John	Llanidloes.	Garth, F.
45.	Powell, Nathaniel, Esq.	Cloch Van Issa, Llangerrig.	Rhiwgoch, Radnorshire, F.
46.	Pryce, Mr. Rd., Surgeon	Llandinam.	Oswestry.
47.	Richardes, Roderick, Esq.	Rhiwlas, Llangerrig.	Penyglais, Cardiganshire, F.
48.	Rowland, Mr. Jno.	Llanidloes.	Rhuabon, Denbighshire, F.
49.	Rees, Mr. Edw.	Ditto.	Cwm, L.
50.	Stephens, Mr. Maurice	Llandinam.	Cwm Coch, F.
51.	Stephens, Mr. Thomas	Ditto.	Ditto, F.
52.	Spoonley, Mr. Rd.	Llanidloes.	Llanidloes, F.
53.	Stephens, Mr. Edward	Llangerrig.	Kerry, F.
54.	Trow, Mr. James	Llanwnog.	Kerry, F.
55.	Woosnam, Mr. Richard	Llanidloes Town.	Llanidloes Town, F.
56.	Williams, Mr. Wm.	Llangerrig.	Llanidloes, F.
57.	Whittington, Mr. Richard	Trefeglwys.	Llanwnog, F.

No.	Votes for Watkin Williams, Esq.	Freeholds and where situate.	Places of abode.
1.	Aston, Mr. Valentine.	Trefeglwys	Guffival,[1] F.
2.	Brown, Captain Thomas.	Llangerrig	Shrewsbury, F.
3.	Bowen, Mr. Thos.[2]	Llandinam	Tyddin, F.
4.	Beedle, Mr. Nathaniel.	Llangerrig	Blaen Bethigion, F.
5.	Beedle, Mr. Rd.	Ditto	Tymawr, Llanidloes Parish, F.
6.	Bennet, Mr. Rd.	Trefeglwys	Derwllwydion, F.
7.	Bennet, Mr. Nicholas.[3]	Ditto	Glanyrafon, F.
8.	Bennet, Mr. Rd.	Llandinam	Cwmmawr, F.
9.	Bennet, Mr. Thos.	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
10.	Brees, Mr. John.	Llanwnog	Henblas, L.
11.	Clayton, Mr. Ed.	Derwllydion, Trefeglwys	——, F.
12.	Cleaton, Mr. Reynold.	Llangerrig	——, F.
13.	Davies, Mr. Evan	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
14.	Davies, Mr. John	Llangerrig	Cefnyvode, F.
15.	Davies, Mr. Oliver	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
16.	Davies, Mr. John	Trefeglwys	Aberbiga, L.
17.	Davies, Mr. Zach.	Ditto	Cyffiecochion, F.
18.	Davies, Mr. John	Llangerrig	Frongoch, F.
19.	Davies, Mr. Evan	Llanidloes	Cwmstwrdy, F.
20.	Davies, Mr. John, senr.	Llandinam	Groes Llandinam, F.
21.	Davies, Mr. Mat.	Llanwnog	Garth Pwd, F.
22.	Davies, Mr. Andrew.	Ditto	Plasnewydd, F.
23.	Davies, Mr. John	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
24.	Davies, Mr. Chas.	Trefeglwys	Penrhiw Pengam, F.
25.	Davies, Mr. Dav.	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
26.	Davies, Pryce, Esq.[4]	Llandinam	Maesmawr, F.

[1] Most probably Gasailfa is intended.

[2] Ancestor of the late Mr. Bowen, treasurer of the Powys-land Club.

[3] Ancestor of the present Mr. Nicholas Bennet of Glanyrafon.

[4] Pryce Davies, Esq., was sheriff of the county in 1763, and grandfather of John Pryce Davies, Esq., of Fronfelen and Maesmawr, now living (1876).

No.	Votes for Watkin Williams, Esq.	Freeholds and where situate.	Places of abode.
27.	Davies, Mr. John, Parish Clerk.	Llandinam	Llandinam.
28.	Eyton, Thomas, Esq.	Neyoddlwyd, Trefeglwys	Wrexham, F.
29.	Edward, Mr. Jenkin.	Trefeglwys	Cardiganshire, F.
30.	Evans, Mr. Evan	Carno	Hendre, F.
31.	Evans, Mr. Rd.	Llanwnog	Glascoed, F.
32.	Evans, Mr. Evan	Trefeglwys	Penybank, F.
33.	Evans, Mr. Evan	Llanidloes	Neyoddlwyd, Trefeglwys, F.
34.	Evans, Mr. Roger	Llanwnog	Caersws, F.
35.	Edwards, Mr. Jn.	Llanidloes	Penniarth, Merionethshire, F.
36.	Evans, Mr. Edw., Surgeon.	Llangerrig	Tynyfron, F.
37.	Evans, Mr. David	Llandinam	Borth, F.
38.	Evans, Mr. Edw.	Trefeglwys	Nant y Glynnen, F.
39.	Fletcher, Mr. Jn.	Llanwnog	Gilvachrhew, F.
40.	Griffiths, Mr. Evan	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
41.	George, Mr. Rd.	Llangerrig	Penyrhufenni, F.
42.	Griffiths, Mr. Ellis	Trefeglwys	Towin, Merionethshire, F.
43.	Gittins, Mr. Thos.	Llanwnog	Gilvach hir, F.
44.	Gravenor, Mr. E.	Llangerrig	Llandinam, F.
45.	Glynne, Edward, Esq.	Llanidloes	Shrewsbury, F.
46.	Hamer, Mr. Rd.	Penstrowed	Glanhafren, F.
47.	Hamer, Mr. Edw.	Llangerrig	Beddwddu, F.
48.	Hamer, Mr. Saml.	Ditto	Brin mawr, F.
49.	Hamer, Mr. John	Llandinam	Tafloge, F.
50.	Humphreys, Mr. Richard	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
51.	Howell, Mr. Wm., junr.	Trefeglwys	Ditto, F.
52.	Jerman, Mr. Griffith	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
53.	Jerman, Mr. Roger	Tynybryn Llangerrig	Gelly fawr, F.
54.	Jerman, Mr. Rd.	Llangerrig	Penhulley, F.

No.	Votes for Watkin Williams, Esq.	Freeholds and where situate.	Places of abode.
55.	Jones, Mr. Moses	Llangerrig	Cwmystwith, Cardiganshire, F.
56.	Jones, Mr. John	Llandinam	Abertrinant, ditto, F.
57.	Jerman, Mr. Dan.	Llangerrig	Gelli fawr issa, F.
58.	Ingram, Robert, Esq.	Llanidloes	Glynhafren, F.
59.	Jervis, Mr. John	Trefeglwys	Trefeglwys, L.
60.	Jones, Mr. Gardner	Ditto	Goitre, F.
61.	Jones, Mr. Edw.	Ditto	Gwernafon, F.
62.	Jervis, Mr. Rd.	Llanwnog	Penrallt, L.
63.	Jones, Mr. David, senr.	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
64.	Jones, Rev. Mr. Humphrey	Llandinam	Llanfaithly, Anglesey, F.
65.	Jones, Mr. David, junr.	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
66.	Jerman, Mr. Griffith, junr.	Ditto	Ditto, F.
67.	Jones, Mr. Thos.	Llangerrig	Cefn Blwch,
68.	Jones, Wythen, Esq.	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
69.	Jones, Rev. Mr., Evan	Ditto	Ditto, F.
70.	Kinsey, Mr. Evan, junr.	Llanidloes	Croesllwybir, F.
71.	Lewis, Lewis, Esq.	Llangerrig	Rhydalt, Denbighshire, F
72.	Lloyd, Mr. David, senr.	Glynbrochan, Llangerrig	Glandulas, F.
73.	Lloyd, Mr. John, senr.	Van, Llanidloes Parish	Glynbrochan, F.
74.	Lewis, Mr. Wm.	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
75.	Lucas, Mr. Edw., junr.	Llangerrig	Gwern y Tyddin, F.
76.	Lewis, Mr. Moses	Llanidloes	Wrexham, Denbighshire, F.
77.	Lloyd, Mr. David	Trefeglwys	Cefnbarrach, F.
78.	Lewis, Mr. Edw.	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
79.	Lewis, Mr. Rd.	Llangerrig	Pant Mawr, F.
80.	Lloyd, Mr. Thos.	Ditto	Bowyadrian, Cardiganshire, F.
81.	Lewis, Mr. John	Ditto	Llanidloes Town, F.
82.	Lewis, Mr. John	Llanidloes	Pwll Pridd,
83.	Lloyd, Mr. D., jun.	Llangerrig	Glandulas, F.

No.	Votes for Watkin Williams, Esq.	Freeholds and where situate.	Places of abode.
84.	Lloyd, Mr. James	Llandinam	Bradnant, F.
85.	Lewis, Mr. Hugh	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
86.	Lloyd, Mr. David	Ditto	Ditto, F.
87.	Lloyd, Mr. John, junr.	Llangerrig	Glynbrochan, F.
88.	Morgan, Mr. Rd.	Carno	Pantley, F.
89.	Matthews, Mr. Thomas	Llangerrig	Bwlch Havod y gog, F.
90.	Morris, Mr. John, senr.	Ditto	Pen y Castle, F.
91.	Mason, Mr. Wm.	Ditto	Pant yr Rhedyn, F.
92.	Morris, Mr. Edw.	Penybryn, Llandinam	Berth ddu, F.
93.	Matthew, Mr. David	Llangerrig	Maesybrynar, F.
94.	Marpole, Mr. Jn., senr.	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
95.	Morris, Mr. John, junr.	Llandinam	Pen y Castle, Llanidloes, F.
96.	Matthews, Mr. Rd.	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
97.	Morgan, Mr. Wm.	Ditto	Ditto, F.
98.	Marsh, Mr. Thos.	Ditto	Penrhyddlan, F.
99.	Mears, Hugh, Esq.	Trefeglwys	Penner, Pembrokeshire, F.
100.	Nicholas, Mr. Lewis	Llangerrig	Llanidloes, F.
101.	Newell, Mr. Rd.	Llanwnog	Penbedw, F.
102.	Newell, Mr. Rd.	Ditto	Goligoed, F.
103.	Owen, Mr. Rd.	Llangerrig	Glandulas, F.
104.	Owen, Mr. David	Llanwnog	——, F.
105.	Owen, Mr. Thos.	Trefeglwys	Penpompren, Llangerrig, F.
106.	Owen, Mr. David	Llangerrig	Glandulas, F.
107.	Owen, Mr David	Caersws	Caersws, F.
108.	Owen, Mr. Griffith	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
109.	Owen, Wm., Esq.	Llandinam	Shrewsbury, F.
110.	Pryce, Rev. Mr. Edward	Llangerrig Vicarage	Newport, Shropshire, F.
111.	Powell, Rev. Mr. William, D.L.	Llangerrig	Nanteos, Cardiganshire, F.

No.	Votes for Watkin Williams, Esq.	Freeholds and where situate.	Place of abode.
112.	Pryce, Mr. John	Llangerrig	Pantdrain, F.
113.	Powell, Mr. Dav.	Llandinam	Henddu, F.
114.	Price, Mr. Jeremiah	Llangerrig	Can y fedw, F.
115.	Pryce, Mr. Danl.	Ditto	Shrewsbury, F.
116.	Pryce, Mr. Lewis	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
117.	Pryce, Mr. Rees	Llangerrig	Kilgwrgan, F.
118.	Powell, Mr. Thos. junr.	Llandinam	Rhiw felen, F. London, F.
119.	Pugh, Mr. Evan	Llanwnog	
120.	Read Bagot, Esq.	Maesmawr, Llandinam	Chester, F.
121.	Richard, Mr. Thomas	Llanerchmedd	Llanerchmedd, L.
122.	Richard, Mr. Jn.	Trefeglwys	Rhos y Cyffiw, F.
123.	Reynolds, Mr. David	Llanwnog	Kerry, F.
124.	Reynolds, Mr. John	Ditto	Pendre, F.
125.	Steel, Mr. Amos	Llanidloes Parish	West Hope, Herefordshire, F.
126.	Swancot, Mr. David	Llechweddbuferieth, Trefeglwys	Llanwnog, F.
127.	Savage, Mr. Jn.	Trefeglwys	Brynderwen, F.
128.	Savell, Mr. Jsph.	Llanidloes	Llanidloes, F.
129.	Swancott, Mr. Joseph	Trefeglwys	Brynwgan, F.
130.	Stevens, Maurice, Esq.	Llandinam	Pool, F.
131.	Stephens, Mr. Maurice	Llanidloes	Nyodd lwyd, F.
132.	Tilsley, Mr. Edw.	Trefeglwys	Birchin House, F.
133.	Thomas, Rev. Mr. John	Carno Vicarage	Carno, F.
134.	Thomas, Mr. T.	Llanidloes	Manledd, F.
135.	Woosnam, Mr. Evan	Trefeglwys	Bodaioch, F.
136.	Woosnam, Mr. Richard	Ditto	Tymawr, F.
137.	Williams, Mr. Morgan	Llanidloes	Dolwen, Llandinam, F.

No.	Votes for Watkin Williams, Esq.	Freeholds and where situate.	Places of abode.
138.	Williams, Mr. Thomas	Llangerrig	——, F.
139.	Williams, Mr. David	Llanwnog	Cefn Llys Parish, Radnorshire, F.
140.	Wilson, Mr. Reynold	Llandinam	——, F.
141.	Wilson, Mr. Rd.	Llangerrig	Llandinam, F.
142.	Woosnam, Mr. William	Ditto	Glynbrochan, F.
143.	Youde, Rev. Mr. Thomas	Llangerrig	Plas-Maddoc, F.

Chapter IX.—Nonconformity.

Some of the productions of the local bards who lived during the reign of Elizabeth, and the prosecutions for recusancy prolonged into the reigns of the first Stuarts, afford some evidence that the change from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes was neither rapid nor universal, but rather the gradual but sure growth of a movement which extended over a greater lapse of time than is generally supposed. Scarcely had the change been accomplished, than the Civil War brought in its wake another disturbing element to the religious peace of the country. The Independents, as the cause of the Commons was gaining ground, became a prominent political and religious party in the country, and may fairly claim to be the pioneers of Nonconformity in the hundred of Llanidloes. The growth of their power in Parliament may, among other results, be traced by the characteristic Acts which through their influence became the laws of the land. One of the earliest and most important was that termed the "Engagement", which has been termed the Independent Act of Covenant, and compelled "all men whatsoever within the Commonwealth of England of the age of eighteen and upward," to subscribe to the following engagement :

"I do declare and promise that I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England as it is now established, without a King or House of Lords."[1]

This Act was obnoxious alike to the Presbyterians, whose power was now rapidly waning, and the members of the Established Church, great numbers of whom rather than subscribe to the Engagement gave up their livings and offices. Parliament had as early as the year 1641 turned its attention to the Principality, by authorising certain ministers "to preach where there was want of preaching in Wales." These appear to have been the precursors of the more energetic "Propagators", appointed under the Act for the "Propagation of the Gospel in Wales", passed 22nd February, 1649. This Act gave the dominant party complete control over the ecclesiastical affairs of the Principality, and upwards of three hundred ministers were ejected, the Commissioners under the Act appointing about one hundred and fifty itinerant and other preachers to supply their place.[2] Respecting the comparative merits of the sequestered clergy and their successors, Richard Baxter, the eminent nonconformist, writes:

"They [the Commissioners] intended to eject all the parish ministers, and to encourage the gathering of independent churches. They cast out all the ministers in Wales, which, though bad enough for the most part, were yet better than any of the few itinerants they set up in their rooms."[3]

Walker does not give the names of any of the vicars of the seven parishes included in the hundred of Llanidloes among the number of the ejected ministers, a fact due probably to the imperfect or badly preserved returns regarding Montgomeryshire to which he had access at the time his work was written. Notwithstanding this omission, we have good reasons for believing that the incumbents of Llangurig and Llanidloes were among

[1] *An Abridgment of Acts of Parliament*, 1640-1656, p. 378, by William Hughes, London, 1657

[2] Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 147.

[3] Baxter's *Times*, p. 70, quoted in *Siluriana*, p. 293.

those who had their livings sequestered. The historian of Radnorshire states that the vicar of the adjoining parish of St. Harmon was ejected by the parliamentary commissioners, and the benefice sequestered in the year 1649;[1] Llangurig, "aplace heretofore noted for untowardness" and of "very sorry fame", was reported to Parliament, as being "pointed at as the Puritans and Roundheads of Wales; and all this through the godly pains of some persecuted ministers resorting thither through manifold discouragements and dangers[2];" and it has already been noticed that there is an important omission of entries in the first volume of the old parish registers preserved at the Llanidloes vicarage, corresponding to the time when the measures of the Act for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales were carried out.[3] When we take these facts into consideration there can be no doubt that the Independents had obtained a footing in the neighbourhood, which however was for a very short period, as the Established Church was again restored to its power at the Restoration. But the Quakers whom Cromwell and the Independents failed to crush soon extended their field of labour as far as Montgomeryshire, and made many zealous and faithful converts in Llanidloes and the adjoining parishes in the face of the most strenuous opposition and unrelenting persecution. Besse, in his *History of the Quakers*, gives a detailed account of the extreme sufferings they had to undergo from about the year 1662 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance; numbers were consigned to prison in Montgomery, where several died in confinement; others were fined and deprived of their goods; and some had to give up their cattle. In spite of this treatment they persevered, and as early as 1677 were of sufficient numbers to hold meetings in each others' houses. For attending one of these meetings held in that year at the house of one John Jarman, a number

[1] *Arch. Camb.*, 1858, p. 548.
[2] "Parochial Account of Llangurig," chap. v, sec. 5.
[3] See chap. v of the present account.

of the Friends were arrested, seven of them were committed to prison, others were fined, and being unable, or refusing to pay, had their cattle seized.[1] They were—

John Potts, one cow and six young beasts, worth	£12	10	0
Griffith Jarman, five young beasts	„	7	10	0
John Roberts, a cow	„	3	0	0
John Jarman, a cow	„	2	10	0
David Owen, a horse	„	2	0	0[1]

From this list we may learn that the Friends had made converts of those who held a respectable position in the neighbourhood. There is still living at Llanidloes a family of the name of Jarman, which always attended the Quakers' meetings until they ceased to be held about the year 1850. Three years after the raid mentioned above we find that they have still courage to continue holding their meetings, but only to meet with similar treatment; the preachers, Thomas Ellis and James Halliday, and other Friends who attended the meeting, were seized and taken before the magistrates. Some were fined, others were imprisoned. Richard Davis, in his autobiography, gives an interesting account of the manner in which he succeeded in obtaining the freedom of the preachers; but as the extract has already been given in the account of the Glyn family (chap. vi), it will only be necessary to refer the reader to it.[2] The establishment of religious liberty in 1688 imparted to the Quakers and other Nonconformists a new impetus, and both the former and the Independents once more became prominent in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes. Quakerism indeed made such progress that in the year 1706 the town was chosen as the assembly place for the "Yearly Meeting of Wales," and thither came the old patriarch of Quakerism in the county, then in the seventy-second year of his age, to

[1] *History of the Quakers*, vol. i, 757. Other instances of the seizure of the cattle of Quakers may be found scattered over the pages of the interesting little work entitled the *Life of Richard Davies*, which has been translated into the Welsh language.

[2] *Life of Richard Davies*, p. 122.

attend his last yearly meeting in Wales. He died in the following year.

The Quakers, however, held another annual meeting at Llanidloes some years later, the exact date of which I have not been able to ascertain, which was attended by one of the Darbys of Coalbrookdale. A number of them dined on the day of the meeting at the Unicorn Inn, which must at that time have presented no prepossessing appearance, if we form our judgment from the remarks made by Mr. Darby after the dinner :— "Who," said he, "could have thought so many luxuries could be had under such a humble roof." The sect, though once numerous, gradually declined in influence and numbers, and the late Mr. Richard Brown, who died in 1850, may, with propriety perhaps, be styled the last of the Llanidloes Quakers. They appear, however, to have been extremely unwilling to relinquish their hold upon the town, for on more than one occasion since 1850 have deputations appeared at Llanidloes for the purpose of establishing once more a society among people whose forefathers suffered persecution for the truths believed in by their body. Their efforts were of no avail.

We also read of the Independents fitting up houses to be used as places of worship in different parts of the county, Llanbrynmair and Trefeglwys being the only places, however, mentioned in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes. These two places were in 1715 under the care of a minister named William Jervis, and numbered about ninety members.

It was, however, reserved for a new sect, which sprang up in the early part of the last century, to bring Nonconformity thoroughly home to the mass of the townsfolk, and to establish itself firmly in their midst. This sect was the

Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.[1]

From its birth this sect had for its advocates the

[1] The writer is greatly indebted for materials for the history of this

most powerful preachers of their times, men whose eloquence stirred the principality from one end to the other, men whose untiring zeal and unflagging energy in the face of the most determined opposition were the means of bringing about a religious revival unparalleled in the history of Wales. The great wave of Welsh Methodism originated almost simultaneously in the different parts of the Principality, through the efforts of three young enthusiastic and intensely earnest-minded churchmen; the labours of Howell Harris in the parish of Talgarth, Daniel Rowlands in Llangeitho, and Howell Davies, in Pembrokeshire, may be regarded as the beginning of a great work which the leaders of the Established Church had not sufficient penetration to appreciate, nor prudence to discern in these young men capabilities for making the church they so truly loved in reality the church of the people, but must needs by their blind intolerant policy cause them to become the apostles of a new sect. The movement soon extended itself, Llanidloes was early destined to feel its effects. Mr. Harris visited the locality in 1739, and was warmly welcomed and most hospitably entertained by Mrs. Bowen of the Tyddyn, near the town. This lady and her family were among the earliest converts to Methodism, and continued for years to be earnest and staunch supporters of the cause. It is supposed that on the occasion of the above visit Harris first preached in Llanidloes, which was also visited by Daniel Rowlands and Peter Williams. There is a passage in the autobiography of of the latter gentleman describing his visit to the town about the year 1746, which deserves to be quoted as it describes the treatment which the leaders generally received on their journeys about that period.

"From Llangeitho I was directed to Llanidloes; for, as they told me, there was one man at Llanidloes that loved the Lord Jesus Christ, and would be glad to receive a gospel preacher at

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sect to the elaborate work, entitled *Methodistaeth Cymru*, and an interesting paper read by Mr. Richard Mills of the Green, at the opening of the new chapel in China Street, in 1872.

his house. His name was Evan Morgan, a shoemaker in the North Street. I went and found the road to Llanidloes; but the day was cloudy, and when I entered the town I did not understand whether I was going north or east. However, providentially I was right though I knew it not. I rode gently and looked anxiously but could not identify the shoemaker's shop, though I saw one, because I imagined the situation did not answer the description given me; and I turned back as gently, and indeed as anxiously, as I went, because I knew that the people were prejudiced against itinerant preachers, and would be glad to embrace any opportunity of giving wrong directions to such travellers. It was well for me the man I sought saw me and suspected I was one of the despised tribe—one of the troublers of Israel that turned the world upside down. Therefore he watched and observed which way I turned. . . . In the meantime I had called at another shoemaker's house and inquired for Evan Morgan. He answered slyly, 'Some call me by that name; what do you want with him?' I was embarrassed in my mind, and knew not what to say, for I had discovered my mistake; but that instant the person I wanted appeared, and exclaimed, 'Do you inquire for Evan Morgan?' The other swore, and with a confused look said, 'There he is now.' I turned and was accosted by my friend, and kindly received, but saw no more of the other who so treacherously attempted to personate Evan Morgan, and thus to deceive me. This I consider as a remarkable instance of Providence, for that perfidious man would have drawn me into a snare, and then if he had found me friendless, would have led me into difficulties, would have given me a bad name—a cradoc, a pest, a disturber of the commonwealth, and what not; and then he would have raised a mob and bespattered me with eggs, dirt, etc., a treatment which I often afterwards experienced; and on these occasions I have been very glad to be permitted at night to sleep with whole bones."[1]

Evan Morgan was not alone in his support of the persecuted itinerant preachers, for we read in *Yr Athraw*, 1838, of one Evan Jenkins, who had early adopted the tenets of the new sect. He resided in Great Oak Street in a house then known as the Steps,[2] where he is supposed to have held meetings before the year 1740,

[1] The English works of the late Rev. Eliezer Williams, M.A., p. clxxv-vi.

[2] For several years the residence of Mr. Evan Mills, where he carried on the duties of postmaster, and now occupied by Mr. John Brown.

and was in all probability the first native who actively propagated and fostered the views of the Welsh Methodists in Llanidloes. In those days the Tyddyn appears to have been the central station of the locality, and there is preserved in the Trefecca meetings an account of a meeting held there August 22nd, 1745, when the Rev. Daniel Rowlands, William Williams, and Mr. Howel Harris were present as the leaders of the movement; Benjamin Thomas, William Richards, James Williams, and Richard Tibbot, as superintendents; William Evans, John Williams, *Evan Jenkins, Evan Morgan*, Benjamin Rowland, Thomas Meredith, David John, Thomas Jones, Evan Dafydd, Andrew Whitaker, and Reinallt Cleaton, as exhorters. The office of exhorter was something akin to that of local preacher among the Nonconformists of the present day. Among the matters discussed at the meeting at the Tyddyn was the case of "brother Benjamin Cadman," who had not fully made up his mind as to continuing with the Methodists, or seceding to the Independents. To allow him time to set his doubts at rest it was agreed that he should refrain from exhorting until the next quarterly meeting. From this discussion and resolution we learn that the Independents were actively engaged in propagating their views in the town and neighbourhood. Cadman was not alone in his wavering views; Richard Tibbot, after "itinerating for twenty-five years, settled down as Independent minister at Llanbrynmair . . . but at the same time he retained as long as he lived his connection with the Methodists."[1]

The exhorters continued their work manfully, holding meetings in the houses of those who were friendly to them, and the cause they advocated receiving occasional visits from the properly ordained ministers. But it was no light undertaking on the part of the latter to visit the societies they had planted in the different parts of the country, for they were almost invariably received with abuse and the grossest insults, and not unfrequently

[1] *Welsh Calvinistic Methodism*, p. 39.

serious bodily injuries were inflicted upon them. Thus we read of Harris arriving in the town, handing over his horse to the care of one John Marpole, and standing upon a knoll commencing to preach, but being at once interrupted by the mob, who created such a disturbance that scarcely time was afforded him to get his horse and he was obliged to ride away without a morsel to eat or a drop to drink. On the occasion of another visit, one Roberts, an exciseman, collected a number of street Arabs and paid them for shouting like a set of lunatics round the preacher in order to drown his voice. This compelled the preacher to desist and leave the place, thus escaping a hot-water shower-bath that the Inland Revenue officer was preparing for him in the Lion Inn. Again he visited the town, and had for a protector one Richard Jerman, a powerful man, and the terror of the town from the way in which he used his fists, who declared that the preacher should have "fair play", and preach in peace.

The latter incident happened about the year 1750, about which date there arose a contention among the Methodists which impeded their progress for years. A dispute arose between Harris and Rowlands regarding their mode of expressing some doctrinal points which led to an open rupture at an Association held in Llanidloes in the year 1751. The sect became divided into two parties known respectively as "Harris's people", and "Rowlands' people", and for a number of years a most unhappy spirit prevailed between the two sections. Many members returned to the Establishment, and others joined Dissenting communities.[1] At Llanidloes the result of the separation was for eight or ten years depressing in the extreme, and as Harris had the sympathy of the majority, Rowlands and his supporters did not visit the town for some years. But the prejudice against this good man gradually died away, and he was again invited to preach in the town.

[1] *Ibid.*, p. 115.

Meetings were held in the houses of the different members, prominent among whom may be mentioned John Lewis, a watchmaker, Richard Humphreys, smith, and Evan Jenkins, shoemaker, who, with others in the town and neighbourhood, worked unceasingly.

In the year 1778 the Methodists had become so numerous in the town, that they found it necessary to consider the question of erecting a chapel. The movement was warmly entertained, and with the assistance of the visiting preachers, especially that of the Rev. Peter Williams, was successfully carried out in the year 1779, when a small but convenient chapel was erected upon a piece of land given by Mr. Reinallt Cleaton of the Gorn. This was the first Dissenting chapel erected in the town, and the second that was built by the Methodists in the county. On the occasion of its being opened the Revs. Daniel Rowlands of Llangeitho, and Jones of Llangan preached to a small congregation. From that time the sect entered upon a more cheerful phase of existence, and was enabled to engage the services of a minister to reside in the town. The first so stationed was Mr. Edward Watkin,[1] who laboured earnestly, energetically, and successfully, both in the town and neighbourhood, for about thirty-five years. About the year 1785 a Mr. John Pierce, a native of Caernarvonshire, came to Llanidloes, and until his death in 1793, greatly assisted Mr. Watkin. He was also assisted for a short time by Jeremiah Williams and Evan Williams ; the latter, a young, eloquent and promising preacher, died about a year after his arrival in the town.

In the year 1804 the old chapel was found to be too

[1] He was a little man of active habits and ready wit. On one occasion the Rev. John Elias, after a sermon preached in the chapel, retired with Mr. Watkin and others to the chapel-house, where the latter indulged in a pipe. Mr. Elias condemned the habit in strong language, which caused the little man quickly to retort, "that between your condemning the tobacco, and my smoking it, we will put an end to it."

small to accommodate the congregation, and it had to be taken down and a larger one built; the necessary land for the extension was the gift of Mr. John Cleaton. This second chapel in its turn was found too small to seat the rapidly increasing congregation, and accordingly, in 1821 a much larger and more convenient meeting-place was erected, which still stands, in Bethel Street, although it has been deserted for the handsome structure built in China Street, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1872.

Mr. Humphrey Gwalchmai, a young and popular preacher, settled in the town in the year 1813, and continued to live there for about thirty years. He laboured earnestly both in public and private, and his labours were crowned with success, being assisted by a band of highly intellectual young men of whom the town is justly proud, especially the brothers James and Richard Mills, the well-known musicians, and their relative Mr. John Mills. Of these more will be said in the chapter devoted to biography. During his residence at Llanidloes, Mr. Gwalchmai was the chief means of establishing a Welsh periodical entitled *Yr Athraw* (*The Teacher*), of which he was the editor, and Mr. J. M. Jones, the printer. It was published during the years 1836-44. Failing in business, Mr. Gwalchmai retired to Oswestry, where he died in the year 1847, at the age of 59.

Fortunately at the time of Mr. Gwalchmai's departure there were other preachers and ministers resident in the town who were competent to carry on the affairs of the society. These were Messrs. Robert and Richard Evans, David Williams (who afterwards emigrated to America), and Edward Hughes. They served the chapel at Llanidloes, and the other chapels in the vicinity, with zeal and fidelity worthy of their high calling. But in 1857 another movement in accordance with the spirit of the times was made, by the arrival of the Rev. Daniel Rowlands, M.A., to be a resident minister in the town. During his residence at Llanidloes he was eminently successful as a minister, being an

earnest and eloquent preacher, while his scholarship, literary attainments, and many sociable qualities endeared him to the inhabitants of the town generally, and caused his departure to be greatly regretted. He was appointed Principal of the Normal College at Bangor, December 1867, which office he still holds.

His successor was the Rev. D. Lloyd Jones, M.A., formerly of Talsarn, Caernarvonshire, who arrived in the town, December 1870, and continued to reside there until June 1875, when he removed to Llandinam. He was succeeded (Aug. 31, 1875) by the Rev. N. C. Jones, the present minister.

Although some fluctuations occurred during the half century which followed the enlargement of the chapel in Bethel Street, the result was latterly a continual and steady increase in the numbers who were in the habit of attending the chapel. It was felt desirable, upon many grounds, that a more commodious and more modern chapel, one more in harmony with the improved taste of the times, should be built in or near one of the main thoroughfares of the town. The trustees were fortunate in being able to purchase in 1868 an excellent site in China Street from Mrs. Marsh of Carno, for the sum of about £350, and preparations were actively made for carrying the design to a successful issue. The foundation stone was laid on June 26th, 1872, by David Davies, Esq., of Broneirion House, Llandinam, and it was opened for Divine Service, September 4th, 1873, when collections to the amount of £511 2s. were made in aid of the funds. It was erected from plans supplied by Mr. Richard Owen, of Liverpool, the builder being Mr. J. R. Jones of Rhyl, and the total cost about £3,500. The following is the architect's description of the building :—

"The plan is a parallelogram, inside measurement being 70 feet by 47 feet. The back and side walls are built of the best Ruabon bricks, those outside being very hard glazed surface and bedded in cement. The front is of blue stone from the Penystrowed quarries, worked random square ashlar, neatly pointed, and all

dressings throughout are of Grinshill white stone. In the front is a large entrance porch projecting eight feet from the façade, and entered by five doorways, three in front, and one each side; from the porch there are two large doorways entering into a fine vestibule handsomely paved, communicating with the ground floor and galleries by means of swing-doors. The galleries are on the two sides, and one end in the form of an amphitheatre, all the back pews being circular, radiating to the speaker's platform. The ground-floor is filled with pews, forming the same lines as the gallery, the whole being capable of seating nine hundred persons. All the pews and internal woodwork are of the best pitch pine, worked clean and varnished. The ceiling is a very prominent feature, being cut up into panels of various patterns, all surrounded with heavy mouldings and fretwork borders, such borders to form part of the ventilating system, being in connection with tubes above. . . . . The pulpit and rostrum are an imposing and elaborate piece of work, with a great amount of joiner's and carver's skill exercised upon them, being made of select pitch pine relieved with rosewood and other coloured wood, all French polished. The exterior front, facing the street, has an imposing appearance, the façade being divided into a central part with two wings, the centre finishing with a pedestal, and the wings with a cornice and balustrade. It contains a very prominent central window with mullions and columns, the latter having moulded bases, bands, and foliated caps, such caps continued across the front, with carved frieze. There are also side windows with deeply recessed jambs and arches. The principal entrances in the porches have substantial rusticated piers with detached columns at all angles, deeply sunk arches, the whole crowned with a bold cornice and open balustrade stonework, and as a whole the large front presents a mass of various architectural features, all finished with quoins, archivolts, cornices, and the usual appendages requisite to complete the details of a large façade. . . . . There are vestries and a class-room behind, with provision for a school-room to be erected at a future time. The first space is enclosed by a handsome boundary wall surmounted by ornamental railings, with gates to match. Provision has been made for heating the chapel with one of Whitaker's patent apparatus, and every attention has been paid to the gaslights and windows, the latter being filled with obscure sheet-glass relieved by a considerable display of painted glass."

The members of the sect, ever active in disseminating its tenets, did not confine their operations to the town, but at nearly every centre of population within the

limits of the parish they in a measure repeated on a small scale what they had previously effected in the town. Commencing with prayer meetings, Sunday Schools, and occasional sermons in private houses, the nucleus of a society was formed which became gradually enlarged until the formidable operation of building a chapel was successfully accomplished. Such in a few words is the summary of movements in various localities in the neighbourhood, in some instances extending over years, which led to the establishment of the following chapels belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists.

1. At Oakley Park, erected in 1826.
2. That near the Old Hall on the left bank of the Severn, built in 1828.
3. That at Manledd in the neighbourhood of the Van Mines, erected in 1845, and closed in 1874, when a new chapel, which had been built to supersede it, was opened for divine worship.
4. That at Glan Nant, opened in 1863, and
5. That at Deildre, opened July, 1865.

The English Branch.

The establishment of English schools, introduction of railways, and other causes which need not be enlarged upon here, caused the English language to make rapid strides in the town, and it was felt that provision ought to be made to meet this exigency. Accordingly a few of the leading men who were conversant with both languages, initiated the movement by opening a Sunday-School in the public rooms, which was conducted in English. In August 1869, such progress had been made that Mr. Charles of Aberystwith was asked to preach an inaugural sermon to the young society thus formed.

It went on increasing in numbers, still holding its meetings in the Public Rooms. They soon, however, determined to have a chapel of their own; a plot of ground adjoining the old chapel in Bethel Street, was purchased from Mr. Edmund Cleaton, the foundation

stone laid October 14th, 1872, by Mr. Edward Davies (son of David Davies, Esq., of Broneirion House, Llandinam), and the building opened for Divine Service, July 23rd, 1873. The chapel is a handsome substantial building in the form of a parallelogram, measuring internally 47 feet by 37 feet, containing about 240 sittings, erected from plans supplied by Mr. Richard Owen of Liverpool, at a cost of £1,340. On Jan. 3rd, 1876, the services connected with the induction of the Rev. Richard Jones as first pastor of the church were held, so that now it has every prospect of attaining a flourishing condition in the town.

We cannot finish this brief sketch of Welsh Methodism in the parish of Llanidloes without alluding to the establishment of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, which have aided so effectually in rooting and widening its tenets, not only in the locality of which we write, but throughout the whole principality. The account of its origin is simply the natural outgrowth of a religious people employing their Sunday leisure in satisfying their earnest craving to be able to read and understand their Bibles. Rather more than a century ago a Mr. Owen Brown, a respectable farmer, resided at the farmstead of Crowlwm. This worthy man, who was in the habit of receiving and treating the persecuted itinerant preachers in the most hospitable manner, in the year 1769 allowed one of those itinerant or circulating schools which that eminent Welsh churchman, the Rev. Griffith Jones, through the munificence of Mrs. Bevan, was enabled to establish, to be stationed for a time at Tyn y fron, a small farm near Crowlwm. This school was under the charge of a preacher of the name of Jenkin Morgan, and its pupils were not limited to children alone, for young people and adults were allowed to attend. But few of the latter were in a position to avail themselves of this privilege, and the day-school had to be supplemented by a night school to meet their wishes. The establishment of this school at Crowlwm on every Wednesday created a great desire for mental improvement in the

neighbourhood, and coinciding as it did with the great religious revival which occurred about this time, its usefulness was further greatly extended by opening a Sunday night school, so that all persons in the locality might have an opportunity of learning to read their Bible, and of hearing it explained to them. People for miles round were in the habit of attending the school, so that it was found necessary to make it permanent, and thus a Sunday School was established for the first time in the principality in this romantic and secluded hill farm on the right bank of the Clywedog, whence the movement gradually extended to the neighbouring districts, and thence slowly but surely continued to occupy fresh ground until the whole county had its Sunday Schools. It was not until the year 1781 that Mr. Raikes established his school at Gloucester, some years after the commencement of that at Crowlwm, which originated in a different manner from that founded by Mr. Raikes.

A Sunday School was established in the town in the last decade of the last century; Oakley Park, and Nant yr hebog, were the next centres to derive the benefits of the institution, which became established wherever the Methodists preached, an example which was followed by their fellow Nonconformists in the neighbourhood, until every chapel had its Sunday School.

Wesleyan Methodists.

Although Wesley and his followers began their labours about the same time as Mr. Harris, they were not so successful in establishing themselves in the town and country. The following extracts from the diary of Mr. Wesley show that he made several energetic efforts for several years to form a society in the district:—

"Monday, 22nd February, 1748.—About eleven we came to Llanidloes. At the earnest request of one who lived there I preached in the Market Place to such a congregation as one could expect at an hour's notice."

"Monday, 10th April, 1749.—A little after ten we reached

Llanidloes, many were come thither before us from all parts. About eleven we preached in the Market place."

"Wednesday, July 25th, 1764.—I took a horse a little after four . . . and about two preached in the Market House,[1] at Llanidloes, two or three and forty miles from Shrewsbury.

"Wednesday, 9th August, 1769.—At six in the evening I preached at Teddyn, and next morning at Llanidloes, and on the evening at the Abbey."[2]

Mr. Wesley was ably supported in his labours by ministers of the same persuasion, who exerted themselves energetically to establish Methodism at Llanidloes, but observing the results of their labours to be insignificant, and that their zealous efforts received no suitable encouragement, they gradually withdrew themselves from the neighbourhood. As far as the Wesleyans were concerned, the town was entirely abandoned for a number of years, and it was not until about the year 1796 that Mr. Buckley, who was stationed at Brecon, visited the town with the view of establishing a branch church. In the following year it was united to the Brecon circuit, and Mr. Buckley contrived to arrange matters so that he or some other minister should visit the town, which was beginning to evince sympathy with Methodism. Mr. Rickets was the first townsman to join him, and his house for years sheltered the little flock which was gradually increasing in numbers. In the year 1799 the Revs. Wm. Hick and John Hughes undertook the superintendence of the young church at Llanidloes, and their labours proved eminently successful. It was about this time that a great religious revival occurred in the town, and many, through its influence, joined the Wesleyans, among whom are mentioned David Davies (Currier), Pryce Wilson

[1] The "Market House" is the present Old Market Hall situated in the centre of the town. Tradition relates that the stone near the "corner" shop, facing Short Bridge Street, was the primitive pulpit used by Mr. Wesley upon the occasion of his preaching in the "Market Place".

[2] Abbey Cwmhir, about thirteen miles distant from Llanidloes.

(Saddler), Edward Lewis (grocer), Robert Rees (afterwards of Machynlleth), and Meredith Hamer.

The society still continued to hold its meetings at the house of Mr. Rickets, but as it increased in numbers the use of the old market hall was obtained, but even this did not satisfy the members, so that a plot of ground in Long Bridge Street was leased in 1802, from Edward Glynn, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and upon it a chapel was erected in the same year. Mr. Glynn at his death left £150 towards liquidating the debt then (1805) existing upon the chapel. The chapel was enlarged in 1822, and existed in its altered form up to the year 1874.

For some years after the chapel was built the service was entirely carried on in the English language, a state of things which was justly regarded as tending to retard the progress of the cause in a district where the majority of the people were speaking the Welsh language. In the year 1805 the Wesleyan Conference removed this drawback by appointing the Rev. Edward Jones of Corwen to act as a Welsh missionary in Llanidloes and its neighbourhood. His hands were strengthened in the following year by the appointment of Messrs. John Maurice, John Davies, and Evan Parry, ministers of Llangollen, as visiting preachers.

Llanidloes first appears on the Conference minutes in 1807, when it was made a Welsh circuit, with Mr. John Williams and Mr. John Rogers as ministers, the number of members being then 220. In consequence of Llanidloes being joined to the English circuit at Newtown its name disappeared from the Conference minutes in 1816, but it was however restored in 1824, and constituted the head of a circuit connected with the Welsh district.

In the year 1827 "The Wesleyan Book Room" was established, with Mr. John Williams the second, as editor. It continued in the town until 1859, when it was removed to Bangor.

Three district meetings have been held at Llanidloes;

the first in 1826,[1] the second in 1857, and the third in 1865.

Among the many eminent and eloquent ministers in connection with the Wesleyans, who have resided at Llanidloes, there was one who cannot be passed over in silence; this was the Rev. William Rowlands, better known perhaps among his countrymen as *Gwilym Lleyn*. He was the author of the *Cambrian Bibliography* (*Llyfryddiaeth y Cymru*), a most invaluable work to the student of Welsh literature, published at Llanidloes under the editorship of the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D., in 1869, fourteen years after the author's death. Mr. Rowlands was also a most prolific contributor to several of the Welsh magazines, and was for a number of years editor of the *Eurgrawn*. He was buried at Caerau, near Llanidloes, in 1865.[2]

The Wesleyans at Llanidloes had for some years previous to their neighbours, the Calvinistic Methodists, become alive to the fact that it was necessary for them to have an English service if they wished to retain their hold on those of their followers who were conversant with this language only. Acting upon this fact they built a neat and commodious chapel for the use of their English brethren on the Dol llys road, just outside the turnpike-gate, which was opened for Divine Service, Good Friday, 1862. The old chapel was gradually growing more dilapidated and insecure after its service of half a century, so that the members, stimulated, perhaps, by the good example set them by the Calvinistic Methodists, thought it a duty incumbent upon them to erect a new chapel more in keeping with the new buildings erected in various parts of the town. Many difficulties had to be overcome before

[1] To the inhabitants of Llanidloes it will prove worthy of note that this district meeting was held on a piece of land adjoining the "House", in China Lane, and that about thirty-five ministers attended it.

[2] Though not a minister, Mr. John Jones (Mayor, 1852) was for a number of years local preacher in connection with the body.

the movement could take a practical form; but one of the greatest was removed when Richard Woosnam, Esq., generously presented them with the land which would be required for the extension. The old building having been taken down, the foundation-stone of the new one was laid on Good Friday (April 3rd), 1874, by Mrs. Williams, of Brynllys, and Mrs. Kitto, of the Red House, and the edifice opened for Divine Service in the Spring of 1875.

The architect was Mr. Richard Owen, of Liverpool, the builders Messrs. Owen and Jones, Llanidloes. Its character may be gathered from the following description :—The ground plan is a parallelogram, inside measurement being 55 feet by 31 feet. The galleries are on two sides and one end, forming a semicircle, the whole chapel containing accommodation for 500 persons. The pews are made of the best pitch pine, framed, panelled, and stop chamfered with sloped backs, and all the most modern improvements. The ceiling has a large cornice with ornamental centre pieces, and the wall above the galleries is worked in pillasters with turned mould at the spring of all the arches, and all windows have archivolts, the wall above corbelled out and finished with a dentilled cornice. There is a vestry, or small schoolroom, at the back, connected with the chapel, and a separate outside entrance, with a basement underneath and provision for heating apparatus. The style adopted is Romanesque. The sides and back are built of brick ; but the front is of Aberystwith blue stone worked close square random with Grinshill stone dressings. It has a central gable with two wings, the junction being worked with large buttresses carried up into pinnacles and ornamental finials. All windows have tracery at the heads, the whole front being elaborately treated.

This sect, like others, when it had firmly established itself in the town, turned its attention to the different centres of population in the neighbourhood, and proceeded to build chapels upon convenient sites. Three

of these chapels have already been mentioned in the parochial account of Llangurig (chap. ix), and in 1849 a chapel was erected at Pwll yr ebol for the convenience of the inhabitants of Manledd township. This continued in use for upwards of twenty years, when the rapid development of the Van Mine rendered it wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing population clustered round the mine. A movement was set on foot for raising a fund for the erection of a much larger chapel near the mines. Mr. Williams, the successful manager of the mine, an enthusiastic Wesleyan, took up the matter and soon raised sufficient money to carry out the undertaking. The plans of the new edifice were prepared by Mr. G. B. Ford, of Burslem, and the builder was Mr. E. H. Williams, of Llanbrynmair. The following description of the building is taken from the *Newtown and Welshpool Express* (July 9th, 1872) :—

It is in the Gothic style, of a simple character. The materials used are red and white bricks, relieved by bands and voussoirs of blue bricks, and window sills and slopes to buttress set-off of stone. The internal dimensions of the chapel are 44 feet by 30 feet, and the height from floor to wall plate 18 feet, and from floor to ceiling 25½ feet, the space between ceiling and roof forming a ventilating chamber. The entrance to the chapel is through an outer porch, projecting five feet, which gives access to an inner porch, and through swing doors to the chapel. The front elevation consists of a gable spanning the entire width of the building, coped with stone ; and the principal feature in front is a large circular window, filled in with wood tracery and stained glass, with very pretty and rich designs worked upon it. The outer porch is gabled, and on each side of it is a lancet window. The side elevation is divided into four bays, each having a lancet window with pointed head, and the division of the bays is by brick buttresses, which improves the appearance of the building and strengthens the walls. These buttresses are carried up in two stages, terminating under the eaves cornice. The interior of the chapel is fitted up with pews, with sloping backs and of uniform width and appearance. The platform pulpit, of novel design and greatly admired, is partly of open framing, and is surrounded by a communion railing on ornamental iron standards. A recess is formed in the

back wall of the chapel, finished with a pointed arch, with moulded plaster jambs and plaster label mould with foliated bosses. Within this recess, behind the platform, surrounded by a border of neat design, are some texts in blue and gold letters, harmonising with the circular window in the front elevation, and producing a very pleasing effect. The floor of the chapel at the front entrance is 16 inches higher than at the opposite end, thus affording a more uninterrupted view than a level floor; steps, however, have been avoided by a gradual incline of the floor. At the end of the chapel, a large room, uniform with the chapel, has been built, and furnished with cupboards, large table, and comfortable seats, for the purposes of a reading-room and library; and no doubt but that many will avail themselves of the opportunity it will afford them to cultivate their minds through the medium of the choice books already ordered for their use. The entrance to the area before the chapel is through a handsome iron gate and massive stone pillars. The area in front of the chapel is enclosed by a dwarf brick wall, finished with stone coping and iron railing. But no description that we are able to give will enable the reader to form a correct idea of it—it must be seen to be properly appreciated.

The dedicatory services were commenced on Sunday evening, June 30th, 1872, when the first sermon was preached by Mr. Williams, of the Van Mines. But the following Wednesday, July 3rd, was the formal opening-day, when crowded congregations attended the services. In connexion with the chapel there is a reading-room and library for the benefit of those working in the mines and other residents in the neighbourhood. The total cost of the chapel and reading-room was about £1200.

The Baptists.

This sect began its labours in this neighbourhood in the adjoining parishes of Llandinam and St. Harmon. About the middle of the sixteenth century a learned and zealous Baptist, of the name of William Bound, resided at the Garth in the former parish, who distinguished himself by writing a book entitled "Amddiffyniad y Bedyddwyr yn erbyn Ymsodiadau y bobl a elwir Quakers" (A defence of the Baptists against the attacks of the people called Quakers), published in London, 1658. Mr. Bound had for his coadjutors two

brothers of the names of John and William Price, who had left their home at Bucknill, in Shropshire, in the hope of being allowed to enjoy their religious opinions in peace. John who had suffered great persecution in the early part of his life, was a staunch Nonconformist, and carried out his extreme views by ordering before his death, in 1673, that he should be buried with his feet to the west.[1] These brothers earnestly assisted Mr. Bound in holding prayer and other meetings among their neighbours, and in circulating the tenets of their sect whenever an opportunity presented itself. On Mr. Bound's death William Price married his widow, thus forming an additional attachment to the home of his adoption, where his descendants have continued to reside to the present day.

Through the labours of these men, and of others who assisted them, the Baptist cause progressed favourably in the early part of the last century, and in connexion with the Independents they built a chapel at a place there known as the New Chapel, near Llanidloes, in 1740. But this union of the two causes was not of long duration, for the Baptists increased in numbers and the Independents decreased, so that the former were left in sole possession. In 1748 they held an association at the Garth. Other chapels were built, one at Nantgwyn, in the parish of St. Harmon, and the other at Beulah, in the parish of Llandiman ; but it was not until the close of the last century that they turned their attention to the town, and in 1808, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, of Nantgwyn, preached for the first time in the Old Market Hall. The first converts, two in number, were baptized by him in the Severn, on the Lower Green. They were Abel and Eleanor Jones, the former afterwards became a pastor in the church (1817 to 1828). While under the care of Mr. Thomas the infant society held their meetings in the house of Mr. John Hughes, Great Oak Street, and continued doing so until they rented a house in China Street, called the Swan, and fitted it up as a place of worship. In

[1] *Llyfryddiaeth*, 180.

the year 1817 they were in the position of an independent church, and Mr. Abel Jones was ordained their minister, and five years afterwards (1822) the society purchased a piece of land from William Owen, Esq., K.C., situated in Short Bridge Street, and erected a substantial and commodious chapel upon the site in 1820.

List of Ministers.

1. Thomas Thomas.
2. Abel Jones.
3. W. L. Phillips.
4. J. Roberts.
5. D. Roberts.
6. D. R. Williams.
7. Daniel Evans.
8. Robert Owen.
9. Owen Jones.
10. Joseph Hopkins.
11. Thomas Evans.
12. Isaac Edwards (present minister).

In the spring of the present year (1876) the chapel authorities entered into a contract for the erection of a new chapel and schoolroom (the former to contain 650 sittings) at a cost of £2,215.

Independents.

The early efforts made by the members of this sect to establish themselves in the town and neighbourhood have already been noticed in the early part of this chapter, and in the sketch of the Baptists. As these efforts did not prove successful in planting a society in the parish of Llanidloes, we may, perhaps, regard the year 1818 as the real starting point. One Sunday in July of that year some of the ministers from the neighbourhood, viz., the Rev. John Roberts, Llanbrynmair; David Morgan, Machynlleth; — Evans, Rhayader; and A. Shadrach, Talybont, held a meeting in the town, when it was arranged for one of their number to attend every Sunday for the purpose of establishing and fostering a church in the place. For about six months one of their number regularly attended and preached and exhorted a few of their followers who assembled in a small room in Great Oak Street, the property of Mr. Edward Jenkins, father of John Jenkins, Esq., of

Pen y green, late town clerk. Early, however, in 1819, Mr. Samuel Williams, a student from Llanfyllin Academy, came to the town, and his labours were so well received that the small meeting place in Great Oak Street became too limited, and they then rented a larger room in Church Lane, Mr. Williams being the first to preach in it. Here they continued to worship for about four years.

In the year 1821 Mr. S. Williams was ordained, when the following ministers officiated : — Messrs. Roberts, Llanbrynmair; Morgan, Machynlleth; and Davies, of Llanfair, the meetings being held in the Old Market Hall. In 1823 a piece of land in Short Bridge Street was purchased from Mrs. Eleanor Evans for the purpose of erecting a chapel, which was duly built and opened in 1824. Upon this occasion the following ministers attended :—Roberts, Llanbrynmair; Morgan, Machynlleth; Phillips, Neuaddlwyd; Hopkins, Llangatwg; Powell, Llandeilo; Davies (tutor), and Davies (a student), Newtown.

The following is a list of ministers who have officiated in connexion with this cause at Llanidloes :—

1. Rev. Samuel Williams.
2. Rev. John Jones.
3. Rev. David Evans.
4. Rev. David Jenkins.
5. Rev. Henry Rees.
6. Rev. Henry Lewis.
7. Rev. Richard Jones.

From the preceding brief sketch of the introduction and spread of Nonconformity in the parish of Llanidloes, it will be seen that the various sects after they were tolerated strove earnestly to adapt themselves to the spirit of the times in which they lived, and progressed with the age. One of the strongest proofs of this fact may be found in bearing in mind the amount of untiring zeal and energy displayed by them in collecting for such a parish as Llanidloes the really large sums of money and expending the same in restoring and building chapels suitable to modern requirements.

Roughly speaking, they have in the last ten years, devoted the sum of about twelve thousand pounds to this purpose, while, unfortunately, a sum only sufficient to keep it in "tenantable repair" has been laid out on that venerable old fabric, the parish church, from which the town and parish take their name. While, in educational matters, their Sunday Schools have been and still are among the leading means of supplementing the more secular education imparted in the day schools; the same energy was displayed by them in building and maintaining a British School in the town and afterwards in being the active agents of introducing a School Board into the neighbourhood.

THE BATTLES OF CARNO,

A.D. 949 AND 1077,

WITH THEIR CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

BY T. MORGAN OWEN, M.A.

VARIOUS reasons may be assigned for the overthrow of the Welsh, and the loss of their independence as a nation. Foremost among these was the system of gavel-kind. By this system princedoms and estates were parcelled out amongst the various members of each family. This led to disputes, to deeds of cruelty and treachery. Brother rose against brother. The ties of kith were snapped asunder. Those bonds of sympathy that usually draw together the various members of one kinship into an impenetrable phalanx were succeeded by feelings of revenge. Patriotism, that ethereal flame that tenants the hearts of the noble-free and supports them under every difficulty, gave way to the spirit of self-aggrandisement. While the Saxon or Norman was upon the Borders busily engaged in harrying the same, while Norse, Erse, or Gael was attacking the lands along the sea-shore, Celt was engaged in mortal strife with Celt.

Many of these contests took place in the district now constituting Montgomeryshire. This county may aptly be termed the battle-field of Wales.[1] Many Welsh mountains and streams are consecrated by the memory of historic deeds, but none more so than those

[1] Among the battles that have taken place within its borders may be mentioned those of (1) Carno; (2) Buttington; (3) Rhyd y groes; (4) Cyveiliog, 844, Mervyn Vrych fell in this battle—he was succeeded by Rhodri Mawr; (5) Mechain, in this battle Idwal ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn and Rhiwallon ap Cynvyn were slain, 1067.

of Montgomery. Plynlimon ranks among the former. This mountain was the debateable land between North and South Wales, in consequence of its being a natural bulwark separating these divisions. Oft its carn-crowned summits are enveloped in mist, as though it mourned over the slaughter of the well-beloved, whose blood had tinged its coarse grass and intermingled with the dark brown moisture of its peat beds.

It was on one of its offshoots that overlooks the vales of Carno and Tref Eglwys, and at a spot equally distant between the former village and that of Dyliffe, that two battles were fought.

The one, which took place in 949 was waged between the North and South Wallians. The former were led by Ieuaf and Iago, sons of Idwal Voel. Owen ap Hywel Dda, and other princes, commanded the South Wallians.

The second battle, which took place in 1077, was fought between Gruffydd ap Cynan and Trahaiarn ap Caradoc.

We may here remark that the village of Carno is situated on the rail and turnpike roads between Caersws and Machynlleth, and is about 6 miles distant from the former. The remains of a Roman road are still to be seen. Its memory has been handed down by the term "Sarn", the Welsh for an artificially raised road, by which several places in the vicinity are designated. In the days of old the knights known at different periods as those of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, and of Malta, had a station for the protection of travellers at Carno. Evidences of this station are still to be seen in a field adjoining the church. Here there is a mound, part of which was a huge carn.[1] This mound is called Caer-y-Noddfa—the fortress of refuge

[1] It is supposed by an able writer, T. Owen Morgan, Esq., that carnau the plural of carn, gave rise to the name of Carn.—*Arch. Camb.*, New Series, vol. iv, p. 3.

Certain relics connected with Carno are in the possession of Andrew Davies Esq., Tŷ Mawr.

—a name implying the privilege of sanctuary, which the hospitia of the knights enjoyed up to the reign of Henry VIII. No one, as he casts his eye upon the modest looking church of Carno, would imagine that in its immediate vicinity there once stood an asylum for the wronged and the weak, that these strong men, who had perchance fought upon the sacred soil of Palestine, who had knelt in the garden of agony, and who had become enfeebled in the constant struggle with the daring Saracen, and emaciated by the scorching sun of the East, guarded and tended the houseless and forlorn. At Carno are also the remains of two British forts, the one to the south of the village on Castell Farm, the other to the north beneath Allt Vawr. These were outposts, and, in consequence of their vicinity to the borders of North and South Wales, those who guarded them must have been kept in a constant state of watchfulness.

Unfortunately, the historian has but scanty accounts of the events that took place between the years 949 and 1077. In those days everybody's motto was strictly and literally — *Facta non verba.* The deeds were often startling and momentous, but the words with which they were not described but simply recorded were the quintessence of brevity. The Saxon and the Welsh chronicler alike were but a step removed from the Peruvian. Thus one chronicler[1] hands down to posterity an account of the feats performed at the first battle of Carno in the words, "Gwaith Carno,"—exploit at Carno.

In order to understand the causes that led to this battle we should recollect that upon the death of Rhodri Mawr Wales was divided among his three sons as follows :— Anarawd his eldest son, became King of Gwynedd, Cadell of Deheubarth, Mervyn of Powys. Mervyn was killed in battle by the Danes, and then Cadell seized on Powys ; Cadell was succeeded as King of Powys and South Wales by his son Hywel Dda. Upon the death

[1] *Brut., O. C.*

of Anarawd, in 915, his eldest son, Idwal Voel, became King of North Wales.[1] No sooner had Hywel died than Iago and Ieuaf, the sons of Idwal, laid claims to the sovereignty of the whole of Wales. They made this claim as the representatives of the eldest branch of the family of Rhodri Mawr. As a rule, this claim has been denounced on the ground that Rhodri had himself made a threefold division of the land. But it is highly probable that Iago and his brother simply wished to assert and secure the supremacy of the crown of Gwynedd over that of Deheubarth, and to remind the king of that district, and the other Welsh princes, that the head of the House of Idwal was the Pendragon.

The sons of Hywel naturally resented such a claim. Had not their father's authority extended over Deheubarth and Powys and even into Gwynedd? In a word had not Hywel Dda been Pendragon since the death of Idwal Voel? Had he not also framed a code of laws which were acknowledged throughout Cambria? Had he not visited Rome and done other things that had caused his name to become a byeword for good in the mouths of its utterers? And were they to submit tamely to the dictates of the Princes of Gwynedd? Certainly not. Idwal might have fallen gloriously while battling against the common foe. Hywel, their father might have admired such conduct. But with them national rights were forgotten, and personal pique and vanity were intensified to such a degree that nothing but an intestine war could assuage their wounded pride and importance.

Iago and Ieuaf assembled their forces, and marched through Montgomeryshire. But their further progress was checked by the appearance of Owen, Rhodri, and other sons of Hywel, with their warriors. Then ensued

[1] Both Idwal and Hywel acknowledged the supremacy of Edward the Elder.—*Florence of Worcester.*

Both fought against that monarch's son and successor, but unsuccessfully.—*Florence of Worcester; William of Malmesbury.*

"Gwaith Carno." After their exploits at this battle Iago and Ieuaf appear to have pursued the discomfited South Wallians, and to have invaded South Wales on two occasions. But the latter were by no means crushed, for they afterwards ravaged North Wales as far as Conway. We are not informed whether they sailed to this place, or whether they arrived there by land. They were attacked and again overcome and driven southwards by the successful northmen, who once more visited South Wales in an hostile manner.

After ten years' warfare, Owen ap Hywel, and other princes, acknowledged Ieuaf and Iago as paramount sovereigns of Wales. But though victorious in Wales they could not, as might be expected from its exhausted state, withstand the advance of the Saxons, but were compelled to submit to Edgar, and propitiate his ire with 300 wolves annually.[1]

Ieuaf and Iago could not agree, and at length Iago got rid of his brother, either by blinding, hanging, or imprisoning him. This happened in 964. Iago did not enjoy his undivided sway more than ten years, for in 964 he was driven forth by Hywel ap Ieuaf.[2]

Having come to the end of the career of the chief actors in the drama enacted upon the heath of Carno, we shall enter upon the events connected with the second battle of Carno.

In the course of two centuries eight generations of princes appeared and disappeared upon the scene of Welsh warfare. Scarcely one died a natural death. By the hand of a brother, or by that of the invader

[1] This story rests upon the authority of William of Malmesbury. No allusion is made to this tribute by any Welsh or Saxon writer. Even upon the showing of the Norman monk, this story cannot be true, for he says that Edgar commanded Judwall, King of the Welsh, to pay him yearly a tribute of 300 wolves. I take Judwall for Idwal Voel; but the Welsh chroniclers assert that Idwal was killed in battle by the Saxons in 943, and Edgar began to reign in 959.

[2] This Hywel was one of the Welsh princes who are reported to have rowed the puny-bodied lustful-minded Dunstan-guided Edgar at Chester.

they fell, while full of energy and bravery. This state of affairs necessitated the rule of mere youths, whose minds were inflamed by the memory of cruel wrongs,—perchance death inflicted upon their nearest and dearest. These wrongs were kept alive and their enormity intensified by the passionate recitals of their bards. The influence of these rude poetic outbursts upon an imaginative and impulsive people cannot be realised or understood in these days of dark and deep calculation. It is not, therefore, surprising that even in the first year of their undivided rule they rushed headlong into all the horrors of a civil war or a border expedition.

The second battle of Carno was brought about on this wise. Meredydd and Idwal, sons of the redoubtable Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, endeavoured to thrust aside Bleddyn and Rhiwallon, their father's half-brothers on the mother's side. But they were overcome at Mechain, Montgomeryshire. Idwal and Rhiwallon were killed in this battle, and Meredydd escaped by flight. Then Bleddyn became sole king of Powys and Gwynedd. But in 1073 Bleddyn was killed by Rhys ap Owen. Thereupon Rhys, in conjunction with Rhydderch ap Caradoc, ruled South Wales, while North Wales was usurped by Trahaiarn ap Caradoc.

Rhys and Rhydderch were not allowed to enjoy their sovereignty in the South unopposed, for Llywelyn and Goronwy, grandsons of Bleddyn by his son Cadwyn, aided by Caradoc[1] ap Gruffydd, marched against Rhys and Rhydderch and defeated them. Their victory was, however, a fruitless one. At this juncture Gruffydd ap Cynan ap Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric ap Idwal Voel ap Anarawd ap Rhodri Mawr, the rightful heir of Gwynedd and

[1] Florence of Worcester, 1065, says that this Caradoc had slain Gruffydd ap Llywelyn. No doubt he did so in revenge, as Gruffydd had slain his father in 1055. Caradoc's uncle Rhys had been slain by the orders of the Confessor. This holy man had the gratification of looking upon Gruffydd's head. He was afterwards honoured with the head of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn.

Pendragon of Cambria, appeared off Anglesey. He was accompanied by a large body of Irish. He reduced Anglesey, crossed over to the mainland and advanced as far as Harlech. He was here defeated by Trahaiarn ap Caradoc, and forced to retire to Anglesey, where he anxiously watched the course of events.

In 1074 Rhydderch ap Caradoc was treacherously slain, and Rhys ap Owen became sole king of South Wales. But in 1075 the grandsons of Bleddyn again defeated him. They were, however, unable to dethrone him. Trahaiarn in 1076 marched against Rhys and routed his forces. Rhys fled; but was captured and slain by Caradoc ap Gruffydd.

A new claimant now appears upon the scene, in the person of Rhys ap Tewdwr, a descendant of Rhodri Mawr. He succeeded Rhys ap Owen upon the throne of Deheubarth, and, consequently he incurred the undying hatred of Trahaiarn, who, as the conqueror of Rhys, naturally looked upon South Wales as the reward of his superiority in the field.

Meantime, Gruffydd ap Cynan made Anglesey his place of abode. He was not an uninterested witness of the movements in the South. The success of Rhys ap Tewdwr must have stirred within his bosom those ambitious longings that had enabled him to throw off the nightmare of a father's misfortunes, and to hazard an attempt to regain the throne of his ancestors.

Thus circumstances inclined Rhys and Gruffydd to be allies. Both were descendants of Rhodri Mawr. Both looked upon Trahaiarn as their enemy, the one because he knew that the usurper of Gwynedd cast a longing eye upon Deheubarth, the other because Trahaiarn ruled Gwynedd—the domain that was his by right of birth.

Trahaiarn strengthened himself by forming an alliance with his cousins Caradoc ap Gruffydd and Meilyr ap Rhiwallon. Llywelyn and Goronwy ap Cadwyn ap Bleddyn also took the part of Trahaiarn. It will thus be seen that the old feud that had existed so long be-

tween the families of Idwal Voel and Hywel Dda was continued, and that it was in consequence of this feud that the battles of Carno were fought.

Gruffydd, before he set forth from Mona, had secured the help of certain bands from Ireland and Scotland. With his motley following he directed his course southwards, for the purpose of uniting his forces with those of Rhys ap Tewdwr. He made his way along the seashore, most probably, so as to avoid his powerful rival. It would have been well for Trahaiarn had he been able to prevent this union. History does not record whether he made an attempt to do so or not. At any rate the union was effected. And there in the broad daylight, and on an open plateau of some miles in extent, the opposing armies confronted one another. Such an assembly of Celts had never before met in hostile array.

There were to be seen veterans who had marched under the Red Dragon of the victorious Gruffydd, the constant ally of Algar of Mercia. Others there were who had attended that memorable meeting at Northampton, at which Tosti, son of Godwin, was proclaimed a "Nithing". Not a few had stood shoulder to shoulder with the doomed Saxons at York, and had aided them in their last great effort against Norman might. Some, too, there must have been who had gazed upon the face of England's darling—Hereward, the King of the Fens,—and had fought with him waist deep in mud, in the stronghold of that ever-memorable patriot. The majority had, doubtless, taken part in the almost incessant struggles that had cursed Wales since the death of the son of Llywelyn. And, beside these gaunt and terrible men of war, the youth, to whom warfare was as yet but a winter's tale or a bard's theme, trembled with dread or excitement in anticipation of the coming battle.

In a word, on Carno's height was assembled all the best blood and the most noted warriors of Wales. But, alas! for what purpose? To shed the blood of

relatives, to perpetuate eternal strife, to lay open their country to the grasping Norman, to seal their doom as an independent people.

Each party knew that the contest would be a severe one, and that the victory, to whomsoever it might fall, would be dearly purchased, for in this fight individual prowess was to determine the result. As each chief fought, as each man fought, so would the issue be. It was one of those terrible hand-to-hand encounters, when each warrior stood up before his opponent, when eye looked into eye, and the first blow was succeeded by the prolonged death grapple. No dust, no smoke hid the various parts of the field from view. Nothing save the occasional flight of arrows, or of the more formidable lances, shut out the light of heaven from the combatants. The accumulated hatred of upwards of a century's growth was about to burst in all its wild and savage fury upon the heights of Carno. This fact will account for the terrible nature of that battle.

And the battle was fought. Pennant[1] calls it "the fiercest battle in our annals", and "a most bloody contest." But how each prince, or how the different bodies behaved, we are left in almost total ignorance. Victory favoured Gruffydd and Rhys. If Trahaiarn, Caradoc, and Meilyr were defeated they knew how to die, and bravely did they do so. They would neither fall alive into the hands of the foe, nor escape to their homes and become the narrators of their own overthrow.

Truly, the heart of Wales stood still on that day. On that day the eyes of all were turned towards one place, and that place was Carno. On the evening of that day all ears were stretched out in anticipation of tidings from one spot, and that spot was the gloomy offshoot of Plynlimon.

Doubtless, the news, most welcome to the adherents of Gruffydd, was heralded far and wide by the beacon fires, as they flashed from one hill top and mountain

[1] Edition 1810, vol. iii, p. 194.

peak to another. The watchman upon the Breidden caught the first token as its lurid glare mounted heavenwards. Thence to right and left it spread on its mad career with the speed of electricity ;—northwards, to the topmost summits of the Berwyn, to Cader Idris, the noblest of its offspring, and thence to the extremest verge of the shores of Carnarvon and the outposts of Snowdon ; until at length the last beacon lit up the Straits of Menai and gladdened the hearts of the men of Mona, and the inmates of Aberfraw, the Windsor of Gwynedd, who danced and sang in the halls of Rhodri Mawr, all lightsome and gay, in honour of the victory of his descendant, and for joy that for once in a while right had overcome might, and that the island king had obtained dominion over the mainland also.

Gruffydd's after-life was as romantic and eventful as that of the hero of a French work of fiction ; but with that period of history we have, as yet, nothing to do. The deaths of Trahaiarn and his relatives were lamented by that prince's chief bard in a poem of great passion and power, as the following extract from an English translation of the original will show :—

> " My God will I adore, the King of air.
> He knows my woe, He knows how sore I grieve
> For my kind prince, of many men the lord.
> Why did they cross the stormy sea again,—
> A second time,—the sons of Erin fierce—
> Fiends black as night, the Gwyddel ; and the Scots,
> Men who by numbers conquer, not by strength ?
> At Carno was the fight, amongst the hills,
> There fell my lord, Trahaiarn there was slain.
> Beside him sleeps the brave Rhiwallon's son,—
> From the lost battle ne'er would he return."

The bard was not the only man who did honour to the memory of the fallen princes. Willing hands consecrated the spot upon which they fell by the erection of a huge heap of stones. This was a work of no small labour, as each of these stones must have been carried from a considerable distance.

THE BATTLE OF CARNO.

A.D. 1077.

BY H. W. LLOYD, M.A.

THE following account of the "Life or History of Gruffydd ab Cynan",[1] King of Gwynedd, was written in Welsh by a writer whose name and history are unrecorded, but who, from internal evidence, may be presumed with tolerable certainty to have been a member of a religious house in South Wales, and to have lived early enough to be personally cognizant of the events related in his narrative, or to have gained his knowledge of them from his contemporaries. After giving an account of the birth of Gruffydd in Ireland, of an Irish princess, whom his father Cynan had married during his exile in that country, of his first successful invasion of North Wales, and recovery of his hereditary dominion of Gwynedd by the defeat of the reigning Prince Lrahaiarn at Gwaed Erw (the Bloody Acre), in Cantref Meirionydd, followed by the turn of fortune which replaced Trahaiarn on the throne, and drove Gruffydd back into Ireland, the narrative proceeds as follows :—

"And when Gruffydd had come into Ireland he complained bitterly of the treason of his assailants to the king and his princes, who, deeming his wrongs intolerable, urged him to return speedily with a fleet well furnished for the expedition with provisions and men armed for combat.

"Whereupon he set forth to return to his country,

[1] *Hanes Gruffydd ab Cynan*, printed in the second volume of the *Myvyrian Archæology of Wales*, from a Gwydr MS., "ex pervetusto codice transcriptum", and collated with other but later copies at Plas y Ward, Porkington, Bangor, and Downing.

ploughing the deep with thirty ships manned with Gwyddelians and men of Denmark, and disembarked at Aber Menai, and there they found Trahaiarn exercising sovereignty in the country. And when Trahaiarn heard of the arrival of that royal fleet, he made groaning and lamentation, and trembling and fear overtook him. And he caused the men of Lleyn and Ardudwy and their goods to be transported to him in Cantref Meirionydd, of which they had given him possession: and Gruffydd and his army brought the remainder from Lleyn and Arvon into Mona, in order that they might be safe there under his protection.

"After this the Danes were enraged against him and his own house and family, because the treatment they experienced was not in accordance with his promises to them. So they ravaged the greater part of Mona by reason of his oppression, and returned to their own country, with their ships full of men and riches. And they carried him away also with them, and that without his consent, so that Gruffydd thought worse of the treason of the Danes than he had of that of the Cymry.

"And during, and a little time after these events, Hugh Earl of Chester, and many other princes, that is to say, Robert of Rhuddlan, and Warren of Shrewsbury, and Walter Earl of Hereford, assembled the greatest host in the world of knights and foot-soldiers, and brought with them Gwrgenau, son of Seisyll, and men of Powys, and traversed the mountains till they came as far as Lleyn; and in that cantref they encamped a week, daily destroying, and pillaging, and slaying, and left behind them a great slaughter of corpses.

"And after that the land was a wilderness eight years, and thenceforward the people of that country wandered in abject poverty over the world, and many of them went for long years into exile into other countries, and scarcely one of them ever came back to their native land. And that was the first plague, and the first grievous invasion of the land of Gwynedd by the Normans after their coming to England.

"Meantime, after Gruffydd had been in Ireland the space of a year, with, and at the maintenance of King Diarmid, together with other men of rank, he assembled a royal fleet out of the maintenance which the king had given to him, full of Danes, and Irish, and British, and having spread sails over the sea, and the wind expediting them from behind, and the sea being calm, he came to Cleis Harbour, hard by the archbishop's house of Mynyw.[1]

"And thither sped Rhys, son of Tudur, King of South Wales, and the bishop, and doctors, and the whole religious fraternity of the Lord David that was in the church of Mynyw to the harbour. And Rhys was the first to address the Lord Gruffydd as follows:—'We salute thee, Gruffydd, King of the Kings of Wales, to thee do I fly, before thee do I fall upon my knees to beseech thine aid and power.' 'Who art thou'? said Gruffydd, 'and for what purpose art thou come hither?' Said he, 'I am Rhys, son of Tudur, but lately lord of this dominion, and now rejected, and exiled, and forced to get out of sight. I am at this moment concealing myself in this asylum.' 'Who hath exiled thee?' said Gruffydd. 'Lord', said he, 'three kings of the principal countries of Wales, and their armies, have descended on my dominion to that end, and daily are they despoiling it.' 'Who', said Gruffydd, 'are the kings that are marching through thy men and thy dominion in such force as that?' 'Caradawc, son of Gruffydd', said he, 'of Upper and Lower Gwent,[2] and his Gwentians, and the men of Morganwg,[3] and many Norman cross-bowmen with him, Meilyr, the son of Rhiwallon, and his Powys-men with him, King Trahaiarn and the men of Arwystli.' And when Gruffydd heard the name of his oppressors he chafed with rage, and asked him what he would give him to fight for him against these men? 'Truly', said Rhys, 'I will give thee the half of my dominion, and will do

[1] Menevia, or S. David's.

[2] Gwent uwch Coed ac is Coed, in the original.

[3] Glamorgan.

thee homage to boot.' And with that was Gruffydd content.

"And when they had united together in that spot with the bishop's blessing, Gruffydd marched forwards the same day, and his Danes, and his Irishmen, and many of his Gwyneddians, in number one hundred and sixty, and Cynddelw, son of Conys of Mona, in their van. Rhys also, and a few South Wales men, marched with them, in mind much delighted by their aid.

"And when they had marched a vast day's journey, about evening they came to a mountain where was the encampment of the abovementioned kings.

"And then said Rhys to Gruffydd, 'Lord,' said he, 'let us defer the battle till to-morrow, for it is now evening, and the day is waning.' 'Defer it yourself,' said Gruffydd, sharply, 'if you will. I and my force will rush upon them.' And so it was; and the kings trembled as soon as they saw the diverse hosts triumphant, and the armies of King Gruffydd and his standards against them, and the men of Denmark with their two-edged battle-axes, and the Irish with their bearded darts and their spiked iron balls, and the Gwyneddians armed with glaive and shield.

"Gruffydd, the foremost fighter, sought the battle like a giant, and a lion, without ceasing to dazzle[1] his enemies with his gleaming sword. He inspired his men with force manfully to resist their enemies, until they would turn their backs for no manner of cause. And then was there a dreadful engagement, to hear[2] the shouts of the combatants that rose into the air. The earth resounded with the tramp of the horses and of the foot-soldiers; the din of battle was heard afar off — the commotion caused by the frequent clatter of arms, the men of Gruffydd pressing resolutely on, and their enemies yielding themselves to them, the sweat of their toil, and the blood producing running streams. And, mean-

[1] Lit., "Set on fire."

[2] The words "etifedd wedi ei rhieni", are meaningless, and would seem to have been interpolated, or to have lost their context.

while, Trahaiarn was pierced through the body, so that he lay dead on the ground, and his teeth bit the green herbs, and his arms lay stretched upon the plain, and Gwcharis, the Irishman, made bacon of him like a hog. And on that same spot there fell around him of his own retinue five-and-twenty knights, while others of them were slain in the front of the battle. Many thousands of them were killed, and the rest turned their backs on the men of Gwynedd, and betook themselves to flight.

"Then Gruffydd, after his accustomed manner when victorious, pursued them, he and his company, through the woods, and glens, and swamps, and mountains, all that night by the light of the moon, and all the following day, and scarcely one of them escaped from the combat to their own country.

"And after the battle was over, Rhys apprehended treachery from Gruffydd's party, and under cover of the twilight withdrew from the company of Gruffydd and his men, and appeared to none of them from that time forward. Wherefore Gruffydd was indignant, and besought his men to ravage Rhys' dominion, and so it fell out. Now the mountain where the battle was fought is called by the people of the country the Carn Mountain, that is to say, the Mountain of the Stone-heap, for in that place there is a huge heap of stones, under which has been buried a warrior in the primitive ages of antiquity.

"And after making enormous devastation there, and much spoil, Gruffydd marched towards Arwystli, and destroyed and massacred the common people, and burnt their houses, and carried their wives and maidens into captivity, and so he exacted retribution from Trahaiarn.

"From thence he proceeded to Powys, where he displayed in his course his cruelty towards his adversaries, in victorious guise, and spared not the denizens of the churches.[1]

"And after thus slaying his enemies, and utterly destroy-

[1] Or "the fields of ecclesiastics," if *caean*, as I am disposed to suspect, be the true reading.

ing their land, he returned to his own dominions, and to his own father's house, to possess it and to be in peace."

Reference is made to this battle in two distinct poems by the contemporary bard Meilyr, who seems to have begun his career as the "Bardd Teilu", or Family Bard of the usurper Trahaiarn, and to have closed it when acting in the same capacity to his successor, Gruffydd ab Cynan, the rightful monarch of Gwynedd. The grief and indignation expressed in the first poem for the loss of the one prince seems, strangely enough, to have been no bar to the ready transfer to, and acceptance of his allegiance by, the other. This poem, it may be remarked, is the first in order of time of those assigned to the deutero-primitive bards (Gogynfeirdd), or secondary period of Cambro-British poetry, some five centuries having, as is supposed, elapsed since the close of the primary period, that of the poets called "Cynfeirdd", or Primitive Bards. It furnishes an example of a Welsh poem, undoubtedly composed as early as the year 1080, since it speaks of circumstances still fresh in the author's memory, as that Trahaiarn's death occurred towards night, on a Thursday, and three weeks from the commencement of the invasion.[1]

"TO TRAHAEARN AND MEILYR.

"Meilyr the bard sang this ode, during the campaign in which were slain Trahaearn, son of Caradawc, and Meilyr, son of Rhiwallawn, son of Cynvyn."

"I will adore my God, the King of Heaven,
The Lord who knows my affliction.
With trouble am I troubled sorely
For my lord, the ruler of many a homestead.
Verily the second time are they come, the savage people,
The Gwyddelians, black devils,
The Scots, half men, half brutes!
In Carn Mountain is a battle,
And Trahaearn is slain,
And the son of Rhiwallawn, lord of the seas,
From the conflict will not return.

[1] Price's *Hanes Cymru*, p. 537; Stephens' *Literature of the Kymry*, Ed. 1849, p. 19, from whose translation, however, I have ventured slightly to differ.

On Thursday, at the end of three weeks,
Toward night, wert thou slain."

Assuming the correctness of the dates assigned respectively to the Battle of Carno and the death of Gruffydd ab Cynan, a period of fifty-seven years must have intervened between the composition of the two elegies ; the first, which has the appearance of being a fragment only, being the production of the bard's early youth, and the last of his extreme old age. In neither case does the title of the poem, evidently by another and possibly much later hand, furnish any trustworthy proof of the year when they were composed ; the internal evidence, however, suffices to show that both were contemporaneous with their respective occasions. Of the some hundred and seventy lines of which the elegy on Prince Gruffydd consists, we are concerned here with the few only which relate to the Battle of Carno.

"Ni byddai diwyth i lwyth oswydd,
Amugai dragon udd Mon meindydd,
Men ydd las Trahaearn yng Ngharn Fynydd."

Wrathful would he be to a hostile tribe :
As supreme commander he defended stony Mona,
When Trahaearn was slain in the mountain of Carno.

There is one remarkable discrepancy between the account of the death of Trahaiarn in the "Life of Gruffydd ab Cynan", and the allusion to it in the Elegy. From the former it would appear to have occurred some time after the commencement of the battle, which is related to have been begun late in the evening, immediately after the arrival of the combined forces of Rhys and Gruffydd on the scene of action, whereas the contemporaneous author testifies positively to its occurrence towards the close of the day. The difference is one of no little importance, and would seem to diminish seriously any claim which the narrative of the prose-writer might otherwise possess to be considered authentic, circumstantial as it professes to be, and more especially in all that relates to time and place. It appears, however, to admit of this, albeit, perhaps, some-

what strained explanation, namely, that the confessedly hard combat lasted late into the following day, and that it was not until the fall of Trahaiarn towards its close that his followers yielded the day to their adversaries, and endeavoured to save themselves by flight.

Another difficulty, not so readily surmounted, in the narrative, is this, namely, that the combined forces of Gruffydd and Rhys are represented as having marched in a single day from Menevia to Carno, and then as commencing the onslaught on the spot without rest or refreshment. Whether it is to be understood that a portion of the text, accounting for a portion of the march has been lost, or that the forces may be supposed to have been previously conveyed in Gruffydd's ships a portion of the distance by sea, I will not undertake to determine. If, on a third hypothesis, the writer, like too many modern writers of history (?), is to be deemed as romancing, the fact is to be regretted, as detracting from the otherwise apparently authentic character of his work.

RELIQUIÆ MONASTICÆ.

NOTES AS TO VARIOUS POSSESSIONS OF ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES IN THE DISTRICT NOW CONSTITUTING THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

The monastic bodies, which abounded in the middle ages, in addition to the land granted to them by their founders, and upon which their abbatial buildings were erected and which constituted their domestic establishments, frequently acquired granges, or farms, or other possessions, at a distance from their monasteries. There are many lands in Montgomeryshire which once formed part of the possessions of abbeys and nunneries situated in the district, or in neighbouring and distant counties. Wherever there are unusual tenures, or privileges and exemptions connected with lands, upon inquiry it is almost invariably found that such an anomalous state of things arose through such lands having been held by some ecclesiastical body, which had received grants thereof for monastic purposes or for some ecclesiastical use.

It is proposed to collect particulars of such lands, and to identify them, and as far as possible trace them down to their present owners, and in any event to place on record such details connected with them as may be available, which, it is hoped, will lead to further enquiries and information.

I. Lylleshall House, Welshpool.

In the ministers' accounts of 32 Henry VIII[1] of the possessions of the Abbey of Lilleshall, Shropshire, is the following :—

Welchpole, Redd' ten' £1 0 0

How or from whom the abbey acquired this tenement

[1] *Dugdale, Monasticon*, vol. vi, p. 265.

does not appear, nor has there any further account been met with than the following :—

"1st Edward VI, 28 October. Montgomeryshire, Poole Vill. Grant to Roger Jones,[1] Margaret his wife, and Joyce their daughter, for life, at a rent of 12*s.* of a mess'e and appurt's called "Lylleshall House" with a garden adjacent, empty and ruinous; part of the possessions of Lylleshall Monastery." (*Land Rev. Rolls, N. W.*, vol. ii, fo. 110.)[2]

Much enquiry has been made as to this house ; but its identity has failed to be established.

M. C. J.

II. The Grange of Gelynog.

Among some old legal and other papers which Mr. William Buckley Pugh, of Dolfor, placed in my hands for examination I found a small bundle endorsed the "Grange of Gelynog." These papers belonged originally to Mr. W. B. Pugh's grandfather, Mr. W. Pugh, of Caerhowel, an eminent solicitor in this county in the last century.

Many years ago I saw in a book a statement made by one of the abbots of Strata Florida that he demurred to a certain case in which he was concerned being heard in any other court than his own court in *Cydewain*. I regret at the time I made no note for reference ; but it then and has since occurred to me that the monks of Strata Florida must have had some interest in Cydewain, the particulars of which, by lapse of time, had been lost, and I have always had a presentiment that something would turn up sooner or later to elucidate the question. This bundle of old papers has fulfilled my expectations. Thinking they would be sufficiently interesting to be preserved in the pages of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Mr. W. B. Pugh, at my request, has kindly consented to their being printed.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1st series, vol. iii, p. 212,

[1] Sixth in descent from Griffith Vaughan, of Manafon. For the pedigree of his family see *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 324.

[2] *Misc. Hist., Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 397.

there is an abstract of a Roll 32 Hen. VIII, Augmentation Office. It is a computation of the revenues which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Strata Florida, and among other receipts named are the following—

	£	s.	d.
"Hehynok Firma Grangiæ	15	16	6
Hehynok Comortha ibidem	6	13	4"

It has occurred to me since I have seen these papers that the probability is "Hehynog" is an error of the transcriber, and "Gelynog" is the proper word.

The papers relate to a legal claim set up by Lord Tracy, who succeeded Arthur Blayney, Esquire, in the possession of the Gregynog Estates, to the exclusive right of pasturage on Gelynog, and I may commence transcribing them with the following letter, which gives a clue to the date when the cause came on, and which, moreover, has in itself some local interest :—

"Gray's Inn Coffee House, 6th June, 1796.

"Dear Sir,—I have this day received Mr. David Jones's Bill, and Balance is £30 within a few shillings.

"I will pay it if I can in the morning. It is determined at a meeting here that I shall not leave town till after Saturday, in order to see whether the Canal Tax can be settled fairly with Mr. Pitt by negociation or not in that time.

"I will set out from here on Sunday night, and be with you by one on Tuesday at Montgomery.

"Tracy's claim to Gelynog Grainge—and your case with Byewater—do you, therefore, immediately send to Maesmawr for all the deeds and papers belonging to both businesses.

"My son will have them ready for you. The bell goes round for letters, and I have scarce time to add that I think you should speak to Mr. Colley to be prepared in the Gelynog business.

"I send this to meet you at the Canal Meeting in Pool.—Make my compliments acceptable to Mrs. Pugh and my friends, and believe me, truly yours,

"J. LLOYD JONES.

"London, June Sixth, 1797.

"Wm. PUGH, Esq.,
"At Mr. Turner's,
"W. Pool,
"Montgomeryshire."

"W. Free. Keene.[1]

[1] Whitshed Keene, who franked the above letter, was member for Montgomery at this time.

The next paper is a schedule of the documents which they intended to put in to sustain their case, and commences with

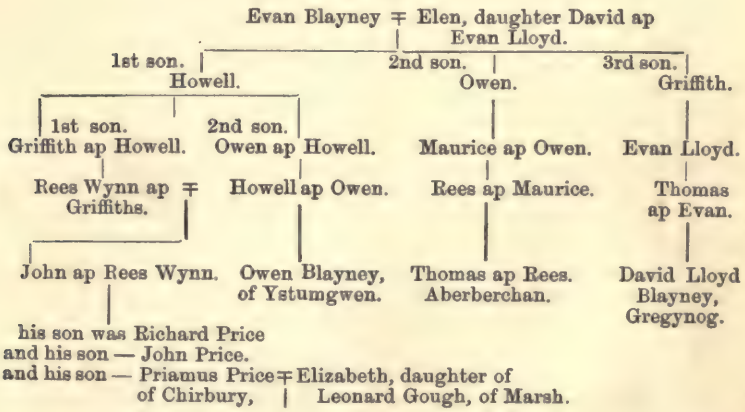
"12th Henry 8th, 1520-21.—A lease of the Grainge of Gelynnoc from the Abbot of Strata Florida to Gryffyth ap Howell ap Ieuan Blayney for 99 years."

In the *Miscellanea Historica* (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 366) the enrolment of this grant is thus mentioned, giving the name of the abbot and the parishes in which Gelynnock is situate :—

"13 Henry VIII, 2 November, 1521.—Enrolment of a grant from Richard Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Strata Florida, of a grange called 'Gelynnock', with appurtenances in 'Gregynog and Haberhaves' parishes, to Griffith ap Howel ap Ieuan Blayney for 99 years at six shillings and eightpence rent. *(Land Rev. Rolls, N. W.)*"

The following skeleton pedigree of the Blayney family will exhibit the relationship of the above Griffith ap Howell ap Ieuan Blayney to David Lloyd Blayney mentioned in the next document.

BLAYNEY.


Evan Blayney ∓ Elen, daughter David ap Evan Lloyd.
1st son. Howell.
2nd son. Owen.
3rd son. Griffith.
1st son. Griffith ap Howell.
2nd son. Owen ap Howell.
Maurice ap Owen.
Evan Lloyd.
Rees Wynn ap Griffiths. ∓
Howell ap Owen.
Rees ap Maurice.
Thomas ap Evan.
John ap Rees Wynn.
Owen Blayney, of Ystumgwen.
Thomas ap Rees. Aberberchan.
David Lloyd Blayney, Gregynog.
his son was Richard Price
and his son — John Price.
and his son — Priamus Price of Chirbury, ∓ Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard Gough, of Marsh.

The schedule continues as follows :—

"17th Eliz.: 1574-5.—David Lloyd Blayney's deed of purchase of the Grainge of Gelynnock.

"19th Eliz., 1576-7.—An exemplification from the Records of the Court of the Council of the Marches of Wales, of a lease of the Grainge of Gelynnock from the Abbot of Strata Florida to Griffith ap Howel ap Ieuan Blayney for 99 years.

A paper concerning the Grainge of Gelynog.

"1st Jac. 1st, 1603-4.—An inquisition taken at Montgomery upon the death of Lewis Blayney.

[N.B.—The Grainge of Gelynnoch is mentioned among the premises.]

"11 Jac. 1st, 1613-14.—Conveyance from Blayney to Herbert of several tenements and (*inter alia*) the Grainge of Gelynnock (not executed).

"14 Jac. 1st, 1616-17. — A lease from John Blayney, of Gregynog, to F. Francis, of Tregunnon, of the tenement called Cwm-Gwern-y-wheed with ye appurtenances, &c.; and lands called the Gorsty Bank, the Calves Close, the Long Meadows, also another parcel of meadow adjoining to the said close, called the 3 days Math of Hay, and 2 other closes adjoining to the Long Meadow, all parcel of the Grainge of Galunnog.

"18 Jac. 1st, 1620-21.—The award of Edward Price.

"11 Car. 1st, 1635-6.—Lease for 99 years from John Blayney to Richard Pryce, of Abberbechan, of several tenements, and 2 in possession of Thomas and William Syer, being part of the Grainge of Galunog.

"14 Car. 1st, 1638-9.—A lease[1] of the Grainge of Galunnog and Bulkekayhaydd to Arthur Blayney,[2] of Gregynnogg, from Mrs. Clotworthy, widow of Robert Blayney,[3] of Castle Blayney, in Ireland.

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[1] Set out in the evidence, *infra.*

[2] Sir Arthur Blayney.

[3] Robert Blayney, of Castle Blayney in Ireland, was the third son of Lewis Blayney, Esq., of Gregynog Hall, in this county; he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to George Blount, of Kidderminster, and the Manor *de Nase*, in the county of Worcester, Esq.; and dying 14th March, 1625, had issue by her (who married first with Thomas Clotworthy, of Ballysaggart, in the county of Tyrone, Esq., and after with Francis, son of Sir Hugh Clotworthy, of Antrim, Knt.,) (1) Edward, who died unmarried before him, and four daughters, Jane and Anne(who both died before him), and Mary and Bridget, who became co-heirs: Mary married first Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Gore, third son of Sir Paul Gore, of Magharabeg, Bart., and by him, who died 2nd Nov., 1651, she had two daughters of the name of

"15 Car. 1st, 1639-40.—Sir Piercy Herbert's lease of the Freeth of Tregunnon to J. Blayney, reciting north side of said Freeth to be bounded by meadow land part of the Grainge of Gelynog.

"17 Car. 1st, 1641-2.—Order of the Court of Wards relating to the Grainge of Gelynnock.

"17 Car. 2nd, 1665-6.—A lease to Morris Syer from J. Blayney of parcel of the Gelynnock Rushy Meadow, 2 upper meadows, 2 closes, Mountain Season.

"21 Car. 2nd, 1669-70.— Mortgage in fee from Edward Blayney of Gregynog and his estate in several parishes, and part of the Galunog Abbey Land belonging to Strata Florida, to Randolph Egerton, of Betterley, Sir R. Ottley of Pitchford, and Ri: Scriven of Froddesley, for the consideration of £700.

"23 Car. 2nd, 1671-72.—Lease for six months from Randolph Egerton of Betterley, co. Strafford, Esq., Ri: Scriven, of Froddesley, co. Salop, to Hump: Blunden, of Worthen, co. of Salop; the Estate of Edward Blayney, Esq., of Gregynog, and several parishes, &c.

N.B. "Some parcels part of the Abbey Land Gelanog."

"Interrogatories to be administered to witnesses in a cause between Morgan and Blayney in the Court of Wards, concerning Gelynog."

The only paper remaining of those scheduled above is the original lease from Mrs. Clotworthy to Arthur

Frances, the elder of whom died an infant, the younger was married to Sir Robert King, of Rockingham, Bart. Mary married secondly Robert Choppyne, of Newcastle, in the county of Longford, Esq., by whom she had a daughter, Bridget, who died unmarried. Bridget, the other surviving daughter of Robert Blayney, married to Robert Morgan, of Cotlestown, in the county of Sligo, Esq., and died his widow in 1665. See *Burke's Landed Gentry*, vol. iv, p. 14, "Morgan of Cottlestown", and see also *Lodge's Peerage of Ireland*, vol. iv, Edition, 1754, *sub. nom.*, "Lord Blayney of Ireland". This Robert Blayney held large estates in Ireland in addition to any Montgomeryshire estates, for we find at an inquisition taken after his death, 10th Oct., 1626, that he died seized of six tates of land in the Ballibetagh of Ballylawloght, and of eight tates in that of Ballytullcashell; and that on 31st January, 1625, Adam Howell, of Monaghan, enfeeoffed him in five tates of Kilsahowan, Killemurry, Mullaghenegan, Escreagh and Loughillvane, and Clynarte, in the county of Monaghan, to the use of him and his heirs for ever, after the decease of the said Adam, and his wife Margaret.

Blayney, and a certified copy of the same. The original is on parchment, and has a seal affixed ; but there is no legible device or anything else upon the seal.

The signatures of the parties to the lease, particularly that of Richard Blayney (for a short biographical sketch of whom see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 342), are very fine.

The following is a verbatim copy of the lease :—

"This Indenture made the eighteenth day of March, A.D., 1638, and in the fourteenth yeare of the raigne of our sov'aigne Lord Charles, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., between Elizabeth Clotworthye, of Ballenesseggart, in the county of Tyrôn, widdowe, and late wife and executrix of Robert Blayney, of Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan, Esq., deceased, of the one parte, and Arthur Blayney, of Tregynon, in the countye of Montgomery, Esq., of the other parte, WITNESSETH that the said Elizabeth Clotworthye, for and in considerac'on of the rents hereafter reserved hath demised, leased, sett, and to farme lett, and by these presents doth demise, lease, set, and to farme let unto the said Arthur Blayney All that parcell of waste land which now lyeth uninclosed, commonly called or knowne by the name or names of Bulke y Kay haydd and yr hên Gelynog, being parte and parcell of the Grange and frythe of Gelynog, and which is meered and surrounded with a two-faced ditch called the Abbot's Ditche, from the rest of the common there, and scituat, lyeing, and being in the parish of Tregynon, and county of Mountgomery aforesaid, and with the saime meers and bounds as the premises were lately demised by John Blayney, of Tregynon aforesaid, Esq., unto the said Robert Blayney, his brother, TO HAVE AND TO HOLDE all that parcell of waste land and all other the premises with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said Arthur Blayney, his executors and assigns, from the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof unto the full end and terme of one and twentie years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended, YIELDING and paying therefore yearely unto the said Elizabeth Clotworthye, her executors and assigns, at her now dwellinghouse in Ballenesseggart, in the said county of Tyrône, in his Majesty's Realme of Ireland, the summe of fifteene pounds of good and lawful money of England att the feaste daies of All Saints' and of Phillipe and Jacob the Apostles, or within one and twentye dayes next after eyther of the said feasts by equall and even

porc'ons. AND if it shall happen the same yeerely rent or any parte thereof to be behind and unpaide on or after any of the said feasts and dayes of payment wheron as aforesaid it ought to be paid, that then and att any time after it shall and may be lawfull for the said Elizabeth Clotworthye, her executors or assignes, into the premises or any parte thereof in the name of the whole to re-enter, and the same and every parte thereof to have again repossessed and enjoy as in her or their former right, and then this present demise and indenture and every clause and article therein contained for the benefit or behoofe of the said Arthur Blayney, his executors or assignes, to be utterly frustrate, voyde, and of non effect, anything before in these presents mentioned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. PROVIDED, nevertheless, that if the said Arthur Blayney, his executors or assignes, att any time dureinge the said terme be expulsed out of the premises, and the said lands taken from him or any of them by judgment, decree, or order in any of his Majesty's Courts, that then and from thenceforth this present demise shall determine and be utterly void, and the rents therein reserved shall not be further paid by the said Arthur Blayney, his executors or assignes, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

"IN WITNESS whereof the parties aforesaid to these presents their hands and seals have interchangeably put the day and yeere first above written, 1638.

"ELIZA: CLOTWORTHYE:"

On the back of the lease the following occurs—

"Signed, sealed, and delivered to the hands of William Williams, Esq., to the use of Arthur Blayney, Esq., in presence of

"PRICE MOORE,
"RICHARD BLAYNEY.
"39.
"WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
"OWEN M^cMAHON.
"1638.

The only other paper is headed—

"*Evidence on the part of the Claimant to Galynog.*

"RICHARD OLIVER,[1] aged 75, says he has known the Galynog

[1] This Richard Oliver it is probable was only brother to Mr. Thomas Olivers, one of the early Wesleyan Methodist preachers, and

ever since he came to live as tenant to Mr. Weaver, at Brithdir, in Tregynon, 51 years ago, where he has continued to live ever since. That the sheepwalk belonging to his farm lay beyond the Galynog, and in his way to it he would frequently walk across part of the Galynog. When going to shepherd his own sheep has by chance found one or two of his own, and has seen one or two of other people's sheep on the Galynog, but very seldom; and has seen Evan Howell and John Rowlands (Mr. Blayney's shepherds) successively drive off the sheep of other persons from the Galynog. Does not remember Mr. Blayney ever offered to inclose the Galynog; but has often heard him say he had a right to enclose it every foot. That he remembers old John Tanner, the grandfather, and John Tanner the father of the present John Tanner, who sold Lletty Evan Llydan to Mr. Blayney, all the said Tanners turned their sheep on a bank called the Rock, part of the Galynog, and they were not suffered to spread on any other part of the Galynog.

"THOMAS WILLIAMS, aged 65, says he went to live servant at Gregynog when between 9 and 10 years old. Has lived and worked there ever since (except two years); for several years while a servant there he used to go at washing and shearing times to help Mr. Blayney's shepherd (John Rowland) to collect his sheep, which were each time on the Galynog, and bring them down. Upon those occasions and others witness has by chance seen a few sheep of other people's on the Galynog early in the morning, and the shepherd would always set his dogs and drive them over the great ditch. (Particularizes some person's sheep, and speaks of the shepherd having quarrels with the owners, but they were tenants of Mr. Blayney.)

"ANNE ROWLAND, aged about 58, says her father became shepherd to Mr. Blayney upwards of 40 years ago, and at that time lived at a house called Hudson-bach, very near to the Galynog. That she lived with her father 6 or 7 years after he became shepherd to Mr. Blayney, and was used to help him to take care of the sheep, and for that purpose would be upon the Galynog at least once a day, but generally twice a day in the summer season, and at the time of settling the lambs on the Walk would be there almost the whole of every day for a quarter of a year. Knows the great ditch on both sides the Galynog. That they kept everybody's sheep off the Galynog except John Tanner the grandfather, and John Tanner, the

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a biography of whom is printed in vol. ii, pp. 49-106, of the *Lives of Early Methodist Preachers*, edited by Thomas Jackson. 4th edition. London, 1871: Wesleyan Conference Office.

father, which were always depastured on the top of the Rock above Frongoch, part of the Galynog, and from thence towards Bwlchcaehaidd. That her father and her were used to keep Tanner's sheep *close* to that part. That in keeping off strange sheep they used to hunt and drive them with a small dog, or two or three, at their heels, and if the said strange sheep were troublesome in driving they would set the dogs at them, which the witness has often done. Does not know whether the owners of such sheep have ever seen her so course them, nor was she afraid of anybody seeing her do so, for her father used to tell her that Mr. Blayney often ordered him to be sure to course off all strange sheep.

"RICHARD EVANS (who himself kept some sheep) lived at Ram Hall, close to Gelynog: says he has shepherded the sheep of John Bumford on the Gelynog for the 7 years last past. That he has all that time kept the sheep of every other person (except those of Thomas Phillips, successor to Tanner, at Lletty Evan Llydan) off the said Galynog, as well as the other tenants to the late Mr. Blayney, as Thos. Lloyd of Bettws Hall, Edward Jones of Cacappan, and Thos. Williams of Penybank. Each of the three last mentioned have seen him drive with a dog their respective sheep off the said Galynog, especially Edward Jones, who offered witness money to let his sheep come there, but he refused; and after the first year Edward Jones sent no sheep to the common adjoining the Galynog."

The Galynog, or Gelynog, as it is variously spelt in the preceding documents, is situated in the upper part of the parish of Tregynon, and is marked on the Ordnance Survey "Celynog". A line drawn from the village of Bettws Cydewain to Llyn Tarw, a lake on the Llanwnog Hills, will intersect "Celynog". From enquiries made by me recently (March, 1876), I have ascertained there are remains of the Abbot's Ditch yet existing.

E. R. MORRIS.

HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF MEIFOD.

Continued from Vol. viii, *p.* 370.

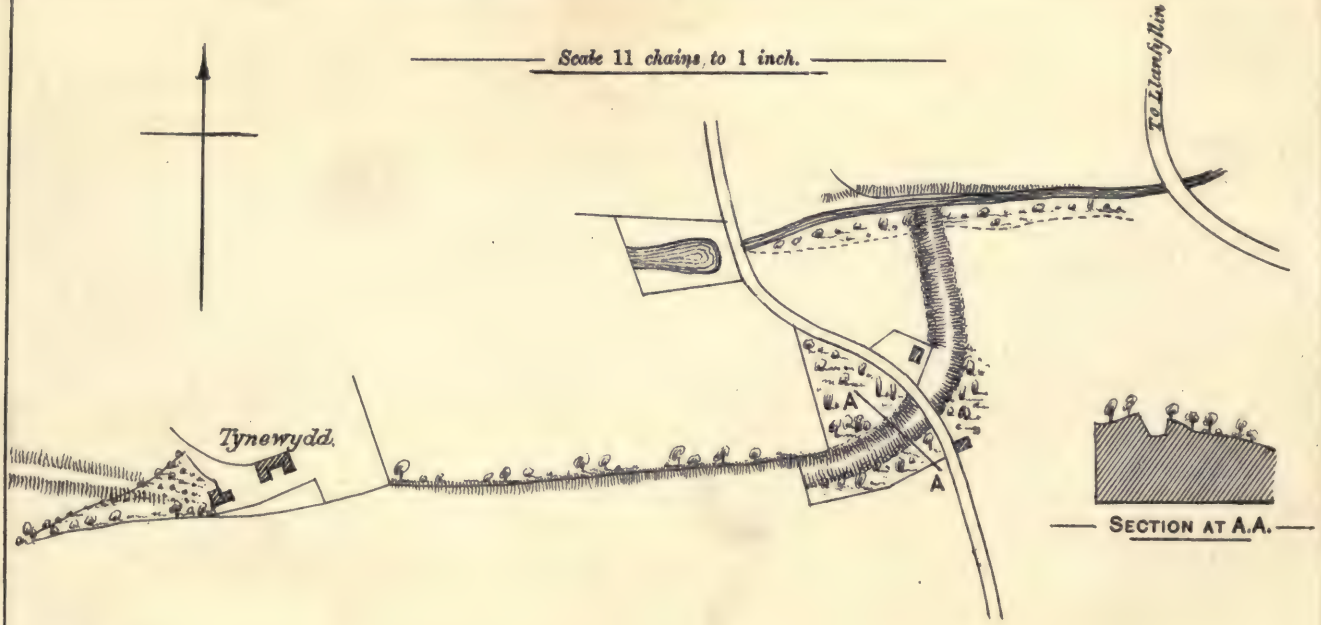
BY THE REV. CANON WYNNE-EDWARDS, M.A.

POPULATION.

		1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.
Parish of Meifod Proper	Males	804	737	897	940	957	878	918	930
	Females	829	789	864	921	1017	885	888	925
	Total	1633	1526	1761	1861	1974	1763	1806	1855
Holy Trinity, Penrhos	Males	...	...	...	...	...	90	114	108
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	95	103	86
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	185	217	194
St. John, Pont-Robert	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	124
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	116
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	240
Christ Church, Bwlch y Cibau District, formed 1865	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352

HOUSES.

	1841.			1851.			1861.			1871.		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited.	Building.	Inhabited	Uninhabited.	Building.	Inhabited	Uninhabited.	Building.	Inhabited	Uninhabited.	Building.
Meifod Civil Parish	405	8	...	352	21	...	359	6	1	373	19	...
Holy Trinity, Penrhos Ecclesiastical District formed 28th Nov., 1844, containing a portion of Meifod, which portion contains the following	...	...	...	36	6	...	43	...	...	38	1	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John, Pont-Robert Ecclesiastical District, formed 1854, containing a portion of Meifod, which portion contained	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	1	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christ Church, Bwlch y Cibau Ecclesiastical District, formed 1865, containing portion of Meifod, which portion contained	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	2	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



T.W. Hanseek

Mont: Coll: Vol. IX to face p. 317.

Hilry & Russell, Lithoplatters, Liverpool.

EARTHWORK near BWLCH-Y-CIBAU.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.—The earliest remains of archæological interest in the parish of Meifod consist, as in most parishes of the district, of earthworks. They all belong to the British period. Such remains as still exist have been carefully examined by Mr. T. W. Hancock, of Llanrhaiadr, who has kindly contributed the following account of them to this history.

BWLCH Y CIBAU.—The now existing remains of intrenchments and earthworks are only to be found in the north-eastern extremity of the parish, where it opens in the direction of the English border. The traces of two of them are to be seen in the townships of Ystum Colwyn and Peniarth, in the neighbourhood of the village of Bwlch y Cibau. One, the largest of them, is to be traced on the brow of the ridge overlooking the Vale of Meifod. Its outline partakes of the redan form, the ditch and outerwork are very well preserved in several places. It is nearly a mile in length, and has its north-western end shut in by a ravine and stream; the other end runs up south-westerly into the Moel y Maen or Tan y Fron Hill, above Tynewydd, passing by and touching the premises of this farmstead. The old Llanfyllin road cuts it near the Bitffold Cottages. At the angle in this place there existed, not many years ago, a small camp inclosure, which has since been destroyed to improve the fields. The land behind this line of intrenchment is open, and, in former times, was of a very boggy character.

At a distance of a little more than half-a-mile to the west, and in the rear of this first earthwork, stands the second, which is a small camp, in the grounds of the new Vicarage House at Bwlch y Cibau.

This camp is about a hundred yards long, and is situated on the crown of the eminence overlooking the district in a north and north-westerly direction, towards Llanfechain and Llanfyllin. The defences are much destroyed. Bwlch y Cibau (the Pass of the Cibau[1]) is

[1] The meaning of the word Cibau in this connection is much debated. In a former part of this history, following the guidance of the late

the lowest depression in the high jagged ridge, or sierra, which forms the north-western wall of the Vale of Meifod, and is the passage from the Vale of the Vyrnwy, Meifod, to that of the Cain, Llanfechain. These works would form an important British position for either defence or offence.

The Gaer.—Near Trefnanney Hall, in Trefnanney township, and on the south side of the Vyrnwy, there is a small camp about 50 or 60 yards in length, and in breadth about 30 yards. The defences are barely traceable. This spot commands a view up the vale, and is on the side opposite to the Bwlch y Cibau lines, which are in sight.

The foregoing are the best, and most probably the only, remains now existing of military works. There are several traditionary sites of camps in the parish; but, having no traceable lines of works, they can only be mentioned in this history as indicating what has been the traditional lore of the neighbourhood.

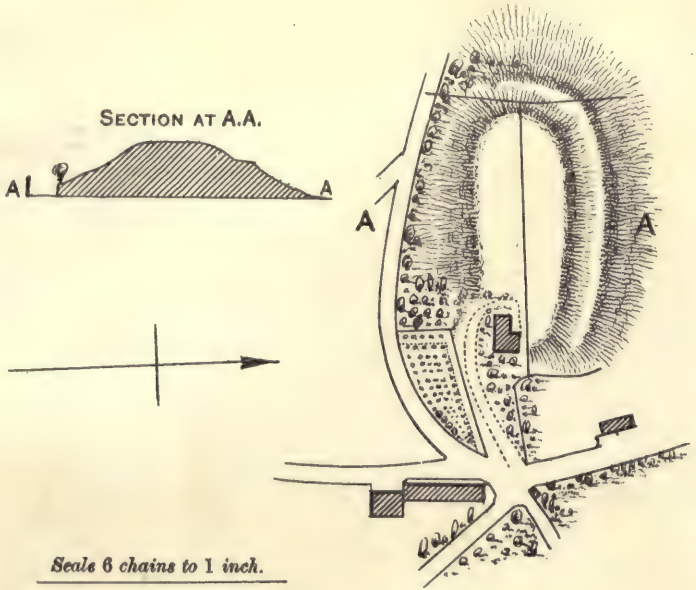
Henallt.—This is the summit of a steep hill just above Bwlch y Cibau, northwards. It is naturally well formed for the purpose of retreat and concealment. The ascent is not easy on either side, and the hollows and clefts at and near the top would serve very conveniently for shelter in case of emergency. The crown of the hill being rocky would not well admit of trenches being formed. The boundary line of Llanfechain and Meifod parishes runs along the centre of the ridge.

Gelynog. — There are here only natural features

Gwallter Mechain, it has been interpreted "acorn husks". Mr. T. W. Hancock suggests the possibility of its meaning the "Trap Pass". Cib-glawr being the Welsh word for a trap-door. Cib has other meanings: it signifies a vessel or cup. Hyd y gib, to the brim.

> "Gwr a wnaeth yn llawn llenwi cibau
> O ddwfr daearin yn win gwineu." *L. Benfras.*
>
> The man who made, fully the vessels being filled,
> Of earthly water clear red wine.

Cibau might have same connection with the Latin word "*cippus*" a boundary, or monumental stone.



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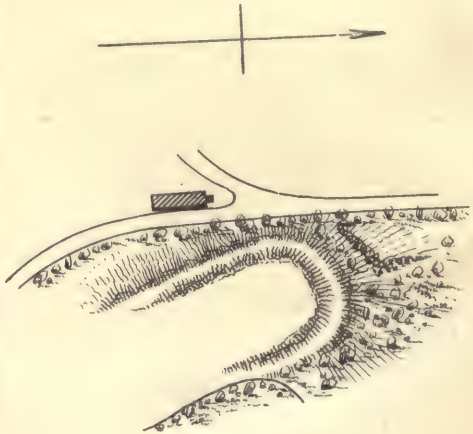


Scale 6 chains to 1 inch.

T.W.H

Mont. Coll., Vol. IX., to face p. 313.

Camp at "BRYNBOWLIAU,"—BWLCH-CIBAU

GAER — (near Trevnanney.)

which give the impression of their being military works.

Moel y Sant.—The crown of this hill, in Trefedrid township, is another traditionary site of a military post. Certainly the place would be well adapted for a military camp; but here, again, there are no traces of defensive lines having existed. If any did exist they are well rased. The hill is of a considerable height, and commands a view of large extent in every direction, and it is itself a conspicuous object in the view from several points in the vale. From its summit the military posts on the hills in the parishes of Llanerfyl and Llangadfan may be seen, as well as the principal stations in the more immediate neighbourhood. The ancient Mathraval is seen at its base on the left side of Vyrnwy river. The broad area at the top of the hill and its shaven crown would make an attractive meeting place for an assembly of religious persons (whether a Druid or Christian assembly) for sacred rites and devotion. Its name, Moel y Sant, the Hill of the Saint, connects it with the memory of some sacred Christian personage. On its northern declivity, which is thickly wooded, in the side of a narrow ravine not far from the summit is the celebrated medicinal well called Ffynnon y Clawdd llesg.

Gallt yr Ancr (The Anchorite's Rock).—On the northern side of this hill, which overhangs the *llawr* (plain—floor), on which stands the village of Meifod, there are several lines of earthworks. These can hardly be regarded as the lines of a military camp. There are several low walls of earth, more suitable for the purposes of folding the cattle of persons who sought refuge there than for military lines.

Such high grounds were the natural refuge of the families and flocks, while the military portion of the inhabitants contended with the invading foe in the lowland beneath. Some armed force was doubtless set to guard the party of refugees. It was thus that Llywarch Hen addresses one of such warrior guards :—

"Cynddylan cae di y rhiw
Yn y daw Lloegrwys heddyw
Amgeledd am un nid gwiw."

Cynddylan! keep thou the slope
As the Lloegrians come to-day,
Anxiety for one boots not.

There is on the hillside a trench, some eight yards in length, called Gwely'r Sant, the Bed of the Saint, or Bedd y Cawr (the Grave of the mighty one), Cawr being the appellation of the chief of a tribe in ancient times,—this trench is the work of "treasure hunters". It was commonly reputed that such places were the depositories of hidden treasure. On the highest summits of the hill there are several rock basins, of artificial formation possibly, for the purpose of serving as water reservoirs.

The Cwm Tumulus.—At the Cwm farm, behind the house, is a singular geological formation of rock, of the common shape of an ordinary flattened tumulus. This has been mistaken for an artificial piece of work; but it is not so, as may now be seen by the cutting that has been made into it.

Roman Period.—It seems at least probable that the Roman road, leading northwards from Caersws towards Deva (Chester), must have passed through or near the western side of the parish of Meifod; but no traces of any Roman road or of Roman remains of any kind have ever, to the writer's knowledge, been found within the limits of the parish. A claim has, indeed, been put forward, in behalf of Meifod, as the probable site of the still undetected Mediolanum, but all the attainable evidence seems to point to some more northerly position as the site of that lost city of the Ordovices. Neither the testimony of the Itineraries nor that of the Geographer Ptolemy can be relied on as accurate. Distance, whether measured in those days by miles or by degrees of latitude and longitude, can only be regarded as approximately correct. We must take their mea-

surements for what they may be worth. Ptolemy's statements are as follows :—

"South from these and the Brigantes, but the most western, are situated the Ordovices, among whom are the following towns :—

	Long.		Lat.
Mediolanum.....	16.45	.....	56.40
Brannogenium.....	16.00	.....	56.15

more to the east are the Cornavii and their towns :—

Devana.....	18.30	.....	55.00
Uriconium	16.45	.....	55.45

It will be observed that the longitude of Mediolanum and Uriconium are here stated to be the same, which is hardly consistent with his previous statement, that Mediolanum was one of the towns of the Ordovices, who were the most western ; and with what follows, that Uriconium was a town of the Cornavii, a people to the east of the Ordovices.

Perhaps his measurements of latitude are more to be depended on than those of longitude. If so, there is a statement of Ptolemy's which may prove to be some guide towards discovering the site of Mediolanum. He says that the promontory of the Cangani now known as the district of Lleyn, in Caernarvonshire, whose extreme easterly point is called Trwyn y Gwyddel, is in latitude somewhat south of Mediolanum. Now a line drawn from west to east from Trwyn y Gwyddel passes along the south side of the Valley of the Tanat, and Mediolanum ought to lie somewhere to the north of that line.

If we now turn from Ptolemy's statements to the *Itinerary* of Richard of Cirencester, we read as follows :—

"*Iter II.*

A Segontio Virioconium usque, M.P. LXXIII (*sic*).
Heriri Monte .....XXV M.P.
Mediolano .....XXV „
Rutunio.....XII „
Virioconio.....XI „

These measurements can be shown to be true only as approaching to something like the truth. A Roman mile was 5000 feet—something less than an English mile. But a straight line, measured on the Ordnance Map, from Segontium (near Caernarvon) to Uriconium (Wroxeter in Shropshire) proves to be 75 English miles. As the Roman road could not possibly have come (indeed as it came through Heriri Mons—Tommen y Mur, we know it did not come) in a straight line from Segontium to Uriconium, the measurements in the *Itinerary* of Richard must have been considerably short of the real distance. If we compare the distances given between the intermediate stations in this *Iter* with actual measurements in a straight line on the Ordnance Map, the result is as follows :—

" From Segontium to Heriri Mons ..... XXV M.P.
Actual distance in English miles...21
" From Heriri Mons to Mediolanum ..... XXV M.P.

Now, a straight line on the Ordnance Map, from Segontium in the direction of Uriconium, passes, at 23 miles distance along it, somewhere near Llangynog, at 25 miles near Penybont, and at 35 miles near Clawdd Coch, in Llanymynech parish. Mediolanum ought to be found somewhere along this line. And if the reading in the *Iter* were at Uriconium XXXV, instead of XXV, Clawdd Coch, far the most probable, ought to be found to be the actual site of Mediolanum. At that spot especially, and along the line indicated generally, investigations and spade explorations ought to be made.

SAXON PERIOD.—It is during the Saxon and Danish period, extending from 450 A.D. to 1066 A.D., and in the course of the long wars and border conflicts consequent upon the gradual settlement of the Saxons, that we find the first notices of Meifod and of the neighbouring princely residence of Mathrafal in historical documents. The site of the palace of Mathrafal is now only to be recognised by a tumulus, and surrounding ditch and rampart overgrown with ancient trees. It lies upon the left

bank of the Banw, or Llanfair branch of the river Vyrnwy, about half-a-mile above its junction with the Mechain, or Llanwddyn branch of the same river. This tumulus is locally within the boundaries of the parish of Llangynyw. But when the palace of Mathrafal was standing, the surrounding country, even as far as Offa's Dyke eastward, had so close a political and ecclesiastical connection with Meifod, that, for the purposes of this history, Meifod and Llangynyw may be regarded as included in one and the same district. It seems probable that Mathrafal was for some time the most prominent name connected with this locality; overshadowing to some extent that of Meifod, which was the site of the ecclesiastical establishment, so closely related to the family of the reigning princes of Powys. The many traces of British encampments which are to be found on the adjacent hills, bear testimony at once to the antiquity and military importance of Mathrafal and its neighbourhood. It has even been suggested that this will prove to be the site of the missing Mediolanum, though, for reasons already given in the course of this essay, that suggestion does not seem to be favoured by the best evidence forthcoming on this disputed point. Whatever may be the earliest date in history with which Mathrafal may be connected, no earlier mention is made of it than in the records connected with the Saxon period. Up to the close of the sixth century the country, as far as the right bank of the river Severn, in the most easterly part of its course, remained in the possession of the ancient British race.

At that period Brochwel, or Brochmael Ysgythrog, was the regulus who ruled over that portion of the British dominion known as Teyrnllug, or Powysland. Of this dominion Pengwern, afterwards known as Amwythig—Shrewsbury—was the capital:—

"Eryr Pengwern pengarn llwyd,
Aruchèl ei adlais,
Eiddig am gig * * * *"

Llywarch Hen, Elegy on Cynddylan.

Eagle of Pengwern, with the grey nape!
Very loud is his echoing voice,
Eager for the flesh * * * *

It is thus that the bard Llywarch apostrophises the bird of prey, circling round over his ghastly banquet after the defeat of Cynddylan, one of the sons of Brochwel Ysgythrog, prince of Powys. During Brochwel's reign the territory of Powys began to suffer diminution from the gradual encroachments of the Saxon invaders of the soil. It was at this period, according to the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 584 (see an article by Dr. Guest in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ix, New Series), that Ceawlin, king of Wessex, advancing northwards up the Vale of the Severn, won a great battle near Uriconium—Wroxeter—about four or five miles from Shrewsbury, and destroying Uriconium, devastated the neighbouring country. Dr. Guest, the learned Master of Caius College, Cambridge, assigns to this occasion the Elegy of Cynddylan above quoted, in which Llywarch Hen laments the evils inflicted on his country and his friends, in consequence of some defeat which had lately befallen them. It is more certain that some years afterwards, A.D. 613, Ethelred, king of the Northumbrian Saxons, defeated the forces of Brochwel Ysgythrog near Chester, and caused the monks of the neighbouring monastery of Bangor Iscoed to be put to death. This massacre was shortly afterwards avenged by the defeat of Ethelred by the united forces of Cadvan, king of Gwynedd, Bledrws, prince of Cornwall, and Meredydd, king of South Wales. These circumstances are thus narrated in the Welsh Chronicle, Brut G. ab Arthur:—

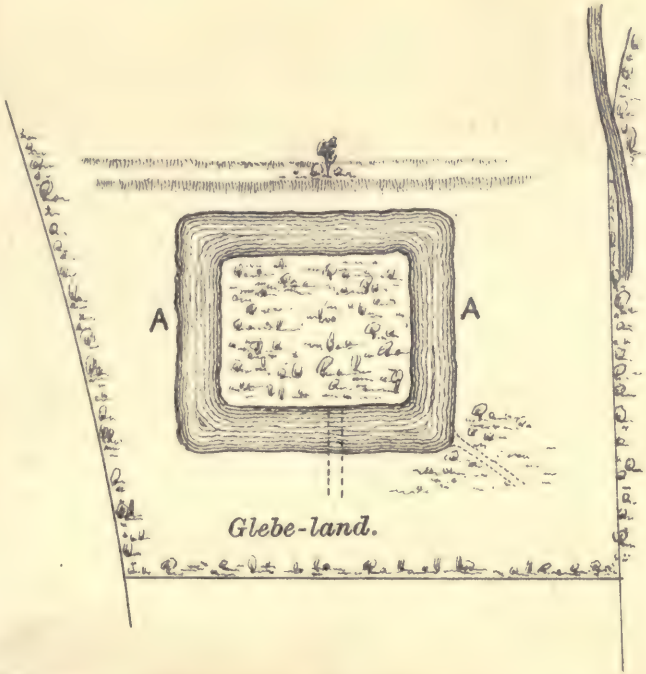
"A.D. 606. And at that time, Gregory the pope sent Austin to preach to the Saxons, who were blind in their pagan customs, in that part of the island which was in their possession, lest they should destroy all belief, Christianity, and the Catholic faith. For Christianity had increased ever since the time of Eleutherius, pope and bishop of Rome, A.D. 185. And when Austin came, as is aforesaid, he found among the Britons an archbishopric and seven bishoprics, possessed by faithful, godly prelates; and

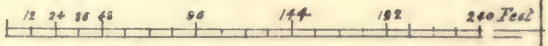
many monasteries in which right rule and order were kept. And among them, in Bangor city, was a venerable monastery, having its monks divided into seven courses, three hundred in each, being all together 2100. And they lived by the labour of their hands. And Dunawd was their abbot, a man remarkable for his learning. And this Dunawd, when Austin endeavoured to make the bishops submit to his authority and join him in preaching to the Saxons, shewed by divers arguments and authority of Holy Scripture that they (the bishops) could not submit to him, for they had an archbishop of their own; and that the Saxons were despoiling them of the inheritance of their fathers. And from this arose great ill-will between them. Then Edelfled, king of Kent, when he perceived that the Britons would not submit to Austin, was wrath, and urged Edelfryd, king of Scotland (Northumbria) to join him in an expedition to Bangor to destroy the monks there. And so they came to Chester, where Brochwel Ysgythrog, prince of the place, awaited them. And the battle began. And Brochwel had fewer horsemen than Edelfled. And at last Brochwel had to give up the city, and fled. And then Edelfled turned his arms against the monks and put them to death. But when afterwards this cruel king went on to Bangor, the Britons having heard of his cruelty, their princes assembled together from all parts—Bledrws, prince of Cornwall; Meredydd, king of South Wales; and Cadfan, king of North Wales. And they wounded Edelfled and put him to flight, and pursued him over the Humber."

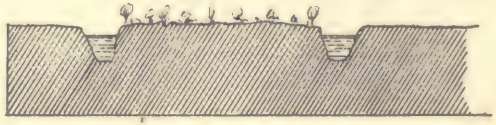
This repulse of the Saxons had, however, no lasting effects. Pengwern and its adjacent territory was not, indeed, at this time lost to the British; but the rise and growth of the seventh kingdom of the so-called Heptarchy hastened on the progress of the Saxon conquest. During the reigns of the successors of Brochwel Ysgythrog, the border line of the principality of Powys was gradually forced backwards towards the present boundaries of Wales, and in the reign of Offa, the tenth king of Mercia, the dyke, known to this day by his name, was raised as the line of demarcation between England and Wales. This occurred A.D. 765, and it was at this period, most probably, that Mathrafal became the residence of the reguli, or princes of Powys. A church was already existing at Meifod, within two miles of the palace of the princes. It became the place of worship during

life, and the last earthly resting-place, when dead, of the members of the princely house of Powys. The history of the immediate descendants of Brochwel Ysgythrog is involved in much obscurity. The times during which they lived form that period of British history, including the greater part of the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, of which very scanty notices are left in the remaining chronicles. It was a period of great disturbance. The kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy were continually engaged in internecine conflicts; these were at intervals allayed in order the more effectually to make inroads into the adjacent territories of the Welsh Princes. Meanwhile, the Danish rovers were the common scourge of both parties. They are always mentioned in the Welsh Chronicle as "paganiaid duon", "the black Pagans", unceasing in their attacks, unsparing in their devastations. There was little opportunity to chronicle events, still less security for the preservation of the chronicles when made. It is asserted by Nennius, who is said to have written his *Historia Britonum* A.D. 858, in reference to Cadell Deyrnllug, grandfather of Brochwel Ysgythrog, that "All his sons became kings, and by their offspring has the whole territory of Powys been governed, even to this day." This assertion is, in some degree, corroborated by the inscription on the monumental pillar of Eliseg, erected near Llangollen, by Cynghen or Concenn, a descendant of Brochwel Ysgythrog, in memory of his great-grandfather Eliseg. This Cynghen is said, in the Welsh *Brut* or chronicle, to have died or been killed at Rome, A.D. 854.

In A.D. 873, according to *Brut y Tywysogion* (Chronicle of the Princes), "Rhodri Mawr, king of all Wales, instituted a new arrangement in the government of Wales, as far as his privilege extended. Powys he gave to his son Merfyn, and his palace was at Mathrafal." By this arrangement it would appear that the principality of Powys passed out of the male line of the family of Brochwel Ysgythrog, and devolved upon a







T. W. Hancock.

Mont. Coll., Vol. IX., to face p. 327.

PLAN of SITE of "THE OLD RECTORY."—(Moated).

representative of that family in the female line. Rhodri Mawr, according to the chronicle, was grandson of Nesta, daughter of Cadell of the family of Brochwel Ysgythrog.

Whether by failure of succession, or by conquest, the principality of Powys soon passed from the house of Merfyn. It seems to have been held, from time to time, by some member of the other branches of the family of Rhodri Mawr, until about the year 1062, when Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, partly in right of his wife, who was of the family of Hywel Dda, the celebrated law-giver, prince of South Wales and king of all Wales,—and partly by right of conquest, became king of Wales and prince of Powys. His descendants lost the kingdom ; but retained the principality, and in their possession it remained until the principality of Powys merged into a feudal barony by the final conquest of Wales.

Moat.—In one of the glebe fields, below the present Vicarage House, and rather to the east of it, there is a rectangular moated inclosure, the reputed site of the original Glebe House. This enclosure was formerly separated from the meadow of which it now forms a part, and was known as Cwrt y Person. Half the meadow, on the south side, and Cwrt y Person, belong to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, who are the appropriators of the rectorial tithes of the parish.

The site of the house is said to have been connected with the church by a causeway, of which some traces are still to be found. The moat is almost always filled with water, and has never been completely dry within memory of any one now living.

The residence supposed to have stood here must have been built chiefly, if not entirely, of oak timber. It is not, therefore, surprising that there are no remains to testify its former existence. But though of wood, the house, from its insulated position, and from the facility which still exists of flooding the surrounding land, must

have always been a strong position for defence against predatory bands.

Fynnon y Clawdd llesg.—On the north-eastern declivity of Moel y Sant, in Trefedrid township, nearly in the centre of a large wood, there are, in very close contiguity, two springs of water, one of which is mineral, the other apparently free from any such admixture. The former is held to be of great efficacy in healing wounds, sprains, and scrofulous disorders. A convenient bathing-house has been constructed about the spring for the use of those who frequent the well. The woodwork is cut and scored with the names of those who have visited, or been benefited by the use of the waters.

Among other inscriptions, there are some lines in Welsh which are worthy of being recorded in a more permanent form :—

> "Yn y lle hwn ni chewch wellhad—oni,
> Wnewch uniawn ddefnyddiad,
> Ac erfyn ar Dduw cariad,
> Heb rith am ei fendith fad."

This, adhering as closely as possible to the rhythm, rhyme, and form of the Welsh Englyn, may be rendered thus :

> Here seek not health, if health you choose,—unless
> Guileless the means you rightly use.
> First seek His blessing which to lose
> No heart need fear which rightly sues.

Eminent Men.—Meifod, the centre from which the light of Christian faith was first diffused in this locality, and so long the home of the princes of Powys, has naturally some names of note connected with its history. Earliest on the roll of fame is the name of Gwyddfarch, the founder of the first church at Meifod. His rocky sepulchre is still pointed out to the curious as Gwely Gwyddfarch, not far from the summit of Allt yr Ancr.

Tysilio, the son of Brochwel Ysgythrog, and the suc-

Mont.: Coll.: Vol. IX to face p. 328.

Risby & Russell Lith. L'pool

—— WELL in MEIFOD.—Called Fynnon y Clawdd Llesg. ——

cessor of Asaph as bishop of St. Asaph, though born most probably at Shrewsbury, was connected very closely with the progress of the Christian faith in this neighbourhood. One of the churches of Meifod, most likely the second, was dedicated to him.

Among the princes of Powys, immediately connected with the neighbourhood of Meifod, Meredydd ab Bleddyn; Cadwgan,—"the renowned Cambrian" of Camden's history;—Madoc ab Meredydd, founder of the church dedicated to Tysilio; and Grufydd Maelor, his son, were some of the most distinguished. These were all of the family of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, who attained to the sovereignty of the whole of Wales about the time of the Norman Conquest. For detailed account of Bleddyn, and his descendants, the reader must be referred to the various histories of Wales. It may be sufficient here to say that, with the characteristic courage of their race and family, they maintained for some years a precarious independence, despite the repeated attempts of the Lords Marchers to subdue them. Intestine divisions, however, hastened the inevitable moment of submission to superior power; but the combined valour and prudence of Madoc ab Meredydd secured to his family, and that portion of the principality which he ruled over, several advantages which do not always fall to the lot of the conquered.

The following extracts from the Welsh Chronicle may be given, as an illustration of the times to which we refer:—

"A.D. 1124. Meredydd, son of Bleddyn, died in his old age;—a thing not often seen in the family of Bleddyn.

"A.D. 1126. Llewelyn, son of Owain, slew Iorwerth, son of Llywarch; and soon after Llewelyn's eyes were put out by Meredydd, son of Rhirid—this according to the custom of their families. About the same time, Morgan, son of Cadwgan beforementioned, who had been very active in the work of killing and putting out eyes, began to feel compunctions of conscience, and on his repentance, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return he died in the island of Cyprus in the Grecian Sea."

Next in order of time, illustrious not in arms but in song, and remarkable for the vigour of his character, comes CYNDDELW BRYDYDD MAWR, that is, Cynddelw the Great Bard, Cynddelw of the flowing Awen, one of the most celebrated of the Welsh poets.

His birthplace is not certainly determined; but his extant writings, which for so ancient a writer are very voluminous, seem to connect especially with Meifod. Portions of his poem, dedicated to Tysilio and minutely describing Meifod Church, have appeared in translation in this notice of the parish of Meifod. It is related of him (see *Myvyrian Archæology*) that "a monk was sent by the monks of Ystrad Marchell, near Welshpool, to excommunicate him, and to say they would not bury him in their monastery", and that he answered in the following lines of Welsh poetry :—

"Cen na bai ammod dyfod—i'm herbyn
A Duw gwyn yn gwybod
Oedd iawnach i fynach fod,
I'm gwrthyn nag i'm gwrthod."

Which may be translated ;—

Since against me no covenant can be shown,
As the pure God well knows,
Becoming were it for the monks,
To ask, not to reject me.

In later times we read of DAVYDD MEIFOD, a poet (see Gwallter Mechain's *History of Meifod*), who flourished from about A.D. 1630 to 1670.

The REV. RANDOLPH DAVIES, was vicar of Meifod both before and after the Rebellion in the seventeenth century. During his incumbency, the Quakers and Independents created divisions among his flock. To arrest their progress, he published, in the year 1675, a tract in Welsh, entitled "A Tryall of the Spirits and a Caveat to beware of them ; or a short Treatise on 1 John iv, 1, wherein is discovered by the light of God's Word, expounded by antiquity, that several Doctrines of the Papists, Presbyterians, Indepen-

dents, and Quakers, are disagreeable to the Holy Scripture."

HUMPHREY OWEN, D.D., son of Humphrey Owen, of Gwaelod, in Nantymeichiaid, became Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, in 1763.

"METHUSELAH JONES and WILLIAM PUGH", writes Gwallter Mechain, "became wealthy by buying cattle in Wales and selling them in Kent." The former is recorded in *Heraldry Displayed* among the descendants of Cynric Evell. His son of the same name served the office of Sheriff of the county in 1725.

"The latter erected a spacious gallery in the parish church (taken down when the church was restored in 1872) and bequeathed a legacy for the poor and for the support of a school for the poor in the parish of Meifod."

ROBERT EVANS, parish clerk of Meifod, was the author, about the middle of the last century, of several religious poems in Welsh. It is said that he wrote one of them, "The Winllan" or "Vineyard", during his hours of musing, under an old yew-tree on Allt yr Ancr.

PROPERTIES AND MANSIONS.—It is probable, that as Meifod was for some time the centre of princely power in the district of Powys, the ownership of the land was undivided in the hands of its princes, or held in direct tenure under them. There are now (1876) more than a hundred owners of land within the parish. The four principal owners being C. W. Williams Wynn, Esq., M.P., of Coed y Maen; H. B. Williams Wynn, Esq., of Nant y Meichiaid; W. J. Arthur France, Esq., of Ystym Colwyn; and D. H. Mytton, Esq., of Pontysgawryd, Meifod, and Garth, Guilsfield.

The subdivision of properties in Wales was originally fostered by the custom of gavelkind. Gavelkind—a word which has been variously derived from the Saxon *give-all-kind*, or from the Welsh *gafael cenedl*, i.e., *family-hold*—signifies, in law, a custom whereby the

lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons. It is doubtless owing to this custom, that there are so few properties in any part of Wales the tenure of which can be traced in direct male descent to a very early date. The only preservative against the unlimited subdivision of property by gavelkind was the chance of an estate descending to an only son and that son's marrying a sole heiress. Since the abolition of the custom of gavelkind, landed estates in individual ownership have had a tendency to become larger in extent, with a more permanent continuance of ownership in the same family.

Mansions.—The old mansions of the parish have mostly become farmhouses. They stand, however, venerable in their low estate, as witnesses of the patriotic feeling and high sense of duty which induced the owners of property in former times to be residents on the land which they inherited from their forefathers. The most noteworthy among these ancient residences are, Dolobran, Ystym Colwyn, Pentref-go, Pontysgawrhyd, Bryn y bwa, Coedtref, Plasnantymeichiaid.

Coed y Maen.—This house, which was built in 1867 by the present owner, Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq., member for the county of Montgomery for the last fourteen years, as his father was before him for fifty-one years, is a handsome and substantial residence in the Elizabethan style of architecture. It stands on an eminence commanding a delightful view of the Vale of Meifod towards Allt yr Ancr. The property on which this mansion is built was purchased by the late Right Honourable Chas. W. Wynn, M.P., from several owners. It includes within its boundaries three houses, Pentref-go, Middle Dyffryn, and Alltfawr, each of which was formerly in possession of separate owners, severally representing families of distinguished descent. Middle Dyffryn was once the property of Sir Charles Lloyd, Bart., of Welshpool and Moel y Garth. From the Lloyds it passed to the Goddrells, from them by sale to the Rockes of Trefnanney, and

from the last resident Rocke by sale to Mr. Williams Wynn.

Pentrefgo, a picturesque black and white mansion, now a farmhouse, formerly belonged to a family of the name of Trevor, passed into the ownership of the Philipps family, from them to the possession of the Lloyds of Eunant, and to the late W. Humphreys, Esq., of Llwyn, and lastly became the property of Charles Watkin William Wynn, Esq.

The Lloyds of Dolobran.

There is no house within the parish, to which, or to the family once belonging to it, a more singular or interesting history is attached than to Dolobran.

This ancient family was seated at Dolobran for many generations (from 1476 to 1780), and trace their lineage up to a remote period of genealogy; and after some reverses, its male descendants are widely spread, and have occupied and still occupy, many of them, most important positions both in England and America.

At the present time Dolobran Hall, which is prettily situated overlooking the Vyrnwy, is merely used as a farmhouse, and the old chapel, which stands close by, built by Charles Lloyd, the Quaker, about 1660, has of late years been gradually dismantled of its carved oak gallery and panellings.[1]

The Lloyds had a common origin with the distinguished family of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth, now extinct in the male line.

CELYNIN, of Llwydiarth, the first of the race who settled in Montgomeryshire, fled there after having slain the Mayor of Caermarthen. His lineage from Aleth, King of Dyved is shewn by the following table :

Aleth, King of Dyvet ∓

Uchdryd ∓ Mared, d. of Cadivor Vawr, Lord of Blaen Cych.

Gwrgeney ∓ Ales, d. of Goronwy ap Einion ap Llywarch ap Cynhaethwy.

Ierwerth ∓ Eve, d. of Sir Aron ap Rees ap Blêdri ap Cadivor Vawr.

Cynddelw ∓ Jane, d. of Gorwareth of Kemmes.

Eirid ∓ (*a*) Gwladus, d. of Richard Lord of Dinas Certhin.

Celynin.

(*a*) *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 294. The question as to the probability whether Gwladus was the mother or wife of Celynin is discussed *supra*, p. 217, note 1.

[1] There is strong reason for believing that the famous William Penn worshipped, and not improbably preached, in this old Quaker chapel. Thomas Lloyd, the brother of Charles Lloyd, of Dolobran, who suffered imprisonment, was William Penn's chosen friend and went out with him to Pennsylvania, and served for several years as Deputy-Governor of that settlement under William Penn, the Governor of it, and both brothers were very intimate with William Penn. Some portions of the oak panelling have been carried over the Atlantic by some of the descendants of the family, and are preserved as valued relics of this simple yet revered building in whose precincts so many of the family lie buried.

It has been suggested that Celynin is not improbably identical with "Celine filio Cheugret" (? Ririd), who appears as one of the lay witnesses to the foundation charter of the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell;[1] but the early date of that charter, 1170, seems to preclude the possibility of such being the case. How Celynin acquired Llwydiarth in Powys-land is a moot question, whether by heirship from his mother, or through marriage. The authority of the express statement of Lewys Dwnn[2] that Celynin married "Gwladus v. aeres Ririd ab Cynwrig Evell, ag a ga vas Llwydiarth ymhowys" ("and obtained Llwydiarth in Powys"), can, we think, be safely relied upon; and to reconcile it with the statement elsewhere, made by the same Herald[3] that Celynin married "Gwellian v' Meredith ap Rhydderch ap Tewdwr Mawr", it may be assumed that he married twice (1) Gwellian and (2) Gwladys.[4]

His eldest son and heir was EINION AP CELYNIN of Llwydiarth. John de Charleton, Lord of Powys, granted to "Anian ap Kelynnin", on Thursday after the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, 14 Edward III, 1340, Weston in the Ville of Pennayrth in Glas Meynoc.[5] He married the daughter of Adda ap Meyric, rector of Meifod, A.D. 1265, and of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgythrog, and by her had a son who succeeded him,

LLEWELYN AP EINION of Llwydiarth. He is mentioned in a grant dated 7th May, 7 Henry V, whereby Edward de Charleton, Lord of Powys, pardoned his (Llewelyn's) grandson, Gryffith ap Jenkin ap Llewelyn[6] for complicity in the rebellion of Owen Glendower. Llewelyn married "Lleuca, the daughter of Griffith ap Eden" (Edneved) Lloid, styled "relicte dicti Llewelyn" in the above grant. Lewys Dwnn styles her "Lleiky v' Ednyved Lloyd ap Griffith ap Evan ap Ierwerth Goch of Trevor Sontle.[7] He had three sons—(*a*) Jenkin ap Llewelyn of Llwydiarth, who is styled in the same grant "Jen-

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 399.
[2] *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 277.
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 294.
[4] *Vide, supra*, p. 217, note 1.
[5] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 400.
[6] *Ibid.*, vol. iv, pp. 342-3.
[7] Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 294.

kyn ap Llewelyn, filii predicti Llewelyn et Leuca patris Griffini", and was the ancestor of the VAUGHANS of Llywdiarth ; (*b*) Ievan ap Llewelyn, the ancestor of the VAUGHANS of Powys; and (*c*) David ap Llewelyn, the ancestor of the LLOYDS of Dolobran, of whose line we treat. Llewelyn divided his estates amongst his sons, and to his younger son David ap Llewelyn, he gave Dolobran and Coedcowrid.

DAVID AP LLEWELYN married twice:[1] by his first wife, Mary, the daughter of Griffith Goch, Esq., he had a son, Owen, who was the ancestor of the Vaughans of Glascoed, and whose second son was probably David ap Owen, Abbot of Ystrad Marchell, and afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, who died about 1512, and whose monument was in the cathedral of St. Asaph, and is engraved in the *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 357. David ap Llewelyn married for his second wife, Medisis, daughter of Griffith Deuddwr, Esq., of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgythrog. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IVAN TEG (or the Handsome), of Dolobran. He married Maud, daughter of Evan Blayney, of Tregynon, from whom descended Lord Blayney, of Castle Blayney in Ireland, and by her had a son,

OWEN, of Dolobran, who was the first of the family who took the surname of LLOYD, probably from Lloydiarth, the seat of his ancestor, Celynin. He married Katherine, the daughter of Reynalt, the son of Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret of Agincourt, and had two sons (1) Evan, (2) David of Rhosvawr, and a daughter, Ellen, who married John Grey. The inscription in the Vaughan pew, lately in Llanfihangel Church, says that John Grey married " Ellen ab Owen ab Ieun Tec."[2]

EVAN LLOYD, of Dolobran, the eldest son, married Gwenhwyvan, daughter of Meredith Lloyd, of Meifod, by whom he had (1) David, (2) John Wyn, of Dyffryn.

DAVID LLOYD, of Dolobran (born 1523), his eldest son,

[1] The annexed table shows the descendants of David ap Llewelyn.

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 176.

inherited Dolobran. He appears under the name "D. D. Lloid ap Ieu'n (Evan) ap Owen Gent", on Grand Juries, co. Montgomery, 34 Henry VIII, A.D. 1542.[1] He married, first, Eva, daughter of Edward Price, of Eglusig, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, Eva, daughter of Evan David Goch, son of Jenkin Vaughan, of Bodfach, by whom he had a son,

DAVID LLOYD, of Dolobran (born 1549). He appears in county Grand Juries in the 8th, 19th, 20th, 23rd and 25th Elizabeth, and as "David ap D. D. Lloyd, of Dolobron, Gent.", in the 34th Elizabeth.[2] He married Ales, the daughter of David Lloyd, of Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr, Esq., descended from Ririd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, and had a son,

JOHN LLOYD, of Dolobran (born 1575), who married his cousin Katherine,[3] the daughter and coheiress of Humphrey Wynn, of Dyffryn, son of the abovenamed John Wynn, of Dyffryn, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Roger Kynaston. "He kept his abode at Coedcowryd, and wainscoted the parlour thereof and lived there in great state, having twenty-four men with halberts to attend him to Meivod Church, and placed them in his great pew under the pulpit. He also bought Owen John Humphrey's estate in Meivod."[4] He appears as "Johes Lloyd, gen.", on the county Grand Jury, 8 James I, and as "Johes Lloyd de Dolobran, gen.", 20 James I, and as "Johes Lloyd, of Dolobran, Ar.", as a grand juror or magistrate in 2nd, 4th, and 9th Charles I. He disappears from the list of Justices of the Peace 14 Charles I.[5] He was succeeded by his son,

CHARLES LLOYD (I), of Dolobran (born 1613). He married Elizabeth Stanley, daughter of Thomas Stanley, of Knockin, co. Salop (son of Sir Edward Stan-

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 375. [2] *Ibid.*, vol. iv, p. 258.

[3] Her sister Elizabeth married Richard Herbert, Esq., of Park, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1576.

[4] Ancient MS. family pedigree.

[5] "Miscellanea Historica," in *Mont. Coll.*, of these years.

ley, son of Sir Foulk Stanley, son of Sir Piers Stanley, son of Sir Rowland Stanley, brother of Lord Strange, of Knockin, a branch of the family of Stanley, Earls of Derby). "He lived at Dolobran Hall, and enlarged the same by adding to it the timber buildings on the north side thereof, making the said hall's platform to resemble the figure of a capital L, thus L."[1]

There was previous to the year 1780 an oak panel over the fireplace of the old hall at Dolobran, upon which was emblazoned the shield of Charles Lloyd of fifteen quarterings, impaling the Stanley arms with six quarterings in right of his wife, Elizabeth Stanley. This panel was removed by James Lloyd before he sold Dolobran Hall, and presented to his relative Charles Lloyd, from whom it came to the grandson of the latter, James Farmer Lloyd, of London, who now owns it. We are enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Henry Lloyd, to give, as an illustration, an engraving of the shield, which possesses considerable interest as being the shield of and standing on the authority of Charles Lloyd who was one of the celebrated genealogists and antiquaries quoted by Morris Evans of Llanfyllin, the compiler of the pedigree of Parry, of Llanerch Hudol, as mentioned in Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations*, vol. i, p. 332, note 1.

Charles Lloyd died in 1657, and his burial is thus entered in Meifod Register :

"Burial, } Charles Lloyd, Esq., of Dolobran, was buried 17 day
"1657. } of August."

He had three sons—(1) Charles, of Dolobran ; (2) John ; (3) Thomas, all of whom were educated at Jesus College, Oxford.[2] The two eldest graduated in medicine. John Lloyd afterwards became one of the Six Clerks in Chancery. He presented to his native parish church of Meifod a silver-gilt flagon and paten for the use of the Communion. They are inscribed—

[1] Old MS. family pedigree.
[2] *Richard Davies' Autobiography*, p. 59.

"Johannes Lloyd, filius natu secundus Caroli Lloyd nuper de Dolobran in Com: Montgomeriensi, Armiger., hanc Lagenam, Ecclesiæ suæ Parochiali de Meifod, in com: prædicto (ubi natus et baptizatus fuit) ad sacros Eucharistiæ usus donat consecratque."

"Johannes Lloyd, filius natu secundus Caroli Lloyd, nuper de Dolobran in Com Montgomeriensi, Armiger., hanc Patellam Ecclesiæ suæ parochiali de Meifod, in comit. prædicto, (ubi natus et baptizatus fuit) ad sacros Eucharistiæ usus humiliter donat consecratque."

The third son, Thomas Lloyd (born 1640 and died 1694), joined William Penn in the colonisation of Pennsylvania, and was Deputy-Governor and President of Council in the province from 1684 to 1693. He was married twice, and has left numerous descendants in America, many of them occupying important positions in that rising country. A most interesting and elaborate memoir, entitled *Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Family*, was compiled in 1870 by one of the descendants of Governor Thomas Lloyd, Charles Perrin Smith, of Trenton, New Jersey, giving the most minute details of the family of Thomas Lloyd, and was privately printed "for circulation among the branches of the family interested." Mr. C. P. Smith, having joined the Powys-land Club, has since compiled from the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, and other sources, *Addenda to the Lloyd Lineage. The Home and Ancestry of Thomas Lloyd, First Governor of Pennsylvania*, 1875, and has presented copies of both works—remarkable specimens of family history — to the Powys-land Museum and Library. Referring to these, we think it unnecessary to go into further details. We now revert to the eldest son,

Charles Lloyd (II), of Dolobran (born 9th December, 1637), married 1st January, 1661, Elizabeth, daughter of Sampson Lort,[1] of East Meare, near Pem-

[1] Sampson Lort was High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1649, and married Olive, daughter of Sir John Phillips, Bart., of Picton Castle,

broke, born 2nd January, 163$\frac{3}{4}$, died 7th April, 1665, buried 10th of same month in the Friends' Burial Ground, at Cloddiau Cochion, near Welshpool; by whom he had—(1) Charles, of whom more hereafter; (2) Sampson, of whom also more hereafter, and four other sons, George, Thomas, John, and Richard, all of whom

by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir John Perrot, and Viceroy of Ireland *tempore* Elizabeth. Sampson Lort was younger son of Sir Roger Lort, of Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, created a baronet, July 13, 1662. His eldest brother, Sir John Lort, the second baronet, was nominated as one of the knights of the Royal Oak.

The arms of the Lort family are *gules*, a cross *or*, and are emblazoned (with a slight difference of tinctures, the upper part of the shield being *sable* instead of *gules*, and with a canton *sable* in the lower part of the shield) over the monument of Sir Gilbert Lort, the first cousin of the wife of Charles Lloyd, and the third baronet and the last male heir of the Lort family.

This monument is in the north cross of Westminster Abbey, opposite to the monument of the Earl of Mansfield, and nearly adjoining the pulpit. It is inscribed—

"Sacred to the dear memory of her loving brother Sir Gilbert Lort, of Stackpoole, in the county of Pembrook (*sic*), Baronet, only son of Sir John Lort, Baronet, deceased, by the Right Honble. Dame Susanna, one of the daughters of the Right Honble. John Lord Holles, late Earl of Clare, who changed this life for a better on the 19th Sept., 1698, in the 28th year of his age.

"Dame Elizabeth Campbell, Widdow (*sic*) and Relict of Sir Alexander Campbell, late of Calder, in the Kingdom of Scotland, hath dedicated this monument."

On the pediment below is added as follows—

"Near this monumēnt lyeth the said Dame Elizabeth Campbell. She dyed Sept. ye 28, 1714, in the 49th year of her age."

Sir Gilbert Lort's will, dated 9th August, 1698, was proved 9th December following, by his mother, Dame Susannah Lort. He bequeathed his estates to his only sister, Elizabeth, who died 6th of Oct., 1714. (*Westminster Abbey Registers*, Harleian Society's publications, 1875, pp. 243, 281.) She married Sir Alexander Campbell (a branch of the house of Argyll, springing from Sir John Campbell, second Earl of Argyll), ancestor of the Earl of Cawdor, in whose possession the Lort estates now are, and who, as well as the Lloyds, is entitled to quarter the Lort arms.

The Lort was an old Norman family. "Sampson" was a Norman saint of the Early Church, to whom churches are dedicated in Guernsey and Normandy, also at Cricklade, in Wiltshire, etc. From the marriage with the daughter of Sampson Lort, the name "Sampson" came into use in the Lloyd family, and is now borne by its present representative, Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq., M.P.

died in their mother's lifetime, and were buried in the Friends' burial ground at Cloddiau Cochion, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Pemberton. Charles Lloyd became a member of the Society of Friends in 1662, and suffered much persecution. "He added to Dolobran the timber building on the south end thereof, making the said hall in its platform resemble the letter U." By his first wife, Elizabeth Lort, he had—(1) Charles; (2) Sampson, of whom more hereafter.

The eldest son, CHARLES LLOYD (III), of Dolobran, was born 18th Aug., 1662,[1] and died 21st of January, 1747. He married 6th of May, 1693, Sarah, daughter of Ambrose Crowley, Esq., of Stourbridge, and had issue.

CHARLES LLOYD (IV) of Dolobran, born 16th November, 1697; died 3rd November, 1767, married Jane, daughter of Richard Wilkins, and had issue — (1) Charles Exton and (2) James.

His eldest son, CHARLES EXTON LLOYD, of Dolobran, was born 24th of March, 1726, and died in France, 18th December, 1773, having devised the Dolobran estate to his brother (who succeeded him),

JAMES LLOYD, who was born 15th of November, 1743, and who died, unmarried, 5th of November, 1787. In 1780 he sold the Dolobran estate, which had descended to him through eleven generations of ancestors, to Joseph Jones, Esq., father of the late Joseph Jones, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for Montgomeryshire.[2]

From this period, for nearly a century, the family ceased to have local connection with Meifod; but in 1873, happily, two portions of the old estate were repurchased by members of the family, as will hereafter appear.

We now revert to the line of the second son of Charles Lloyd (II).

[1] His baptism is thus entered in Meifod register, "1663, Carolus filius legitimus Caroli Lloyd et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus baptizatus quinto die Aprilis."

[2] *Cambrian Quarterly*, vol. i, p. 441.

Sampson Lloyd, who was born 26th of February, 1664, and married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sybill Good, Esq., and by her had four daughters only. He married secondly, in 1695, Mary, daughter of Ambrose Crowley, Esq., and had three sons—(1) Charles; (2) Ambrose; (3) Sampson. The male issue of the two elder sons having failed, the representation of the family was continued by the third son,

Sampson Lloyd, a banker in Birmingham, born 15th May, 1699; married first, 29th Sept., 1727, Sarah, daughter of Richard Parkes, Esq., of Old Park, near Wednesbury, and had an eldest son,

Sampson Lloyd, of Bordesley, in the co. of Warwick, born 2nd of August, 1728, married Rachael, daughter of Samuel Barnes, Esq., of London, who died 27th of Dec., 1807, leaving two sons—(1) Sampson, whose male issue is extinct; and (2) Samuel, of whom presently; (3) David, *o. s. p.;* (4) Richard, of whom also presently.

The second son, Samuel Lloyd, of Bordesley, a banker in Birmingham, born 1768; married 1791, Rachael, daughter of George Braithwaite, Esq., of Kendal, and had numerous issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

George Braithwaite Lloyd, a banker in Birmingham, born 5th of January, 1794; married Mary, daughter of John P. Dearman, Esq., of Birmingham, and had issue—(1) Sampson Samuel; (2) George Braithwaite. His eldest son,

Sampson Samuel Lloyd, was born 10th of August, 1820, and is the present representative of the male line of the family. He was elected M.P. for Plymouth in 1874. Sampson S. Lloyd purchased in 1873 Garth Fach,[1] a small farm of forty-six acres at the back

[1] At the back of Garth Fach Farm, on the side of the hill and by the side of a cross road leading from Pont Robert to Llanfyllin, is an ancient spring of pure cold water surmounted by a rude pointed arch. This is known in the neighbourhood as Quaker's Well; and no doubt derives its name from the former owners of the Dolobran estate.

of Dolobran Hall, and part of the ancient ancestral property of his family. He married first, 14th of Nov. 1844, Emma, daughter of S. Reeve, Esq., of Leighton Buzzard; and secondly, 11th October, 1865, Marie Wilhelmine Sophie Christiane, daughter of General Menckhoff, Prussian Army. He has issue, by his first marriage—(1) Emma Mary, born 3rd of Sept., 1845, married, 1872, Major James Johnstone, Bengal Army, and has issue; (2) Sampson Samuel, now a magistrate for Warwickshire, born 25th of Sept., 1846, married, Aug. 1868, Jane Emilia, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of The Priory, Warwick (late High Sheriff of Warwickshire), and has issue; (3) Mary Dearman, born 5th April, 1848; (4) George Herbert, born 8th of March, 1850, married, October 1872, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Colmore, Esq., she died July, 1873; (5) Rachel Louisa, born 1st Sept., 1851, married Dearman Janson, Esq., of Chislehurst, Kent; (6) Priscilla Caroline, born 8th of Nov., 1852; (7) Alice Elizabeth, born 15th March, 1854; (8) Arthur Llewellyn, born 22nd Oct., 1855; (9) Adelaide Beatrice, born 21st June, 1857. And by his second marriage—(1) Charles Frederick, born 8th of Aug., 1866; (2) Walter Reginald, born 18th of Aug., 1868.

We now revert to the fourth son of Sampson Lloyd of Bordesley,

Richard Lloyd (born 6th of June, 1772), married Elizabeth, daughter of J. Harman, Esq., and had a son,

Richard Harman Lloyd, banker in London, born 10th of February, 1807, died 30th of January, 1867, having married Isabella Mary, daughter of William Borradaile, Esq., of Streatham, Surrey, by whom he had eight sons (as well as five daughters)—

1. Richard Borradaile Lloyd, banker in London, born 27th Sept., 1839, and married Catherine Jean Campbell, daughter of Gilbert P. Money, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and has issue.

2. Henry Lloyd (born 29th of November, 1840), lieutenant Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry. In

1873 he came into possession, by purchase, of Dolobran fach and Coedcowryd, part of the ancient Dolobran estate.

3. Albert Lloyd, born 28th of April, 1842, captain Royal Montgomeryshire Militia, half-pay captain H.M. 100th Regiment, married Emily, daughter of Alexander Crowe, Esq., and has issue.

4. Alfred Lloyd (twin), born 15th of July, 1843; died at sea, 9th of March, 1861.

5. George Lloyd (twin), born 15th July, 1843; married Isabel Brisbane, daughter of John de Courcy Bremer, Esq., and has issue.

6. William David Lloyd, born 6th of January, 1849.

7. Llewellyn Septimus Lloyd, born 21st of August, 1850.

8. Ernest Octavius Lloyd, born 19th September, 1853.

Plas Nant y Meichiaid and Gwalod.—These two houses now form part of one estate the property of H. B. W. Wynn, Esq., of Howbery Park, Oxfordshire. Plas Nanty Meichiaid was once the property of a family descended from Iorwerth Voel, Lord of Mechain. The Right Hon. Sir H. W. Williams Wynn, Ambassador to the Court of Denmark, and father of the present owner, and of Lady Williams Wynn, of Wynnstay, became the purchaser some years ago.

Trefnannau and Pontysgawryd.—Trefnannau Hall, in the township of Trefnannau, was once the property of the Mathews family, descended from Llewelyn Foelgrwn, of Main. It passed, by marriage, to the Rockes, and from them, by sale, to the late Richard Mytton, Esq., of Pontysgawryd. The first of this name resident at Pontysgawryd, was John, fourth son of Richard Mytton, Esq., and the last was Richard Mytton, who married Dorothy, heiress of Brochwel Wynn, Esq., of Garth, in Guilsfield, which latter place then became the residence of the family. Their pedigree will be more appropriately given under Guilsfield parish.

Plas Uchaf in the township of Trefedrid, on the

side of the river Banw, (a branch of the Vyrnwy,) opposite to the ruins of Mathrafal Castle, is the property of Sir R. Palmer.

Goedtref and Ferm. Goedtref in the township of Peniarth, and Ferm in the township of Cefn Llyfnog, became the property of Edward Jones, Esq., of Granville Lodge, Salop, by purchase, in the years 1868-70. The Goedtref estate was, in the sixteenth century, the property of John Thomas, Esq., descended from Einion Efell. It passed through his daughter Lowry, married first to Gruffydd Owen, Esq., of Bron y Main, and second to Richard Wynn, Esq., of Plasnewydd Llansilin, to the Lloyds of Aberbechan, who sold it to the late Rev. W. Brown, vicar of Meifod, whose grandson sold it to the present possessor. Ferm was successively the property of the Lawtons, the Parrys of Main, the Dallas family, of whom General Sir George Dallas was Governor of St. Helena, and was sold by Admiral Harding, who married a daughter of Sir George Dallas, to Mr. Jones. The house is of Elizabethan character, and has on it a date, 1627.

Dyffryn.—This property formerly belonged to John Williams Buckley Williames, Esq., who inherited it, with other farms[1] in Meifod, from his maternal uncle, Rev. John Williames, rector of Llangadfan and Garthbeibio. Mr. Buckley Williams sold Dyffryn to the late Thomas Owen, Esq., or exchanged it with him for other property. The present house was built by Mr. Owen, who lived there for some years. Mr. Owen by his will left it to his nephew Richard Owen Sturkey, Esq., and afterwards to the latter's son Thomas Sturkey, who now possesses it.

Brynbwa.—This house, in the township of Teirtref, was for many years the residence of an ancient family of the name of Pryce. Rice Pryce, the fifth in descent from Rhys ab Evan, was the last male heir of Brynbwa.

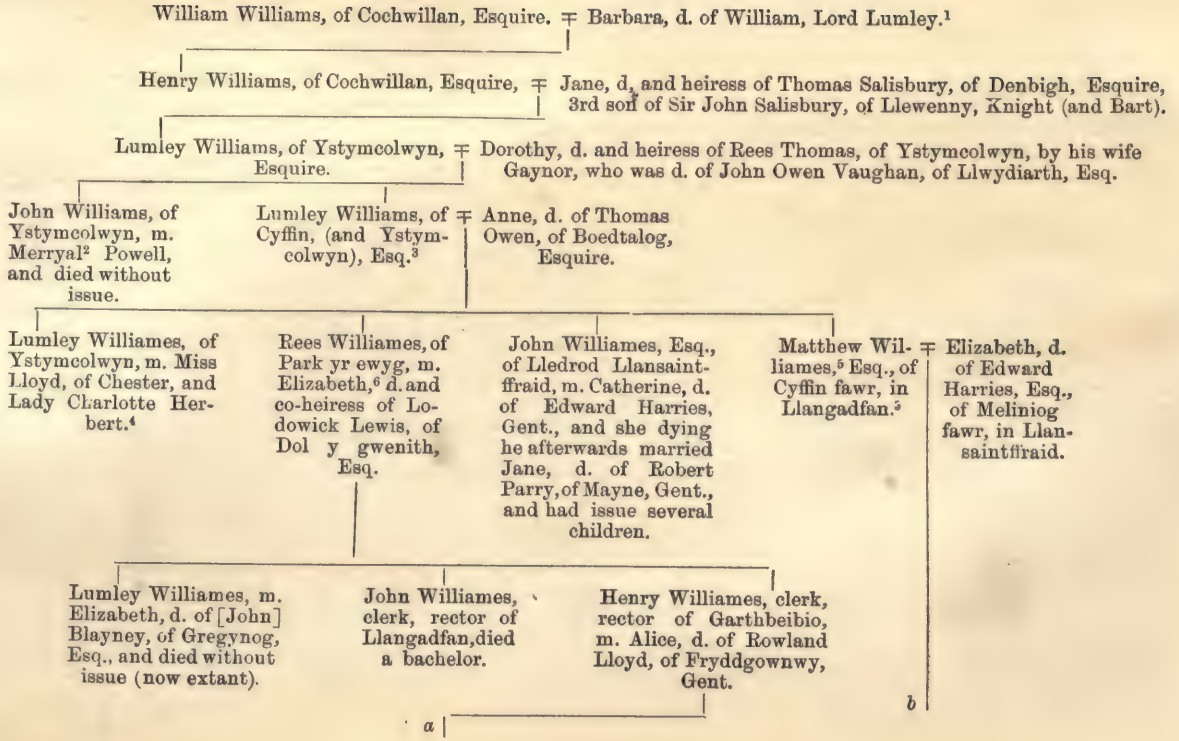
[1] Coedcowryd, Cae Gwillim, in Meifod, and Coedylade, and other farms in Nantymeichiaid. Coedcowryd was originally part of the Dolobran property, and has been repurchased by Henry Lloyd, Esq.

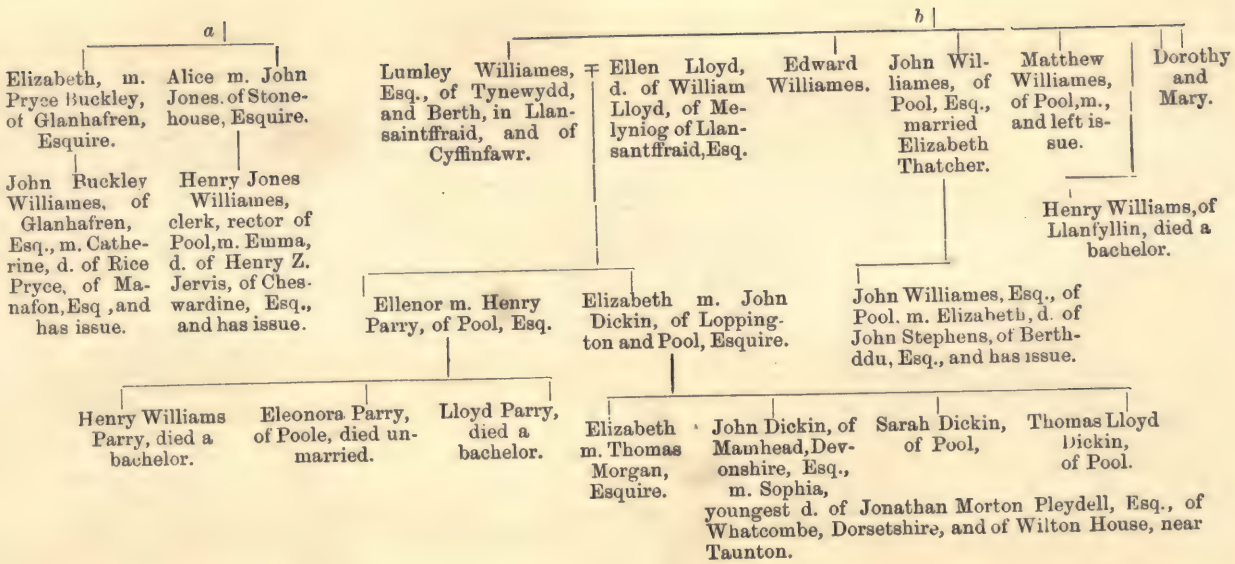
He left two daughters, through one of whom the property descended to its present owners, Elizabeth, the wife of Colonel Hayward Hayward, Jane, the wife of Captain Griffith Jenkins, C.B., I.N., and Miss Marianna Jones.

Ystymcolwyn.

This is the name of a township and mansion in the parish. The estate formerly belonged to an ancient family descended from Ednerth, Lord of Englefield, head of one of the tribes of North Wales, and who bore, *argent* a cross flory engrailed, *sable*, between four Cornish choughs, in chief *azure* a boar's head couped *ar*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*. Rees Thomas, Esq., fifteenth in descent from Ednerth, married Gaynor, daughter of John Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, and left an only child, Dorothy, upon whom at his death the estate descended. She married Henry Williams, Esq., of the Cochwillan family, and the following pedigree, compiled by a gentleman long resident in Welshpool, shows the subsequent descent.[1]

[1] *Ex inf.* ; John Buckley Williames, Esq., of Glyncôgen.


William Williams, of Cochwillan, Esquire. ∓ Barbara, d. of William, Lord Lumley.[1]
Henry Williams, of Cochwillan, Esquire, ∓ Jane, d. and heiress of Thomas Salisbury, of Denbigh, Esquire, 3rd son of Sir John Salisbury, of Llewenny, Knight (and Bart).
Lumley Williams, of Ystymcolwyn, Esquire. ∓ Dorothy, d. and heiress of Rees Thomas, of Ystymcolwyn, by his wife Gaynor, who was d. of John Owen Vaughan, of Llwydiarth, Esq.
John Williams, of Ystymcolwyn, m. Merryal[2] Powell, and died without issue.
Lumley Williams, of Cyffin, (and Ystymcolwyn), Esq.[3] ∓ Anne, d. of Thomas Owen, of Boedtalog, Esquire.
Lumley Williames, of Ystymcolwyn, m. Miss Lloyd, of Chester, and Lady Charlotte Herbert.[4]
Rees Williames, of Park yr ewyg, m. Elizabeth,[6] d. and co-heiress of Lodowick Lewis, of Dol y gwenith, Esq.
John Williames, Esq., of Lledrod Llansaintffraid, m. Catherine, d. of Edward Harries, Gent., and she dying he afterwards married Jane, d. of Robert Parry, of Mayne, Gent., and had issue several children.
Matthew Williames,[5] Esq., of Cyffin fawr, in Llangadfan.[5] ∓ Elizabeth, d. of Edward Harries, Esq., of Meliniog fawr, in Llansaintffraid.
Lumley Williames, m. Elizabeth, d. of [John] Blayney, of Gregynog, Esq., and died without issue (now extant).
John Williames, clerk, rector of Llangadfan, died a bachelor.
Henry Williames, clerk, rector of Garthbeibio, m. Alice, d. of Rowland Lloyd, of Fryddgownwy, Gent.
a
b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Elizabeth, m. Pryce Buckley, of Glanhafren, Esquire.
Alice m. John Jones. of Stonehouse, Esquire.
John Buckley Williames, of Glanhafren, Esq., m. Catherine, d. of Rice Pryce, of Manafon, Esq, and has issue.
Henry Jones Williames, clerk, rector of Pool, m. Emma, d. of Henry Z. Jervis, of Cheswardine, Esq., and has issue.
b
Lumley Williames, Esq., of Tynewydd, and Berth, in Llansaintffraid, and of Cyffinfawr.
Ellen Lloyd, d. of William Lloyd, of Melyniog of Llansantffraid, Esq.
Edward Williames.
John Williames, of Pool, Esq., married Elizabeth Thatcher.
Matthew Williames, of Pool, m., and left issue.
Dorothy and Mary.
Henry Williams, of Llanfyllin, died a bachelor.
Ellenor m. Henry Parry, of Pool, Esq.
Elizabeth m. John Dickin, of Loppington and Pool, Esquire.
John Williames, Esq., of Pool. m. Elizabeth, d. of John Stephens, of Berthddu, Esq., and has issue.
Henry Williams Parry, died a bachelor.
Eleonora Parry, of Poole, died unmarried.
Lloyd Parry, died a bachelor.
Elizabeth m. Thomas Morgan, Esquire.
John Dickin, of Mamhead, Devonshire, Esq., m. Sophia, youngest d. of Jonathan Morton Pleydell, Esq., of Whatcombe, Dorsetshire, and of Wilton House, near Taunton.
Sarah Dickin, of Pool,
Thomas Lloyd Dickin, of Pool.

"I have made out the above from old deeds and papers in my possession. I do not vouch for the [perfect] accuracy of it; but I believe it to be [nearly] correct.

"Welshpool, 3rd April, 1818.

"THOMAS LLOYD DICKIN."

NOTES TO WILLIAMES PEDIGREE, PP. 347-8.

[1] According to the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. i, p. 438, and to *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, under title "Scarborough", this Barbara Lumley was the daughter of George Lumley, only son of Lord Lumley. (Mr. Lloyd Dickin's note.) George Lumley was attainted for treason in his father's lifetime. Barbara was widow of Humphrey Llwyd, Esq., of Denbigh.

[2] See extracts from the "Williams" Wills, No. I, *infra*.

In Myfod Church there is a tablet to the memory of Meriel Williams, with the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of Meriel Williams, youngest daughter of Richard Powell, of Worthyn, in the county of Salop, Esq.. by Elizabeth, his second wife, one of ye daughters of Richard Corbet, of Alderley, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of ye Lord Chancellor Bromley, The said Meriel having married John Williams, of Ystym Colwyn, descended of ye ancient family of Cochwillan, in the county of Carnarvon, who died on the 21st of December, 1685, is here interred in the same grave with him. In the hope of a joyfull resurrection. She was a prudent, virtuous, and tender wife."

EXTRACT FROM THE WILLIAMES' WILLS.

[3] No. I.

21st of Dec., 1685. Will of John Williams, of Ystym Colwyn, Esq.

Gave to vicar and churchwardens of Meifod £4 yearly, to be issuing out of his messuage and lands in Penyarth, to be divided amongst the poor on St. Thomas's day with power of distress.

Devised all his lands in Myvod, Guilsfield, Llanvechan, Pool, and Llansaintffraid, to his wife for life, charged with payment of £40 yearly to his nephew Lumley Williams, Gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, for their lives. And after decease of his wife to his said nephew, Lumley Williams, and his heir male in tail. Remainder to his nephews, Matthew Williams and Rees Williams, successively in tail male.

Reserving certain property in Llanvechan, which he devised to his nephew, John Williams, in tail male.

Gave his property in co. Denbigh to his brother, Lumley Williams, and afterwards to his nephew Lumley, in tail male, remainder to his nephews, John Williams and Matthew Williams, in tail male.

Gave legacies to his "Sister Evans", his "niece Jane Owen", and his "sister Elizabeth Williams", also "Jane, wife of John Owen", "Lewis Williams", "Nephew Lumley William's daughter", "Edw. Cadwaladr." He appointed "Meriell, his said wife", his executrix.

Witnesses, Hugh Davies, William Evans, Lumley Williams, Jane Glasse, John Davies.

[3] No. II.

11th of February, 1700. Will of Lumley Williams, of Kyffin, in the parish of Llangadfan, co. Montgomery.

As to his property of Mayne, in Myvod, he devised same to his eldest son, Lumley Williams, of Ystymcolwyn, and his heirs male in tail, subject to a charge of £20 to his grandson, Lumley Williams. son to his second son, Rees Williams, and to his heirs male, and afterwards to his said sons, Rees and Matthew successively, and their heirs male, and in default to his eldest son, John Lumley Williams in fee.

Gave the farm of Mayne to his son Rees Williams upon certain conditions.

Gave Cyffin to his wife for life, afterwards to his fourth son, Matthew, charged with £80 to his third son, John.

Appointed Matthew executor and annulled all previous wills.

Witnesses—W. Pughe, John Ffoulkes. Jeffrey Atkin.

[4] No. III.

28th of Aug., 1716. Will of Lumley Williams, of Ystym Colyn, Esq.

Devised all his real estate, &c., in the co. of Montgomery and Salop, unto William Williams, of Llanvorda, co. Salop, Bart., Edward Vaughan, of Llangedwin, and Watkin Williams, of Llangedwyn, Esq, upon trust to pay the income to his dear and only daughter, Meryal, for her separate use during her coverture, and afterwards he devised the same to her for life, remainder to his grandson, Edward Williams, and all the said sons successively of his said daughter in tail male, remainder to his granddaughter, Meryal, and all other daughters successively in tail, remainder to the following persons successively in tail male—

Lumley Williams, John Williams, and Rees Williams, eldest, second and third sons of his brother Rees Williams.

John Williams and Rees Williams, eldest and second son of his brother John Williams; Lumley Williams, Edward Williams, and Matthew Williams, John Williams, Henry Williams, eldest, second, third, fourth, and fifth sons of his brother Matthew Williams, remainder to Griffith Williams, of Marle, in the county of Carnarvon, in tail male, remainder to the testator's right heirs.

"And I doo hereby recommend my granddaughter and my granddaughter's issue of my daughter Meryal, that she and they shall marry with one of my family and name by and with the consent and approval of her and their said mother and of my said trustees."

Witnesses—R. Rocke, John Humphreys, and Roger Humphreys. Proved at St. Asaph.

[5] No. IV.

8th of Sept., 1725. Will of Matthew Williams, of Kyffin, parish of Langadfan.

Recited marriage settlement, 7 Geo. II, 1, made between Matthew Williams and Elizabeth, his wife, of first part, John Pugh, of Mathavarn, Richard Pryce, of Trewillan, Esq., of second part, Lumley Williams, of third part, giving him power to charge Kyffin, in Llansaintffraid, with £200, to be paid to his eldest son, Lumley Williams, he appointed same to his son, Matthew Williams and Henry Williams.

Gave to his daughter Mary Williams £100; directed that if his sons, Edward Williams and John Williams, should outlive Matthew Henry and Mary, then the three several sums of £100 should be equally divided between his said son, Edward Williams and John Williams.

Gave his silver tankard to his eldest daughter, Dorothy Lloyd.

Gave to his son, Lumley Williams, all his silver buttons, with his silver hafted cane and silver box, and to his son, Edward, his signet ring. Four pewter dishes, viz., two of the best sorts, and two of the middle sorts, half-a-dozen of pewter plates.

Desired John Pughe, of Mathavarne, James Owen, of Llyloeth, Esqrs., to stand trustees and overseers.

Witnesses—Thomas Evans, Thomas Jones, and Oliver Woodalls.

[6] No. V.

4th of Sept., 1740. Will of Elizabeth Williams, of Park yr Ewig, parish of of Llangadfan, widow.

Gave to her eldest son, Lumley Williams, of Main, Esq., 5s., and all arrears of dower.

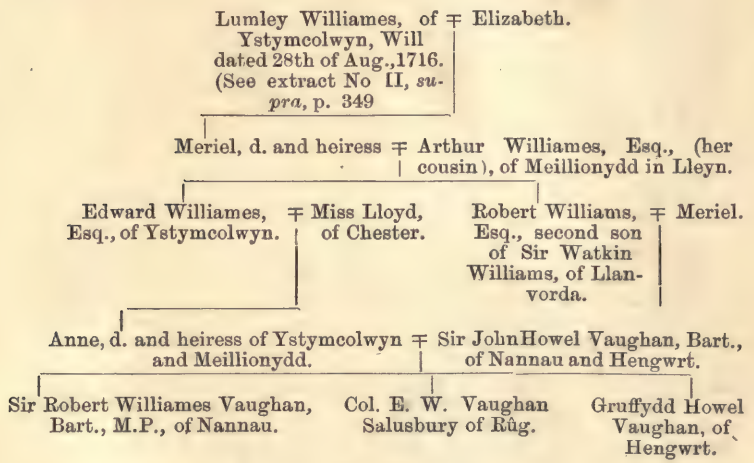
As to £200 bequeathed by her mother, Dorothy Lewis, widow.

She bequeathed to her two other sons, John Williams, clerk, Rector of Llangadfan, and to Henry Williams, of Cowney, £100 each, and to her said youngest son, Henry Williams, £100, remainder thereof (invested on an assignment given her by the "late Mr. John Humphreys, of Llanvillig, attorney-at-law").

Gave residue to her two sons, John and Henry, and appointed them executors.

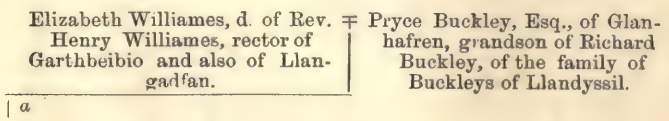
Witnesses—Watkin Edwards, Hana Morris, and William Jones.

Before proceeding with the branch of the family which is still extant and resident in Montgomeryshire, and which represents a branch of the "Williames of Ystymcolwyn", we will trace the descendants of Lumley Williams, the third of the name upon whose descendants the estate devolved, and who have since alienated it.


Lumley Williames, of Ystymcolwyn, Will dated 28th of Aug.,1716. (See extract No II, *supra*, p. 349
Elizabeth.
Meriel, d. and heiress
Arthur Williames, Esq., (her cousin), of Meillionydd in Lleyn.
Edward Williames, Esq., of Ystymcolwyn.
Miss Lloyd, of Chester.
Robert Williams, Esq., second son of Sir Watkin Williams, of Llanvorda.
Meriel.
Anne, d. and heiress of Ystymcolwyn and Meillionydd.
Sir JohnHowel Vaughan, Bart., of Nannau and Hengwrt.
Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, Bart., M.P., of Nannau.
Col. E. W. Vaughan Salusbury of Rûg.
Gruffydd Howel Vaughan, of Hengwrt.

In 1847 Sir R. W. Vaughan sold the Ystymcolwyn estate to James France France, Esq., of Bostock, Cheshire. Mr. France left his estate by will to his youngest brother, Henry Hayhurst France, Esq., late Captain in the Carabineers, who built the new mansion, Ystymcolwyn, 1866. The present owner of the estate is W. J. Arthur France, Esq., eldest surviving son of the late H. H. France, Esq.

We now proceed to trace the descendants of Elizabeth Williames, who married Pryce Buckley, of Glanhafren, *see supra*, p. 348 :—


Elizabeth Williames, d. of Rev. Henry Williames, rector of Garthbeibio and also of Llangadfan.
Pryce Buckley, Esq., of Glanhafren, grandson of Richard Buckley, of the family of Buckleys of Llandyssil.
a

a

John Williames Buckley, of Pennant and Glanhafren, who assumed the surname of Williames, Major in the Montgomeryshire Militia, High Sheriff co. Montgomery, 1820, died 1866, aged 90. ∓ Catherine, d. and coheiress of Rice Pryce,[1] of Manafon, by his wife Catherine, eldest d. of Humphrey Jones, of Garthmyl and Melynygrûg.

Rice Pryce Buckley ∓ Williames — long in the Board of Control Office, London. Editor of the *Cambrian Quarterly Review.* Major in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Died March 23rd, 1871.

A daughter, died an infant.

Catherine Buckley.

Mary Buckley.

1st wife. Mary Anne, d. of Richard Ford Whitmore, by his wife, Elizabeth Davies. ∓ John Buckley Williames, of Glyncogen. ∓ 2nd wife. Jane, d. of Joseph Jones, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for Montgomeryshire.

Lumley Buckley Williames, Lieut. in Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, devisee under the will of Thomas Lloyd Dicken, Esq., of (*inter alia*) property in the parish of Llansaintffraid, which formerly belonged to the Lloyds of Llansaintffraid (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 157), ob. unmarried, 1873.

John Buckley Williames.

Rees Buckley Williames.

Katharine ∓ Richard Edward Jones, Esq., of Cefn, Bryntalch, High Sheriff for Montgomeryshire, 1875.

Elizabeth Buckley.

Alice Buckley.

[1] The Pryces of Manafon are descended from Cynfelyn ap Dolphyn, Lord of Manafon. Rice Pryce had another daughter and co-heiress who married Rev. John Davies of Bronfelyn. Rice Pryce was the son of Rice Price (the son of Rees Pryce, the son of Thomas Pryce) by his wife Katherine (daughter of William Foulkes of Penthryn), who had also a daughter Mary, who married, first, her first cousin Vaughan Foulkes of the Moat, by whom she had no issue; and secondly, her second cousin, Henry, sixth son of William Foulkes of Trelydan, by whom she had six children, the last of whom, Anne Foulkes, died at Trelydan, unmarried, in 1869, aged 80 (*ex. inf.*, J. Pryce Davies, Esq).

POETS OF POWYS-LAND AND THEIR PATRONS.

IV.—Humphrey Humphreys:

(Humphrey the Gardener).

By the Rev. ROBERT JONES, B.A., Vicar of All Saints', Rotherhithe.

A country town is an epitome of the world at large. It represents, in quaint characters, exclusive coteries, political sects, and religious divisions, the evils as well as the advantages of larger communities. It is no better, and, perhaps, no worse. There, as elsewhere, avarice hoards, ambition climbs, prodigality squanders, and other evil passions sway their votaries. The miser may not heap so largely, ambition's ladder may have fewer rounds, the spendthrift have less to throw away, and the slaves of envy, jealousy, and "all uncharitableness", be more circumscribed in their power for evil; but there is the same keen zest, active pursuit and diligent labour, as where larger prizes are won, or loftier elevations attained, or more abundant wealth scattered broadcast, or deeper evils inflicted. In all its essential qualities our common humanity is everywhere, we repeat, very much the same.

But there is a bright side of the picture. The virtues that redeem our manhood from its sunken and abject condition bloom in these bye-ways of life as richly and sweetly as amid the gay parterres of courts and mansions. Loving hearts and ministering hands are as active, self-denying, and kind, as where name, and wealth, and power afford a freer scope for usefulness and deeds of benevolence.

The little Montgomeryshire borough town of Llanfyllin will fairly illustrate the picture we would lay before our readers. The variety of character to be met there in the days of our boyhood was almost unparalleled. With their different occupations it seemed as though its people fostered different temperaments. While the blacksmith represented a rural Solon, the tailor made literature a second profession. The shoemaker, as he sat at work, wooed the muses; and the carpenter, leaving his bench for a pulpit, discoursed upon predestination. While the currier, affecting a knowledge of music, sang hymns, the town-barber, ever followed by his guardian angel in the shape of a dumpy wife—whether to keep her husband sober, or to assist him in his potations, it is impossible to say,—made the public-house ring with ribald jest and song.

Some united in themselves the characteristics and functions of many. Humphrey Humphreys was at once shoemaker, gardener, poet, and jester. The jests, it is true, were of a rough kind, and had a spice of malice in their composition. The poetry, though not refined, was, as we shall see, truthful and to the point. The gardening was nominal—he was so called from his father's occupation. But the shoemaking, whenever our hero chose to stick to the last, was real and of benefit to the community.

We have said that Humphrey was a jester; but it was of a very practical kind. Being a great chewer of tobacco, especially in a form which the early part of the century delighted in,—that of the black oleaginous leaves twisted into a kind of cord of the thickness of a sash-line, and named "pig-tail", he was one day tempted by his fate to the following prank. The revelling of preceding days had left him without the means of indulging his favourite habit. What was to be done? He could go without food, but not without his "weed." The expedient to which he resorted was to twist some tar cord into the shape of an ounce of "pig-tail." Taking this to old Mrs. Katrine Evans, who kept the

corner-shop by the town-hall, he asked her "to oblige his aged father by exchanging it for 'shag.'" The request with some difficulty was acceded to, and Humphrey went away with his prize. On the following day the old shop-mistress was greatly scandalized by one of her best customers accusing her of selling tar cord for tobacco. In attempting to bite off a piece of Humphrey's counterfeit roll he had besmeared his teeth with the pitch and almost loosened them.

The old family of Llwyn was then in the zenith of its prosperity. The 'Squire, as Mr. Humffreys was called by the town's people, had on one occasion a large party of guests staying at his mansion. Humphrey, who was well known as a successful caterer for things out of the common way, whether fruit, fish, game, or other rarities, was commissioned by the 'Squire to procure a goodly quantity of filberts for the dessert—a fruit difficult to be found in a small country town in Wales. "But where can I get them?" remonstrated Humphrey. "I don't care where—" replied the 'Squire, in language rather more decisive than we can write, inasmuch as the name of a certain gentleman from below was introduced to enhance the peremptoriness of the demand; "get them anywhere you can". The filberts were procured, to the joy of the 'Squire and the satisfaction of his guests. But the reader may guess the disappointment of the former upon taking the company to his shrubberies the following day, on a nutting excursion, to find that Humphrey had literally taken him at his word, invaded his own gardens, and stripped his trees of the needed fruit.

There are many stories told of similar clever tricks performed by Humphrey; but, for the present, we must pass them by. His functions as a poet demand our attention. We will not, however, weary our readers with a long dissertation or numerous quotations. One solitary effusion will serve to illustrate his bardic genius. His powers as a poet being one day called into question by a number of boon companions,

he was challenged to write his own epitaph, which he did on the spot. The impromptu was as follows :—

"Who lies here?
Who dost think?
Poor Humphrey the Gardener;
Pray give him some drink.
Drink for the dead man?
Good reason why :—
When he was living,
He was always dry!"

We are grieved to add that the inhabitants of the town were so indifferent to the poet's claims—

"The heart once pregnant with celestial fire—"

as neither to carve the lines upon his grave, nor yet to raise a stone to his memory. His was another instance of the fate of neglected genius, and of the truth of the poet's assertion that,—

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

THE ANWILL MANUSCRIPT.

THE original manuscript of the following Memoranda is amongst the Manuscripts at Brogyntyn. It is entirely in the autograph of Lewis Anwill, of Park and Cemmes, in the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, of William Owen, of Porkington (now Brogyntyn), and Clenenney, in the counties of Salop and Carnarvon (eldest son and successor of the gallant and loyal Sir John Owen, and of Catherine, daughter of Lewis Anwill, and wife of Mr. Owen), all of whom are represented by Lord Harlech.

W. W. E. W.

"1627.

"I was marryed the 12th daye of September, 1627: att Vaynol, in fflint-shire, with ffrances, the ffourth daughter of Sir William Jones, knight: I beinge then about the age of 31: yeares, she of the age of 23: or thereabout: my ffather and ffather in Lawe being then present:

"The minister that married vs was her vncle, Edmund Gruffith, then Deane of Bangor, afterwardes bishoppe of Bangor:

"1628:

"My Daughter Katherin was borne at Holburne, in London, vppon a Wednesdaye, being the 15th daye of August, 1628: some halfe an houre before one of the clocke in the morninge: she was Christened the Thursdaye sevenight after, att St. Andrewes Church in Holburne: her godfather being Lieutenant Coronell Davyes, of Gwisane, her Godmothers, the Ladye Katherin Jones, and Margery my brother Charles Jones his wife:

"About a fortenight after her birth, I sent her to little Milton, in Oxford-shire, neare Whateley-bridge, where she was nursed by one Wytherington's wife,[1] with whome shee remayned about a yeare and 3 quarters, and then was brought to Dolyfenddü, in Mountgomery-shire, where her mother and my selfe then beganne to keepe house.

[1] A custom then common in North Wales.

"Vppon Saturdaye after my daughter Catherine was borne, in the afternoone was the great Duke of Buckingham, George Villiers, Slayne, being stabbed to the heart by lieftenant John Felton with a knife att Portesmouth: which felton was afterwards hanged for his labour.

"About Allhallowtide, 1628, my deare ffrances and myself came from London to Parke, to my ffather's house, where we lived vntil in May: 1630: when we came to Dolyfonndü:

"1630:

"At Maye, in Anno Dmi.: 1630: my deare ffrances and my selfe came to Dolyfondü, in Montgomery-shire, to keepe house, where we lived for the space of 3: yeares, paying rent for the same 5£ per annum: and in lesse than 3: weekes after my ffrances went from thence to lloyn in Merioneth-shire: where she departed out of this world to my vnspeakable losse and griefe: Bendith dduw gida hi enaid: &c.: she was buried in Dolgelle Church vppon a wedensday-night:[1] I kept her commemoration vppon Sunday the 21th of Julye after, where Mr. Robert ffovlkes preached her funerall Sermon, none of my ffrances ffriendes beinge there present: which Discourtesye neither myself, nor (god knoweth) the partye then commemorated, did any waye deserve from them.

"My sister Gwen was marryed to Mr. Richard Pole about Shrovetide: Anno: 1632: at Parke privately: their sonne Anthony was borne at Parke about a yeare after: in anno 1633:

"1632.

"I beganne to buyld my newe house in Kemes in the midle of Januarye, 1632, which in lesse than 5. monethes space I finished; but a moneth before I could have it readye it pleased god to call my deare ffrances to his mercye: Dieu a son alme:

"My brother Edward was married att Aberlleveni, the last of April 1633, with Jane the daughter of Thomas Owen of Botalog, in the parishe of Towyn: havinge bynne privately contracted in the lent before.

"My litle Cadi[2] went to Shrewsburye to Schoole, to Mrs. Bynnies, the nineteenth of June, 1634: where I did paye £17 per annum for her table and her maydes:

"Vpon the 14th of Maye, 1633: I lost my deare ffrances att lloyn

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[1] The funerals of the upper classes were then, and until much later times, ce ebrated at night.

[2] Catty—Catherine.

(my ffathers house neare Dolgelle) we beinge then come thither intendinge to soiourne for a moneth or thereabouts, until my newe house at Kemes should be finished: my losse of her was the greatest misfortune, and most sorrowfull accident that ever happened vnto me in all the passage of my life: for she was a woman that did love me and mine entirely, of rare partes and qualityes, both of bodye and minde, of great understandinge and of an excellent witt, with so pleasing a carriage and behaviour that she did easilye attract the love and good likeinge of all whom soever she did att anye tyme converse or was acquainted with: not scornfullye proud, nor so straight laced as some of her neare kynne are, but gentle and meeke, not Disdayneinge to speake to the meanest person she mette with of her acquaintance, after a kinde, familiar, lovinge, manner: as enquiringe of their owne friends, and children's welfare, with other such vsuall questions, which did much please the country people, and them of the meaner sorte: and indeed so loveinge and charitable she was vnto them, that if any of the neighbourhood (especially of the poorer sort) were at any time sicke, or ill at ease, she would with all Diligence, studye and looke out for such remedyes, as she thought would ease them of their payne; and send the same vnto them, to their houses with all alacrity: and truely she had good insight and skill in the nature, and cure, of many maladyes, especially of such as were most vsuall and ordinarye: which she had gotten, either by her readinge, or observation, havinge bynne alwayes very observative of the very best pointes and thinges that shee had seene; which might any waye conduce to the betteringe of her knowledge, or be vsefull for her in her after carriage and course of life.

"Her Discourse was alwayes (like her carriage) modest, and discreet, very pithye and wise, yet allwayes accommodated, and framed, according to the place, and disposition of the partye to whom, and before whom it was vsed: trulye relligious she was, and that *sine fuco*, ever reposinge confidence and rellyeinge vpponthe mercyes of the Omnipotent creator of all thinges, and the meritts of our blessed lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: never missing the Church at the vsuall tyme of prayers, if some extraordinarye occasions of sickness or weather did not deteyne and staye her: and then shee would be sure to have Common Prayers read oppenly att home, with all due observance: She never slept vpon her goeinge to bed, nor gott vpp in a morninge without previously prayinge: and after she was vp, shee would allwayes have morninge prayers read in her chamber by me if I were att home, otherwise her selfe read them: and att night allwayes before goinge to bed, she read prayers her selfe, kneelinge by our beds side: and I have often noted, that when she was at leisure, the most part of her recreation was readinge in the Bible, and that most commonly in the newe Testament: how good and charitable she was in her almes to the needye, and poore, the country where she dwelt can well yeeld sufficient testimony of her goodnes and heartye devotion that

waye: and if any of them dyed soe poore as there wanted wherewithall to burye them, she would alwayes contribute such thinges as were necessarye for the decent interringe and layinge of them in the grave:

"She was not envious, neither did beare malise to anye, beinge seldome or never angrye: and if att anye tyme shee happened to be moved, she was soone pacifyed, her anger never enduringe above an instant: only she was an enemye to all vices, and could not well awaye *(sic)* with the companye of, or the least familiaritye with any notorious delinquents; yea, she could not abide to heare the nameinge of one gentleman in the neighbourhood: who had the report to have bynne nought with her father in lawe: and the greatest dislike she ever ffound with the Countrey of Mountgomeryshire and the people thereof was in the number and multitude of their Bastards.

"Harmelesse mirthe, honest recreations, and pleasant good Company, she did greatly and always affect, and tooke delight in: yea, she could not endure that any servant in her house should be tetricke and sullen: but liked them best that went merrilye and jovially about their busines: for she would looke that they should goe through, and applye their worke howsoever: and with all she did somethinge delight in musicke and singinge, notwithstandinge that she was naturally of a stayed and civill carriage, and inclininge to melancholye, especially when she was alone: vearye timorous and fearefull she was and exceedingly moved at the least mischance, that should befall, or happen to any that she affected, alwayes wishinge that she might dye before her father and my selfe, and yet she was wont to saye, that if she did dye, she was sorry for nobodye, but me; and then afterwards she would adde her father, whom she did love entirely and affect, farre more than either father or ffriend of that side did affect her, as afterwards (I meane after her death) I did conjecture; for there was none of them did change apparell after her Decesse, or came to her commemoration, or in a yeares space sent to see how her poore child did; and I thinke will not doe otherwise hereafter, except it be with an intent to gaine by her: but I trust in god I shall live to see her well brought vpp, and to provide for her my selfe; god grant it I beseech him, and that she maye faithfully serve him in all things and prove like, and follow the steppes of her verye good mother, who was the verye patterne of all goodnes, and an example for all her sexe to imitate.

"Of stature she was somethinge above the ordinarie sise, beinge two yardes highe, wantinge onlye 2 ynches, verye upright, straight and slender bodied, with a fine longe hand; of a browne complexion she was; rather verye lovely then verye fayre, her teeth beinge most of them perished, and some worne awaye by too much eatinge of spices in her youth, especially of ginger (as she was wont often to tell me), which

for a tyme she did extraordinarily love and greedily devoure, rather than eat, the which (as I now guesse) might bee partly a cause and breeder of that heat and inflammacion in her head, which tooke her awaye: she had bynne troubled with a payne in her left side: but that had wholly left her, halfe a yeare before she Dyed: she was an excellent needle woman, and could read Englishe best of any woman that ever I knewe, and would Indite a letter passinge well, but she could write but a ragged secretary hand, and therefore in her letteres vsed seldome her owne, except it were to her father, or to my selfe, if I were absent.

"She Dyed vppon a Tuesdaye, betweene one and 2: of the clocke in the afternoone, the 14th of Maye, 1633, of a fever proceedinge from a paine in the hinder parte of her head, towards the left side, beinge (as I afterwardes conceived) an Apostume there gathered: havinge lived about 29 years: leaving her only child Catherin, then of the age of 4: yeares and 9: monethes: and me a sorowfull man god help us I beseech him:

"And truly it proved such a sorrowfull losse vnto me: that it brought me to the verye vttermost pinch of grievinge (although I bore it outwardly fayre inoughe) and if god of his goodness had not strengthened and enabled me, I am fully assured I could never have endured it, nor have recollected myself: for in the space of very neare a yeare, I was mightily distracted with extravagant thoughts and strange cogitations, mightily fearinge that god allmightye was angrie with me in takinge awaye my dearest companion from me in the beginninge of our dayes in a manner, but then I perceived his manifest assistance in comfortinge and strengtheninge me to make light of the crosses and afflictions of this world, and puttinge confidence in me, and a steadfast hope that she was and is with him in his everlasting kingdome, in eternall happines; and that att the last, I shall allso be a partaker and inheritor of the same Joye and happiness together with my beloved ffrances, and all the saintes in heaven, through the merrittes and mediation of my lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, whose name be blessed and glorified now and for ever, and for ever: amen: Amen:

"Vppon her tombe:

'Quos Deus amat, iuvenes rapit.
'Hæc ffrancisca Anwill parvo tumulata sepulcro,
'Adventum expectat Christe benigne tuum:
'Scilicet híc corpus: cœlis pars altera laudat
'Æternum, Angelicis associata choris':

"1634:

"I was married the second tyme the 6th daye of ffebruarye, beinge ffrydaye, att Vaynol, in Carnarvonshire; with Magdalen, the only

Daughter of Sir Thomas Williams: Baronett: I beinge then of about the age of 38 yeares, and she of 23: or thereabouts; my ffather and ffather in lawe beinge then present:

"My ffather in lawe, Sir Thomas Williams, Dyed at Vaynol, vppon a sundaye morninge about 5: of the clocke, the 26th daye of June: 1636: beinge then about the age of 50: yeares: his sonne and heyre, Sir William Williams, being then in ffrance: he was buried privately in the night, att Bangor, without either funeral sermon, or after, or other commemoracion: he was the sonne of Sir William Williams, the sonne of Thomas Wynne ap William, a younger sonne of the house Cychwyllan:

"My ffather was Sheriffe of Carnarvonshire the yeare 1637: but beganne his office before allhollantide the yeare before:

"I left Vaynol, and together with my wife, Magdalen, came to live at Kemmes, the ffirst of August: 1637: the next christmas after, wee were ffaigne to goe to Chester, to the Ladye Williams, to live with her: my wife remayned there untill after the next whitsontide, beinge sickelye; and then came backe againe to Kemes:

"My mother in lawe, the Ladye Catherin Williames, dyed at Pryscot, in Carnarvonshire, vppon Thursdaye, the ffourteenthe daye of November: 1639: betweene 9: and tenne of the clocke att night, and was buried in Bangor church, upon the Sundaye night followinge, without sermon or other commemoration: she was the eldest daughter of Robert wynne, of Conweye, a younger brother of the house of Gwydder: her mother was Dorothye Dymocke, of Willington, in fflintshire: she was about 51: or 52: yeares of age when she dyed: her sonne, Sir William Williams, was then highe sheriffe of Carnarvon-shire:

"1634:

"My grandmother, Mabli, the wife of Edward Herbert, of Kemes, dyed the 5th daye of December, att Maes Machre, beinge then about the age of 81: yeares: she was the Daughter of Richard ap Hugh ap Jem'. (Ievan), of Dolyfonddü, Esq.:

"1639:

"My Grandfather, Edward Herbert, of Kemes, dyed at Maes-Machre, vppon Tuesdaye, the ninth of Aprill, about eight of the clocke in the morninge, and was buried vppon Saturdaye after: he was when he dyed of about the age of seaventye yeares:[1]

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[1] There must be a mistake as to the age of Edward Herbert. If he was only 70 years of age in 1639, he could not have been grand-

"He was the sonne of John Herbert, the sonne of Sir Richard Herbert, that was in Banburye-ffield one (on) the partye of Ed: the ffourth:

"His mother was Elizabeth the daughter and heyre, of Robert ap Gruffith ap Gwillim ap Gruffith Derwas:

"1638:

"My sister Catharine, the wife of William Wynne, of Glynne, dyed at Glynne, vppon a Saturdaye, beinge the three and twentyeth daye of ffebruarye, and was buried at Llanvihangel, vppon the Thursdaye after: she was (when shee dyed) of about the age of ffourty ffour yeares, or between that and fforty ffive: she was the eldest of all her ffathers children:

The above Memoranda are all of them in the autograph of Lewis Anwill. Those which follow are in the hands of William Owen, and Catharine, his wife, Lewis Anwill's daughter.

"I was marryed the five and twentith of March, 1648, with Catharine, the onely daughter of Lewys Anwill, of Parke, esq. I was then about the age of ffoure & twentye, or *theireabouts.*

"We came to Llanddyn, to keepe house, the 25th of March, 1653.

"My daughter Ellin Owen, was borne att Carnarvon, vpon the 23th day of Maye, 1651, being ffryday, betwixt one and twoe of the clocke in the morninge of the same day. I pray God blesse her. Shee was Baptized the next day.

"My daughter Jane Owen, was born at Llanddyn-hall, vpon the 9th day of May, 1653, being monday, betwixt 4 and 5 of the clocke in the morning of the same day. I pray God alsoe to blesse her, Amen. She was Baptized the 19th of the same moneth.

"My daughter ffrances, was borne at Llanddyn, vpon the 27th of May being Sunday, Betweene 7 and 8 of the Clocke in the morninge, 1655, which I pray God Alsoe Blesse. She was Baptized on wednesday, in whitsun weeke, being the 6 of June, 1655.

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father of Lewis Anwill, who was born about 1596—see before,—or of Catherine, the wife of William Wynne, who was born about 1594—see on,—which he certainly was: and it is very unlikely that there should have been so great a disparity in the ages of himself and his wife—see before.

"My sonne John, was borne att Llanddyn, vpon the fift day of September, 1656, Beinge ffryday, a little before night, and was Baptized the 17th day of the same moneth, Beinge wednesdaye, whom I pray to God Alsoe, blesse."

MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES.

Continued from Vol. ix, *p.* 156.

By RICHARD WILLIAMS, Newtown.

Dafydd Llwyd ab Llywelyn ab Gruffydd—an eminent poet and a man of wealth and position, who flourished between 1470 and 1520. He lived at Mathafarn, in the parish of Llanwrin. He was a partisan and a great favourite of Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, and did all in his power to promote the views of that party against the usurper, Richard III, in 1480. He subsequently exercised his poetical talents in favour of Henry VII, who, when Earl of Richmond, is said to have stayed a night with him on the way to Bosworth, and to have consulted him as to his probable success. He was credited with powers of divination by his countrymen, and seems to have encouraged this opinion on their part in his powers by pretending to consult the Seagull and otherwise. All his pretended prophecies and prognostications tended to the furtherance of the success of the house of Tudor, and he devoted his wealth and personal influence among his countrymen to the same cause. It is related that when the Earl of Richmond consulted him, as already mentioned, about the issue of his hazardous adventure, David was not ready with an answer: he hesitated and promised a reply the following morning. Perplexed by the question, he passed a sleepless night. His wife learned the cause, and said, "Can you doubt what to reply? Tell him the event will be successful and glorious, and if

your prediction be verified you will receive honours and rewards ; if he fails he will never return to reproach you." This satisfied the seer, and no less so the earl when they met again the following morning. This adventure, it is said, gave rise to the Welsh proverb, "Cynghor gwraig heb ei ofyn (A wife's advice without being asked for it)." He was a voluminous writer, and many of his poems are interesting. His descendants resided at Mathafarn for many generations. His Elegy by Dafydd ap Hywel ab Ieuan Vychan, has the following couplet, which appears to refer to the place of his burial :—

"Gorwedd y nae mewn gardd Mair
Gwrdd geudawd y gerdd gadair."

(In Mary's garden lies he, the bold keeper of the chair of song.)

For a list of his compositions (most, if not all, of which are still extant) see the cover of the *Greal* (No. 7), December, 1806. The following extract from his poem celebrating Richmond's victory, translated by Mr. Justice Bosanquet will give the reader an idea of the mystic and oracular style in which the poet delighted :—

"King Harry hath fought and bravely done,
Our friend the golden crown hath won.
The bards resume a cheerful strain :
For the good of the world little R was slain :
That straddling letter, pale and sad,
In England's realm no honour had :
For ne'er could R, in place of I,[1]
Rule England's people royally ;
Nor stem the foe with puissant hand,
Nor in the breach like Edward stand."

(L. G. Cothi's *Works*, xxxiv, xxxvii, 449 ; *Cam. Brit.*, i, 210 and 310 ; J. Morris' *MSS.* ; Parry's *Royal Visits*, 286; Williams' *Em. Welshmen; Mont. Coll.*, v, 488, etc.)

[1] The person of Richard III expressed by the letter R is here contrasted with the tall upright form of Edward IV, expressed by the letter I, which is the initial of the Welsh name for Edward, viz., Iorwerth.

Dafydd Llwydd ab Dafyd ab Einion, of Newtown, or of Cedewain, as he is sometimes described, was a man of wealth, lineally descended from Elystan Glodrudd, and a munificent patron of the bards, who flourished about the close of the fifteenth century. Lewis Glyn Cothi, Guto'r Glyn, and other contemporary poets, have eloquently sung his praises, and the former wrote an "Elegy" upon his death. From these it appears that he was in the habit, on the different festivals of the church, of giving splendid entertainments (or *Eisteddfodau*) when bards and minstrels from far and near were invited and sumptuously entertained by him, and the poor of the neighbourhood partook of the alms, which he liberally bestowed upon them.—(L. G. Cothi's *Works*, 171-177 ; Iolo *MSS.*, 694.)

Dafydd Meifod.—A poet who flourished from about 1630 to 1670. He was, as his name implies, a native of Meifod. Some of his poetry is, it is said, still preserved in MS. — (Gw. Mechain's *Works*, iii, 132 ; *Enwogion Cymru.*)

Davies, Dr. David, was a son of Mr. Morris Davies, a timber merchant at Machynlleth. He was a man of considerable learning, and was for some time headmaster of the Grammar School at Macclesfield. He died in or about the year 1827.—(Lleyn *MSS.* ; *Enw. Cymru.*)

Davies, Rev. David, was born at Tyuchaf, Mallwyd, Sept. 13th, 1778. He received some instruction from the Rev. Thomas Morgan, the clergyman of that parish, and afterwards at Berriew School, from which he was admitted to the Shrewsbury School. There he gained a scholarship at Cambridge, and in 1798 he entered the University there, and soon obtained his degree of B.A. He was ordained to the curacy of Llandyssil by Dr. Bagot in September, 1807, at £30 a year. He afterwards officiated at Llanymawddwy. He published a treatise on *Psalmody*, in 1807 ; one on *Peace and a Bad Harvest*, in 1818 ; another on *The Advantage of Public Worship*, in 1819 ; and after his decease twenty-

one of his sermons with a memoir were published in 1823.—(*Ibid.*)

DAVIES, REV. DAVID, curate of Llanwnog, and afterwards incumbent of Dylife, was born at Clochfaen isaf, Llangurig, in 1823. He contributed an article to the *Arch. Cambrensis*, in 1857, on the Roman remains discovered at Caersws. He was also a frequent writer to the Welsh newspapers and periodicals He died at Llanidloes Feb. 12th, 1865, and was buried at Llangurig. For a more full account of him the reader is referred to *Mont. Coll.*, iii, 247. Mr. Davies's parents being Baptists, he was not baptized in infancy, and when he joined the communion of the Church of England, he was, by his own choice, baptized by immersion, by the Rev. E. Pughe, Vicar of Llanidloes, afterwards of Bangor.

DAVIES, EVAN, better known by his *nom de plume*, Eta Delta, was born at Cefn, Llanbrynmair, about 1794. He began to preach with the Independents about 1820, and studied for a short time at Dr. Lewis's Academy, at Llanfyllin. After spending some time in preaching at Bilston, he was ordained to the ministry at Llanrwst; thence he removed to Llanerchymedd; and thence again to Newmarket, Flintshire, where he remained till his death, on March 1st, 1855. He was not a man of great abilities; but was a laborious pastor, and exerted himself greatly in behalf of the temperance and other good movements. He published several pamphlets on religious subjects.—(*Enw. Cymru*, p. 195.)

DAVIES, REV. JACOB, was born at Cefnmawr, near Newtown, of humble parents, February 22nd, 1816. He was a spinner by trade; but having early received deep religious impressions, he joined the Baptist denomination, and was publicly baptized in April, 1835. In October 1837 he began to preach with that denomination, and in August 1840 entered their College at Bradford, to study for the ministry. After leaving Bradford, he determined on becoming a missionary, and was accepted as such—Ceylon being assigned to him as his field of labour. Before leaving England, namely in

March 1844, he married Miss Eliza Green, of Camberwell, and on the 25th of the following May he and his wife sailed from Gravesend, arriving in Ceylon the following September. He laboured hard and successfully in that island for five years, and applied himself with so much assiduity to the study of Cingalesi that he became, according to the statement of the then Governor of the island, the best Cingalesi scholar of the day. His health, however, gave way, and after a short illness he died in November 1849.—(*Newt. Express*, April 6 and May 25, 1875.)

Davies (*John*), *D.D.*, (generally known as "Dr. Davies of Mallwyd"), was the son of a weaver, named Dafydd ap Sion ab Rhys of Llanferes, of Denbighshire. He was born about 1570. His father was, according to Yorke's *Royal Tribes of Wales*, p. 104, of the tribe of Marchudd ap Cynan ; and his mother, whose name was Elizabeth, was a descendant of Ednyfed Fychan, one of the knights of Llewelyn the great, prince of Wales. In a letter dated Aug. 26, 1623, addressed to Sir John Wynn of Gwydir (printed in the *Cambrian Register*, ii, 470), he refers to Mr. R. Vaughan of Hengwrt as his "cousin". This shows clearly his respectable connections, and there is no need to infer that his parents were otherwise than well to do. He was sent to school at Ruthin. It is generally stated that this school was the one established by Dr. Gabriel Goodman there ; but this is probably a mistake, as that school was not established until 1595, whereas Dr. Davies had graduated at Oxford, and returned to his native country in 1593. It is also clearly an error to state that Dr. Richard Parry was his tutor in that school, for Dr. Parry became Chancellor of Bangor in 1592, and Dean of that Cathedral seven years later. That statement it is true is adopted by Wood in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, confirmed by Bishop Humphreys in his annotations thereon, and again reiterated by Parry in his *Cambrian Plutarch*, and subsequent biographers. Archdeacon Newcome, however, in his *Memoirs of the Goodmans*,

points out that there is strong reason to doubt the accuracy of it. As Dr. Parry was born at Ruthin, and his biographers give no account of him between 1579, when he entered college, and 1592, when he obtained the Chancellorship of Bangor, it is very probable that during part of that time he kept a private school in his native town, and that Dr. Davies received in such school the elements of learning as well as the benefit of Dr. Parry's friendship, which continued during their joint lives, and proved of such advantage to Davies afterwards, when his old tutor was raised to the episcopal bench. It may also be gathered from his preface to his *Welsh-Latin Dictionary*, that he was for some time under the tuition of Dr. Morgan, the translator of the Bible into Welsh. In 1589 he left Ruthin and entered Jesus College, Oxford, where he remained about four years and took his B.A. degree. In 1593 he left Oxford, from want of means to remain there longer, as some have supposed, and retired to Wales, where he prosecuted his study of divinity, and added to it that of the language and antiquities of his native country. The following year he entered into holy orders; but received no preferment for ten years. In 1604 he was presented by the crown with the rectory of Mallwyd, where, with little intermission, he resided afterwards for the greatest part of his life. The following year he became chaplain to Bishop Parry, on the elevation of the latter to the episcopal dignity. In 1608 he returned to Oxford, and was admitted of Lincoln College as Reader of Bishop Lombard's Sentences, having first obtained a dispensation for not ruling in arts. His second residence at the university was probably not of long duration, as we find him in 1612 elected a Canon of St. Asaph; in 1613 he had the rectory of Llanymawddwy; in 1615 the sinecure vicarage of Darowen, which he gave up in order to obtain the living of Llanfor, near Bala. In 1616 he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in the following year exchanged his canonry for the Prebend of Llannefydd, in Denbighshire. This was his last

promotion in the church, and he appears to have held at the same time the livings of Mallwyd, Llanymawddwy, Llanfor, and Llannefydd, if not also Garthbeibio. He rendered material assistance to Dr. Parry in bringing out his improved edition of *Dr. Morgan's Bible*, in 1620. In 1621 he published his Latin Grammar of the Welsh language, under the title of *Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ Rudimenta*, with a dedication to Bishop Parry, and a preface addressed to Archdeacon Edmund Prys. A second edition of this important work was published at Oxford in 1809, under the editorship of the Rev. Henry Parry, of Llanasa. It is also tolerably certain that the translation of the Thirty-nine Articles appended to the Welsh edition of the *Book of Common Prayer*, was by him, for it was published separately in 1664, being twenty years after his death, with his name attached to it. In 1632 Dr. Davies published his *Latin-Welsh and Welsh-Latin Dictionary*, under the title of *Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ et Linguæ Latinæ Dictionarium Duplex*—the Welsh-Latin portion being entirely his own, and the Latin-Welsh comprising the corrected labours of Thomas ab William, commonly called Sir Thomas Williams of Trefriw, a distinguished Welsh scholar. Upon this work his literary fame, especially as an expounder of his native language, must chiefly rest. The dictionary is dedicated to Charles II, then Prince of Wales. The learned author of *Eminent Welshmen* remarks that, "having seen and compared the original Dictionary [of Dr. Thomas Williams], which is a most copious and elaborate work, and which to the disgrace of the Welsh nation still remains in manuscript, I am enabled to state that the Latin-Welsh Dictionary, printed by Dr. Davies, is little more than a bare index of that by Dr. Williams. For the latter has enriched his work with ample quotations from the ancient Welsh authors, and the publication of it even now would be a boon of the greatest value to the Welsh scholar." The Welsh-Latin portion was republished at Amsterdam, quarto, by Boxhorn, in

1654. The author was engaged about forty years upon this great undertaking, as appears from a letter dated January 23rd, 1627, addressed by him to Mr. Owen Wynn of Gwydir, a son of Sir John Wynn (see *Cam. Register*, ii, p. 473). It continued to be the most valuable dictionary of Welsh for nearly two centuries, and though now superseded by Dr. Owen Pughe's splendid dictionary, it has always been highly esteemed, and proves that the author merited the character given to him by Wood of "being well versed in the history and antiquities of his own nation, and in the Greek and Hebrew languages, a most exact critic, an indefatigable searcher into ancient scripts, and well acquainted with curious and rare authors." The same year (1632) Dr. Davies published a Welsh translation of Parson's *Christian Resolution*, of which there have been three subsequent editions. He also made considerable collections of Welsh poems and proverbs, which are still preserved in MS. in the Bodleian Library, and among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. He was in the habit, it is said, of marking in the margins of the books he read any passages that struck his fancy. After his death, a collection of such passages was made by the Rev. David Lewis, and published at Shrewsbury, under the title *Flores Poetarum Britannicorum*, bound with Salesbury's poetry, and reprinted in 1864 under the editorship of the Rev. Robert Jones of Rotherhithe. MS. sermons used to be shown in the library of Ystradmeurig School which were stated to be Dr. Davies's. It is said that his books became the property of one Mr. Kenrick (at one time a dissenting minister at Wrexham); that on his removal to Usk he took them with him, and that they still remain in the hands of some of his posterity. Dr. Davies was married, but when it does not appear, to Jane, who, according to some, was a daughter, or, as others say, a sister of Rhys Wynn, Esq., of Llwynon, and whose sister was married to Bishop Parry. There was no issue of this marriage, and, after his death, Mrs. Davies is said to have been married to his curate

—a union which, it is added, proved somewhat unhappy. Dr. Davies was a magistrate, and, it appears, gathered considerable wealth, much of which he applied during his lifetime in various ways for the benefit of the parish of Mallwyd and its vicinity. He built, at his own cost, a stone bridge near the village called Pont-y-cleifion. This bridge is not used at the present day, though still standing, one of more lofty span having been built close to it. The letters J. D., in white stones on the roadway over the old bridge, however, still attest the liberality of its builder. He is also said to have built two other similar bridges in the same parish. Also he rebuilt the chancel and the bell-tower of the church, on the latter of which the inscription "*Venite cantem* : J. D." is, or a few years ago was, still to be seen ; he also thoroughly repaired the rectory-house, and the initial letters of his name were set in white stones in the pavement before the door to perpetuate his memory. By his will he gave the rent of a field, called Doldovey, to the poor of Mallwyd parish for ever. Having no issue, as already stated, he left the remainder of his property between his own nephew and his wife's nephew. He was a man greatly beloved by his contemporaries for his cheerful, kind, and benevolent disposition, as well as respected and admired for his great talents and profound learning. He died about seventy-four years of age, at Mallwyd, on the 15th of May, 1644, and was interred in the chancel of the church of that parish. The following inscription formerly existed on his gravestone, but is now obliterated :

"Johannes Davies, S. T. P., Rector Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Mallwyd, Obiit 15 Die Maii, et sepultus fuit 19, A.D. 1644, in Virtutis potius quam Nominis memoria."

—(*Cam. Register* ; *Cam. Plutarch*; *Williams's Eminent Welshmen* ; *Yorke's Royal Tribes* ; *Enwogion Cymru* ; *Gwladgarwr* ; *Brython* ; *Gwyddoniadur*, etc., etc.)

DAVIES, REV. JOHN, the missionary to Tahiti, was a native of the lower end of Montgomeryshire, and was born about 1770. He received a tolerably good education, and for some time himself kept a day school at

Llanrhaiadr-mochnant, and afterwards at Llanwyddelan. At this time he was accepted by the London Missionary Society as one of their missionaries, and was despatched to Tahiti, one of the South Sea Islands, where, after more than a year's voyage, he arrived on the 10th July 1801. In consequence of the bloody wars that raged among the natives, he and his fellow missionaries were, in 1808, compelled to seek refuge in Huohine, a neighbouring island, where he remained about a year, and then left for Port Jackson, which place he reached in February 1810. Peace having been restored in Tahiti, he returned to that island in 1811, and spent the remainder of his life there, labouring hard and with great success in his sacred calling. He continued to preach every Sabbath until the last he spent upon earth. He published several works in the native language of Tahiti. He died in peace, August 19th, 1855, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and the fifty-fifth of his missionary career. (*Lleyn MSS.* ; *Enw. Cymru.*)

Davies, Owen, a skilful self-taught mechanic, who by perseverance and industry realised a considerable fortune, was born at Llangurig, in very humble circumstances, in 1777. He passed the greater part of his life at Llanidloes, where he carried on business as a watchmaker and ironmonger. He died October 17th, 1862, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and was buried at Llangurig. For further particulars concerning him, see *Mont. Coll.*, iii, 248.

Davies, Rev. Randolph or Randle, M.A., was Vicar of Meifod from 1648 to about 1695. There is little known of him personally, beyond what may be gathered from the register of that parish. According to this, he was married at Meifod church to one Jane Williams in 1648. Of this marriage, thirteen children were baptised at the same church between 1649 and 1666. He obtained the living of Meifod during the Commonwealth, and contrived, by means of the elasticity of his conscience, to retain his hold of it when Charles II came to the throne. During his incumbency, Quakerism

and other forms of Nonconformity had made a considerable schism in his flock; and, as an endeavour to arrest the progress of dissent, he published in the year 1675 a tract of 237 pages, 12mo., in excellent Welsh, with a dedication of five pages, in the same language, to Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Llwydiarth. The first title-page, in English, is as follows: "A Tryall of the Spirits, or a Discovery of False Prophets, and a Caveat to beware of them; or a short Treatise on 1 John, iv, 1. Wherein is discovered, by the light of God's Word, expounded by Antiquity, that several Doctrines of the Papists, Presbyterians, Independents, and Quakers, are disagreeable to the Holy Scripture, and carefully to be avoided by every Man that loves the Salvation of his Soul. *Pro Ecclesia clamitant, et contra Ecclesiam dimicant.—Cypr.*" There is a tradition preserved in the parish that this vicar's wife had a sister living at Pentrego, and one Sunday morning they met at Pentreparog to cross each other's path at right angles, one due south towards church, the other due west towards the Friends' meeting house at Coed Cowryd, near Dolobran. After a few words of salutation had passed and each preparing to part, the vicar's wife said, "If you *had grace*, my dear sister, you would come with me". A reply was instantly given, "If *thou* hadst grace *thou* wouldst come with *me*". And so, both orthodox in their own minds, they departed towards their respective places of worship. The Register thus certifies the vicar's burial:

"*Dom. Ranulphus Davies, Cler. de Peniarth. Sepultus* 25° *Feb.* 1695."

(*Cam. Quar. Mag.*, i, 325.)

Davies, Richard (the Quaker), was born in the year 1635, in the town of Welshpool, of honest parents that had a small estate there. He was brought up in the Church of England, but when he was quite a youth (about twelve or thirteen years of age) he joined the Independents. Some time afterwards he was apprenticed with one of that sect, namely, Evan Jones, a felt-

maker in the parish of Llanfair. About the year 1657, he joined the Quakers, and in about a year afterwards went to London and settled down to his trade of felt-maker. There he met with his future wife in the manner thus quaintly described by himself:

"One time, as I was at Horselydown Meeting in Southwark, I heard a woman Friend open her mouth by way of testimony against an evil ranting spirit that did oppose Friends much in those days. It came to me from the Lord that that woman was to be my wife, and to go with me to the country, and to be an helpmeet for me. After meeting, I drew somewhat near to her, but spoke nothing, nor took any acquaintance with her, nor did I know when or where I should see her again. I was very willing to let the Lord order it as it seemed best to himself, and therein I was easy; and in time the Lord brought us acquainted one with another, and she confessed that she had some sight of the same thing that I had seen concerning her. So after some time we parted, and I was freely resigned to the will of God; and when we came together again, I told her if the Lord did order her to be my wife, she must come with me to a strange country, where there were no Friends but what God in time might call and gather to himself. Upon a little consideration, she said if the Lord should order it so she must go with her husband, though it were to the wilderness; and, being somewhat sensible of the workings of God upon her spirit in this matter, she was willing to condescend in her mind to what he wrought in her. But by hearkening to one who had not well weighed the matter, she became disobedient to what God had revealed to her, which brought great sorrow and trouble upon her. I went to see her in this poor condition, and I rested satisfied with the will of God in this concern, being freely resigned if the Lord had wrought the same thing in her as was in me to receive her as His gift to me; and after some time, we, waiting upon the Lord together, she arose and declared before me and the other Friend, who had begot doubts and reasonings in her mind, that in the name and power of God she consented to be my wife, and to go along with me whither the Lord should order us; and I said, In the fear of the Lord I receive thee as the gift of God to me. So I rested satisfied in the will of God for a farther accomplishment of it. Under a weighty consideration which way to take each other in marriage, we concluded to lay our proceedings before our elders, and especially our ancient Friend George Fox (people in those days were married by a priest, or before a justice); and I told G.

Fox we thought to take each other in a public Meeting, as he desired the Lord to be with us. And when we saw our clearness in the Lord, we went to the Snail Meeting, in Tower Street, London, in the morning; and in the afternoon to Horselydown, Southwark, and in that Meeting, being the 26th of the fourth month 1659, in the presence of God and that assembly we took each other to be man and wife."

Soon afterwards he and his wife came down into Wales, and settled at Welshpool, but it was not long before he was taken before the high sheriff (Col. Mostyn) and the magistrates, and required to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy to the king, Charles II, who had just been restored. This he declined to do, and they good-humouredly allowed him to go without taking it. Shortly afterwards, however, a troop of horse came to take him to Montgomery Gaol, which was then full of Presbyterians, Independents and Baptists, but they went away without him on his undertaking to be at the prison next morning, which undertaking he fulfilled. He remained in prison about a fortnight. Having some months afterwards gone to attend a meeting at Edgemont near Wem, he and about twenty-six others were taken prisoners and sent to Shrewsbury Gaol. The account he gives of prison life in those days is very curious. He was discharged at the next assizes. After this, he travelled much throughout England and Wales, visiting Friends and preaching their peculiar doctrines with great success for more than forty-five years. In his autobiography he has left us a curious and interesting account of his wanderings, labours, and sufferings, and of those of some of his friends, and the great hardships which they suffered for conscience sake under the oppressive laws then in force. His wife died on the 1st of March, 1705, and he himself departed this life on the 22nd January, 1707-8, in the seventy-third year of his age, at his own house at Cloddiau cochion near Welshpool. On the 25th of the same month he was interred near his wife's grave, in the Friends' burial-ground there (not in Welshpool

Churchyard, as stated in Williams's *Lives of Eminent Welshmen*).

Mr. Davies himself brought down the account of his life and travels to the year 1702, and the continuation of it, with the account of his death, was written by his daughter Tace Endon and others. The whole was published soon afterwards, under the title of "*An Account of the Convincement, Exercises, Services, and Travels of that Ancient Servant of the Lord, Richard Davies; with some relation of Ancient Friends, and the spreading of Truth in North Wales,* etc."[1] A second edition appeared in 1765 ; a third in 1771 ; and I believe three other editions followed before the close of last century; another edition appeared in 1830, printed by Jones, Stockport, and published by Harvey and Darton, London. A Welsh edition was also published by Hughes, London, in 1840.

Davies, Rev. Walter, the eminent and accomplished Welsh scholar, antiquary and poet, was born at Llanfechain, July 15th, 1761, of humble parents. Through the influence and assistance of some gentlemen who became acquainted with his natural abilities, he entered the University of Oxford in the early part of 1792 as a member of St. Alban's Hall, which he afterwards left for All Souls College, where he took his B.A. degree in the autumn of 1795. In 1803 he took his M.A. degree as a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was made Sub-Curator of the Ashmolean Museum in 1792. He obtained deacon's orders from Bishop Bagot, and the curacy of Meifod, December 6, 1795, and was ordained priest on the 25th September, 1796. In 1799 Lord Mostyn bestowed upon him the perpetual curacy of Yspytty Ifan, and Bishop Horsley presented him with the Rectory of Llanwyddelan, May 20, 1803. He was promoted by Bishop Cleaver on July 7, 1807 to the Rectory of Manafon, where he resided for thirty years. On the 18th November, 1837,

[1] A copy is in the Powys-Land Museum and Library.

Bishop Carey gave him the living of Llanrhaiadr Mochnant, and here he lived up to the date of his death. He was married October 15th, 1799, to Mary, widow of Rice Pryce, Esq., Rhos-bryn-bwa, Meifod, by whom he had four children, viz., (1), Cecil Leland, and (2), Amelia Cecilia, both of whom died in infancy; (3), the Rev. Walter Cecil Davies, M.A., who died in 1863, and was buried at Towyn; (4), Jane, who still survives and resides at Penmaen Dovey, Pennal, Merionethshire. Mrs. Davies died in January 1844.

Mr. Davies published in his lifetime the following works:—

1. *Diwygiad neu Ddinystr: wedi ei dynnu allan o lyfr Saesonaeg a elwir Reform or Ruin; a'i gymhwyso at ddealltwriaeth y Cymry.* Oswestry 1798. 16mo.

2. *Eglur Olygiad o'r Grefydd Gristionogol, ac o Hanesiaeth (Histori) cyn belled ag y perthyn i ddechreuad Cristionogaeth, ac i'w chynyddiad hyd yr amser presennol. Newydd ei gyfieithu allan o waith Saesnaeg Thomas Gisborne, A.M.* Wrexham, 1801. 8vo. This work *(A Clear View of the Christian Religion)* was translated into Welsh at the request of the Bishop of St. Asaph and the clergy of that diocese. It consists of 258 pages, besides an introductory preface of 30 pages by the translator. This translation, as well as the preceding, was published anonymously.

3. *A General View of the Agriculture and Domestic Economy of North Wales.* Drawn up and published by order of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. London, 1810. 8vo.

4. *A General View of the Agriculture and Domestic Economy of South Wales.* Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. 2 vols. London, 1814. 8vo.

5. *Eos Ceiriog, sef Casgliad o bêr Ganiadau Huw Morus; yn ddau Lyfr: o Gynnulliad a Diwygiad W.D.* Wrexham, 1823. 8vo.

6. *Gwaith Lewys Glyn Cothi.* The poetical works of Lewys Glyn Cothi, a celebrated bard who flourished

in the reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV, Richard III, and Henry VII, Oxford, 1837. 8vo. This was edited and annotated by him in conjunction with the Rev. John Jones (Tegid) for the Cymmrodorion Society.

The above, however, represent but a small portion of Mr. Davies' labours. His miscellaneous works and letters were after his death collected and edited by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, and published in 1868 in 3 vols. 8vo. by Spurrell, Carmarthen. Besides the above he also edited the *Gwyliedydd* for some years, and contributed extensively to Yorke's *Royal Tribes*, Carlisle's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, Bingley's *Tour*, the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, the *Greal* and *Mabinogion;* and the *Cambro-Briton*, *Cambrian Register*, and *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine* contain many of his productions, besides those bearing his name. Indeed few books relating to Wales and its borders appeared during the first half of the present century without receiving the benefit of his valuable aid. He won several prizes at Eisteddfodau, among others the prize at Carmarthen in 1819 for his essay on the "*Distinctive Characters and Comparative Advantages of the Bardic Institutions of Carmarthen and Glamorgan.*"

Mr. Davies died on the 5th December, 1849, in his 89th year, at Llanrhaiadr, where also he was buried.—(*Gwaith Gwallter Mechain.*)

(*To be continued.*)

HERBERTIANA.

SUPPLEMENT.

We have much satisfaction in revisiting the field of antiquarian research, which has not ceased to gratify our curiosity. The interest excited by the past numbers of the "Herbertiana" has caused several correspondents to favour us with communications for a sequel, which throw light upon archæological lore, or disclose some antiquated custom, or fancy; and our stock of information has been increased by the perusal of letters collected in the archives of Powis Castle, and two printed volumes of epistolary curiosities, illustrative of the Herbert family, by Mrs. Rebecca Warner of Bath, and the enquiries of Mr. Sydney Grazebrooke, author of the *Heraldry of Worcestershire.* The traditions placed at our disposal enable us to reproduce more vividly and fully the scenes of olden times.

We have found a few more links of the chain of past records, and our work evidently needs a few touchings, such as those with which a painter finishes a favourite picture.

We enter on virgin soil when we relate in our memorials of bye-gone centuries the lenient manner in which the Herberts of Powis and Montgomery Castles regarded the penal laws of Queen Elizabeth against the papists, to their own peril; or transcribe an overture of marriage from the Duc d'Albret in a letter of Philip, Duke of Orleans, for Lady Mary Herbert, eldest daughter of the second Duke of Powis; or rescue from oblivion the name of Thomas Herbert, third son of Richard, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury, or advert to the descent of Sir Henry Every, Bart., of Eggington Hall, Derbyshire, from Sir Henry Herbert of Ribbesford; or explain the connection of the Morleys of Ribbesford, and their cousin, the Marquess of Winchester, with the

Herbert family; or withdraw the veil that has hitherto concealed the intricacy of some electioneering tactics.

The letters and incidental memoranda within our reach are numberless, and our only difficulty consists in a judicious selection of them; and we propose to bring forward the most suitable miscellanies in the same order, as nearly as may be, that we have adopted in our former sketches of different branches of the Herbert family.

Part I.

We commence with memorials of the indulgent manner in which the Herberts acted towards the Roman Catholic families of Montgomeryshire in the days of religious persecution.

It seems that Montgomeryshire in these days afforded friendly shelter to non-conforming Romanists. A religious strife of some acrimony had been waged for some time between the Protestant party about the Court and the leading Roman Catholic families of the county. Its picturesque undulations of wooded valleys and hills lent the charm of natural beauty to calm seclusion and concealment; whilst the known religious sympathies of the powerful family seated at Powis Castle contributed, in addition, to render it a secure retreat from the penalties imposed by the severe laws of Elizabeth's reign on Catholic recusants. The latter were at this time it seems numerous in Wales, and had excited especially the alarm of Whitgift, (who then held the bishopric of Worcester), by their secret meetings. Fortunately for the Herbert family, their sympathisers and adherents in the parishes of Pool and Guilsfield, the administration of these obnoxious statutes fell to the lot of the relatives of the Herberts of Montgomeryshire, viz.: Sir Henry Sidney and Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, successively Lords President of the Marches of Wales, who, probably, at heart of that fellow feeling which makes us

wondrous kind, were negatively zealous in offices of persecution.

Mr. Wright in his *History of Ludlow*, p. 414, tells us that a commission in 1579 was sent to Sidney, the Bishop of Worcester, and others, to search out and try these delinquents. "Next year Sidney visited Wales, and instituted proceedings against the Catholics in *Montgomeryshire;* but the negligence, or perhaps rather the indulgence, with which he proceeded in regard to the commission, excited the displeasure of Bishop Whitgift, and drew a private letter from Sir Francis Walsingham, which is still preserved, dated 9th August, 1580." The latter tells Sir Henry Sidney that "my lords" of the Privy Council have commented more than once on the negative results of his commission, and says—

"Of late now I receaved your lordship's letter touching suche persons as you think meet to have the custodie and oversight of Montgomerie Castle, by which it appearethe you have begone in your present journeys in Wales, to doe somewhat on cawses of religion; but having a speciall commission for this purpose, in which are named speciall and verie apt persons to joyne with you in those matters, it will be thought strange to my lords to heare of your proceeding on those cawses without their assistance. And, therefore, to the end their lordships should conceave no otherwise than well of your dealyng without them, I have forborne to acquaynt them with our late lettre, wishyng your lordship for the better handlyng and successe of those matters in religion, you called unto you the bishoppe of Worcester, Mr. Phillips, and certayne others specially named in the commission."

This letter ends with the ominous postscript—

"Your lordship had neade to walk warely, for your doings are narrowely observed, and her Majestie is apt to geve eare to any that shall yll you. Great howlde is taken by your ennemyes, for neglectyng the executyon of this commission."

W. V. Ll.

We proceed to insert the acknowledgment, on the part of the Earl of Shrewsbury, of the payment of the large portion of £10,000 by Sir Percy Herbert, Bart., of Powis Castle, afterwards second Lord Powis, after the marriage of his

daughter Mary[1] to George, Lord Talbot, and afterwards various letters.

I.

(The Earl of Shrewsbury's Release to Sir Percy Herbert for £10,000, his daughter's portion.)

"Bee it known unto all men by these presents, that I John Earl of Shrewsbury, doe for me, my heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby acknowledge and confess to have received of and from Sir Percy Herbert, Knight and Baronett, the full summe of Tenne thousand pounds as a marriage portion given to his daughter, and do therefore, and of every parte throughout release, acquit, and discharge the said Sir Percy Herbert, his heirs, executors, and administrators by these presents. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the three and twentieth day of August anno regni Caroli Regis Angliæ, etc., decimo quinto, A.D. 1639.

"SHREWSBURY. (L.S.)

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of

"THO. JENNER.
"THO. SMYTH.
"M. ROBIN.
"ROWLAND DRAPER.
"PHILIP JONES."

II.

(Letter from Francis Herbert, Esq.)

[Addressed] "To my much esteemed friend Mr. Richard Griffiths, at Subdon.

"Mr. R. Griffiths,—I shall not be so long in answering your letter of the one and twentieth of Jany., as you have bene in divers of myne, both concerning my private businesses, as alsoe the parsonage of Montgomery which your Sonne got in a most unexpected manner to me, then I could have imagined. For had he demanded my consent at first, I could have taken . . . offence thereat. Howsoever, as he hath bene with me since that tyme I hope he hath given an account of the civil answer I made him, or if he have not, I shall tell you hereafter what it was. All which I say to you in a gentle way and according to the old friendship betwixt us. As for the tenement called James Fords, in which my woods have bene much cut down and cropt, and some of the buildings let fall and destroyed, I should, according to that equity (of which you have ever appeared a religious observer) desire you first to make me reparation for the same, and then to speake of the rest. And since this is but reason, I hope

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[1] Mary, daughter of Percy Herbert, first Lord Powis, married George, Lord Talbot, eldest son of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, Jan. 1639-40.—See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 188.

you will take no offence at it. If Moses Lloyd has offered this tenement to another, it is out of the general charge, which I gave him to improve my landes, and not in any way to disoblige you, who are not ignorant of the great charge I am at, and of the greate losses I have suffered and doe suffer still, and the necessity of providing for my grand-children, so that I am confident you will allow me the best I can to provide for them. As for this particular, if you be in need of it, I shall be content to gratifie you before another, provided that you pay somewhat neere the price another offereth, so that how much the abatement of the forty shillings yearly more, then was formerly paid, shall for this yeare only be left to your discretion. But as those times are I hope now past, you cannot be offended with us if we make the best we can (with a good conscience) of our owne. So with my ancient love remembered to you, I remain

"Your true lovinge Frend,

"F. HERBERT.

"29 Jan. 1647.

"Commend me to Robin and tell him I want a good clarke and an able man to follow my businesses, but unless he be a (competent) man I would not have him. It is requisite he knew my estate S. . . . before he be fit to medle with it, and that he be responsible for his trust. Commend me also to all your good family. I am glad of your preferment, and be assured I love all them that love me, and you very particularly."

III.

(Letter of the Marquess of Montgomery to Mr. R. Hughes, Land Steward at Powis Castle.)

"The 22nd of Aug., 1689.

"MR. HUGHES,—The Parliament is adjourned till the 20th of next month. It has not thought fit to pass[1] the Bill of Attainder against my Lord.

"I writ you word in my last letter how many things the carier has brought up. I desire you to looke after all that shall be left behind, and to tell the carier he must be answerable for them. Few of the best things are come up, and neither cheeses nor bacon, though we stand much in need of them. Pray take an account of all those who refuse to cart out their tithes, and lett there be witnesses to their

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[1] The Duke of Powis was exposed to severe retaliatory measures for his loyalty to James the Second. The attainder was subsequently passed, and the Duke was outlawed for not returning from the continent within a certain period, and submitting to the new Government. William the Third granted the Northamptonshire and Montgomeryshire estates of the Duke of Powis, by letters patent, to the Earl of Rochfort, April 1, 1696. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, 359.)

refusall in order to their being prosecuted according to law, when time comes. Your letter of attorney I have received.

"I remain your affectionate freinde,

"M."

IV.

(Letter of the Marquess of Montgomery.)

"April ye 26, 1690.

"Mr. Hughes,—I have little, or nothing to say in answer to yours of the 22nd, only so far I can averre, yt noethinge of My Lord's estate, either directly or indirectly, has been appropriated to my use, but that it has intirely gone to the uses mentioned in the Deed, yt is to say wholly for the payment of debts. This, I can assure you, is in no kind fraudulent, but reall and sincere, and if an oath be required, it may safely bee made. At few t'other points Sir W. Williams' advice is beyond mine. Therefore you must endeavour to steere accordingly.

"Pray take care of yr own person and health, wch I value more than any of our concerns.

"I remain yr most affectionate Freinde,

"To Mr. Richard Hughes, Welshpool." "M."

The close connection of the Duke of Powis with the ill-fated Stuart family had involved him in heavy pecuniary losses and embarrassments, which were not soon or easily liquidated, and reduced him

"From the high meridian of his glory,"

and pressed heavily upon his posterity, long after the stilling of the waves of the revolutionary tempest.

V.

(Letter of the Marquess of Montgomery, son of the 1st Duke of Powis.)

State imposts.

"The 20th of May, 1690.

"Mr. Hughes,—If I thought my presence could doe any good in the country, you should not want it there. I design to be within a weeke at Wootton. I would not have you undertake a needlesse jorney; but if you think it necessary, you know I should bee very glad to see you, and if you can convince me, I will steppe down for a day or two.

"As for the tax, the estate not being in my Lord, it ought not to be settled double, nor must you suffer it to be paid, unless they will take it single in Sir Ed. Wiseman's name, in whom the estate is invested. If you could prevaille upon that score with the assessors to tax it single, as in justice they ought to do, then pay it; but if it should be settled double, then endeavour to prevaille with the col-

lectors not to distraine, but to return the not payment into the exchequer. If Fowler should send for the caletsche, lett it bee delivered to him, he will have it up for me. Pray desire Mrs. Turberville from me to pott some pidgeons, in case there bee any, and to send them up.

"I will add noe further at present, but that I really am,

"Your most affectionate Freinde,

"Mr Richard Hughes, Welshpool." "MOUNTGOMERY.

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VI.

(Letter of the Marquess of Montgomery, son of the Duke of Powis.)

"For Mr. Richard Hughes, at Welsh Poole, Montgomeryshire.

"March ye 6th, 169¾.

"MR. HUGHES,—Your last to Mylott of the 28th of Feb. puzles me extremely, since I know not well what directions to give. It will be very hazardous not to accept of the £250, and of the other the loss will be great, if we accept barely of that summ. Therefore, I think, in case the land would beare it, the safest way would be to pay off these two judgements and to foreclause the equity of redemption, but I cannot be positive in this opinion, till I know the value of the land, and what the whole debt amounts to.

"As for the double taxing of the estate, though it be the opinion of the Ks. Counsell, that it ought not to pay double, because it must belong either to the K. or the trustees, yet the K. Counsell cannot give their opinion therein, because it is against the king, no more than any person's agent can against the person he serves. This is the answer they give, therefore noethinge must be expected from hence.

"Mr. Noel's agent seems very angry that his estate has paid double, and told me, he would write to you to bring an action against those that distrained. I suppose he has. I gave him your accounts. I hope you have kept a copy of them, for I have not. Use all possible means you can to get off the double Taxes, Money, Funds, etc.

"The cause is soe just, that the assessors may with safety to their consciences tax it but single.

"I remain your affectionate freind,

"M."

"I forgot to tell you, that in Northamptonshire the estate will not pay double Tax, because the Trustees and mortgagees have taken the oaths, in whom the estate is at present."

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VII.

(Letter from Philip Duke of Orleans to the Second Duke of Powis.)

"A Paris, le 9 de Novembre, 1719.

"Le mérite solide et agréable de Madlle. de Powys, vostre fille, Milord, a si fort persuadé M. le Duc d'Albret qu'il ne pouvoit etre heureux qu'avec elle que je n'ay pû differer de vous en escrire. Je puis vous assûrer, qu'elle trouveroit avec lui un égal bonheur par son

caractère d'esprit doux et aimable; et c'est ce que je vous ferais valoir d'avantage, comme la chose la plus necessaire pour la société.

Sa naissance illustre vous est connue. Les dignités et les biens de sa maison sont tels, qu'il est véritablement un des grands seigneurs de ce Royaume, et je doute que nulle part vous puissiez procurer un plus grand établissement à Madlle. vostre fille.

"A tous ces avantages je crois pouvoir compter pour quelque chose mon amitié pour lui.

"Il m'appartient d'assez près pour ne pas negligee de lui en donner des marques: et c'est par où je finirai ma lettre en vous assûrant, Milord, de mon estime et de mon amitié.

"PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

"Milord Duc de Powys."

[TRANSLATION.]

"Paris, November 9, 1719.

"MY LORD,—The sterling and agreeable qualities of Mlle. de Powys, your daughter, have so strongly convinced M. le Duc d'Albret that he could not be happy without her, that I have not been able to delay writing to you about it.

"I can assure you that she would find herself equally fortunate with him, from his gentle and amiable disposition, the value of which I would strongly impress upon you as most necessary for society.

"His illustrious birth is known to you. The honours and wealth of his family are such that he is really one of the great nobles of the kingdom, and I do not think you will be able to find elsewhere a greater establishment for your daughter.

"To all these advantages I think I may add my friendship for him. He is so nearly connected with me that I cannot neglect giving him much of this friendship; and with this I will end my letter, assuring you, my Lord, of my esteem and my friendship.

"PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS."

VIII.

(Letter from Richard Owen, Esq., of Rhiewsaeson, to Richard Herbert, Esq.)[1]

"HONORED COSIN,—I do most cheerfully embrace this opportunitie of returning you my thankes for your kind lines of the 28th of the last moneth, wherein you were pleased to congratulate me on my recovery, which is not yet so much as I may rely upon it; but if it please God to send it me, I will make it my first journey to waite on you, and your worthy familie.

"In the interim I will observe your good advice to take care of my health, which now I find is a precious blessing, and happy are they that do enjoy it.

"I am glad to hear the good news of my Lord Herbert's good

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[1] Richard, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury.

health, and also of Captain Henries. The Lord continue that blessing to them, and send them speedily to their friends and countrey, for we want them very much.

"I am sorry to hear of the death of Honest Joe Higgins.

"You have the faithful love and service of all here presented you, your good lady, and yours by the hand of

"Deare Cosin,

"Yo. most affectionate cosin, and humble servant,

"Ric. Owen.

"Rhiewsaison, the 7th of Feb., 1672.

"For my ever honoured Cosin,

"Richard Herbert, Esq.,

"Bromfield."

IX.

(Letter from Lewis Owen, Esq.)

"To my ever honoured

"Richard Herbert, Esq.,

"at Bromfield.

"Sir,—I am ashamed of the number and size of the lobsters sent soe far with this just acknowledgment, and cannot thinke myself excusable, save by the scarcity of any in this neighbourhood, these few being (as I heard) all that have bin taken here these four monthes.

"If they meet you (as I am told you are expected) at Dolgeog, I shall by their bearer have the assurance of an opportunity to kisse your hands, as I longingly ambition it. If they passe further to Bromfield, I must beseech you with my apology to render my humble service acceptable to your honourable lady, and so indulge to mee the honour attending the title of, Sir,

"Your very faithful Servant,

"Lewis Owen.[1]

"Peniarth, 6 Feb., 1674.

"I beg that this bearer may bring as many graffes of the brome-brough crab, as I think they call the apple that makes the strong inebriating cider, as you can conveniently afford mee."

X.

(Letter of Apology from Thomas Hodson to the Earl of Powis, and other documents connected therewith.)

"Whereas I, Thomas Hodson of Brynkaimisir, in the County of

[1] Lewis Owen, of Peniarth and Morben, M.P. for Merionethshire, son of Richard Owen of Morben, and Margaret, daughter and heiress of Lewis Owen, of Peniarth. See pedigree, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 198.

Mountgomery, Gent., have highly offended the right honourable William Earle of Powys in nott giveing due regard to his protection by him granted to one John Evans, whoe is a servant and agent to the said Earl; And likewise by uttering diverse speeches and severall carriages in high contempt of the said protection and the dignity and honour of the said Earl and the house of Lords and the summons by them issued forth against me, whereby the Serjeant att Arms of that house hath iustly taken and apprehended me (amongst others) whereby to answere and receive punishment for the contempt aforesaid, and in whose custody I doe now remaine, and consequently likely to be ruined unless the said Earl of his goodness and clemencie bee pleased to extend his mercy and favour towards mee in that behalfe to procure my enlargement. And forasmuch as the said Earl hath, out of his good mercy, bounty and goodness towards me bin pleased soe to doe, I doe therefore hereby most humbly acknowledge the said Earle's mercy, bounty, and goodness towards me, and doe promise that from henceforth I will nott (by God's assistance) use any wayes or meanes whatsoever, whereby to give the said Earl any offence or distaste in thought, word, or deed. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand this 22 day of June, 1678.

"Witness "THOMAS HODSON.
"Jo. Lloyd.
"Jean Minet."

"And whereas there has lately been a treaty or communication had between Edmund Lloyd, Esq., and myselfe, touching the common or "Rydtur", of, or belonging to, Brynkaimisir afforesaid and Keven Gwernoa, which the said Earle layeth clayme to as part of the wast belonging to his lordship of Kedewen, I doe hereby promise and undertake to stand to and abide by such agreement as the said Edmund Lloyd shall make [appeare] to have bin made by me therein either touching myselfe or otherwise. And I do hereby further promise and undertake to bee aydeing, serving, or assisting to the said Earle in any manner of service that lyes in my power or that I can lawfully performe for the promoting of the interest, or honour of his Lordship in any manner whatsoever.

"Witness "THOMAS HODSON.
"Jo. Lloyd.
"Jean Minet."

"26 July, 1678.

"I doe remember that there was some discourse between me and Mr. Thomas Hodson within this three yeares last past touching and concerning a parcell of the lords wast ground, lying in Brinkaemiser in the Lordship of Kedewen, in the county of Mountgomery, and that Mr. Thomas Hodson declared and agreed that he would pay unto the Earl of Powis ten pounds yearly for the same, if I could procure a a lease thereof from the said Earle, and I remember that he was desirous to take a fee farme thereof, and I acquainted him that I did

think that it would not be granted, nor for noe other terme then for 21 years, or three lives; however, I promised that I would move his Lordship therein, the which I did doe accordingly.

"Edm. Lloyd.

[Pinned to former, and addressed outside]

"To M. Herbert Jone,
att his house in the Castle att Monmouth. These."

XI.

(Letter from Thomas Hughes, Esq.)

"To Francis Herbert, Esq., "Nov. 27th, 1693.
at Mr. Robert Ross His House,
next door to the Golden Head,
over against Lincoln's Inn,
in Chancery Lane, London.

"Honoured Sir,—

"Mr. Vaughan and Erasmus were here two dayes this week. When they came from Brendrynog, they did believe you were at Home, but failing of the expectation, they are resolved to wait upon you for your return, which it is hoped will not be very long.

"Mr. Vaughan speaks very honourably of Mr. George's lady,[1] that she is a good fortune to him, considering his present circumstances, that she is good and just and frugal almost to a fault, that she has £100 and £10 per Annum, (By your leave Sir,) and £600 in the hand of her brother, Mr. Newton: besides all this, a beautiful agreeable woman.

"Mr. George dislikes nothing in all his late transaction, but the incurring of your displeasure, which he hopes will in a short time wear off. And so I think do all your friends, since the matter is irrevocable.

"Madam Florentia[2] and the Lady Arabella[3] are constant companions, and God be praised, in good health, but say they would be much better if they had the enjoyment of your good company, the meanwhile satisfied to hear of your good health.

"However, I hope I shall not see you till you are married to Madam G., which God grant you may ere Christmas.

"So prayeth heartily,
"Your most obedient,
"Tho. Hughes."

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[1] *George Herbert*, married, in 1693, Martha, daughter of John Newton of Heightley, and relict of Richard Owens, a younger brother of the family of Owens of Rhiewsaison.

[2] *Madam Florentia*, daughter of Richard, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury, wife of Richard Herbert, Esq., of Oakley Park, and mother of Francis, to whom the letter is addressed, and of George Herbert.

[3] Arabella Herbert, youngest sister of Florentia.

XII.

(Electioneering Matters.)

"To his Grace, the Duke of Powis, at Powys Castle, These.

"My Lord Duke,—I am very glad to find by your Grace's letter that Mr. Baker had your authority for what he wrote to me in favour of Mr. Aubin, without which I should never have been able to satisfy my neighbours that I had not been imposed upon in that respect, and probably they might have blamed me for being so credulous and easy in ye matter.

"I have nothing more to add, but beg ten thousand pardons for being so inquisitive and troublesome in this affair, and hope your Grace will be so good as to excuse me for it, which will oblige me to remain for ever, as indeed I am under many obligations already of being, with ye highest honour and utmost gratitude,

"My Lord Duke,

"Your Grace's most obedient and most faithfull humble servant,

"Loton, January 2nd, 1727. [1]E. Leighton."

XIII.

(Trial at Newcastle.)

"To His Grace, the Duke of Powis.

"London, July 31, 1733.

"My Lord,—I received the favour of your Grace's letter, and shall observe your orders in giving Sir Charles Browne notice to take in his principal the first of February next, which I will send him in writeing to-morrow. Lord Stafford has been paid his year's interest.[2]

"Mr. Mackenzie's executors intend, it seems, to try the ejectments, though delivered some time ago, upon Mr. Thornton's estate.

"Mr. Wm. Mackenzie and his agents are gone to the Assizes at Newcastle for that purpose. They have subpœnaed Mr. Penson for a witness, who set out last Sunday.

"Surely there never was so much injustice, as in this part of their behaviour, though I'm persuaded it will end in their confusion, and expose them more than anything that has been done yet, which I pray to God may be the event of their proceedings.

"I beg my compliments to[3] Lord Edward,

"And am, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient humble servant,

"Mannock Strickland."

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[1] Sir Edward Leighton, second Baronet, of Loton, co. Salop.

[2] Lord Stafford, Lady Mary Caryll, and Sir Charles Browne appear to have had mortgages on the property of the Duke of Powis.

[3] Lord Edward Herbert, only brother of the third Duke of Powis, and father of Barbara, wife of Henry Arthur, who was created Earl of Powis 1746.

XIV.

(*Re* Gage, son-in-law of the second Duke of Powis, and husband of his eldest daughter, and thus a party to the lawsuit, *versus* Lady Stafford.)

"For His Grace the Duke of Powis, at Powis Castle near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.

"My Lord,—I received your Grace's letter of the 16th instant, and do assure your Grace I have not been any ways to blame in attending Mr. Strickland and Mr. Marton in regard to your Grace's commands, and my promise of solliciting them about Lady Herbert, and her Daughter's affair, before your Grace went out of town. Your Grace gave me the Draught of the Bill to carry to Mr. Marton, which accordingly I did, and desired him to settle my Lord Montgomery's answer, as soon as he could, when he assured me he would ; and some time after, when I went to him, he then told me that he had been with Mr. Strickland to see the answers he had drawn for the other parties, and (as Mr. Marton told me) he said they were not yet drawn, and desired he might have the Draught of the Bill again, which Mr. Marton told me he sent him accordingly, for, till those Answers were finished, Mr. Marton was of opinion he could not draw my Lord Montgomery's, and for reason he gave me was for fear the answers should clash, so as to delay any time. After Mr. Marton was gone out of Town, Mr. Strickland spoke to Mr. Budd and me, to speak to My Lord Montgomery for him to appear for him, which was only matter of form, and when Mr. Budd spoke to his Lordship, he gave Mr. Budd for answer he had no objection against Mr. Strickland, as he had advised with Mr. Marton he could do nothing without him.

"I am sorry to find your Grace should think me negligent, which I cannot think myself the least guilty of. If I have done anything amiss, I beg your Grace's pardon, and beg leave to say I have your Grace's affairs truly at heart. I writ to Mr. Marton last post, and sent him the words of Mr. Strickland's letter your Grace sent me. I think (if your Grace has no commands to hinder me) to go into Norfolk the week after next, because I must be back by Michaelmas, or two or three daies after, upon the several notices I have given to your Grace's Mortgagees, and for the payment of Interest.

"I am, my Lord,

"Your Grace's most humble and most obedient servant,

"22nd July, 1736. Tho. Penson."

XV.

(Letter from R. Holland to the Duke of Powis suggesting his marriage.)

My Lord,—I received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 6th instant, and am extreamly oblidged for your kind sollicitude for

my health, and more for the satisfaction I have to finde your Grace is well, whose health and wellfair are, for many reasons, more dear to me then my own. I am much as I was when at Powis Castle, able, God be prais'd, to perform all the duties of my station; which I have done alone for three months, Mr. Pool being gone to see his friends in Yorkshire. I shall acquaint my Lady by the first opportunity with what relates to the orange-trees, of which I was a Stranger before. I confess I was very much tempted to be uneasy, when I first heard that Lady Edward was brought to bed of a daughter; but when I reflected that he that framed that, could have made it otherways, if he thought it better, not. I rejoiced and praised God for it. Tho', at the same time, I am of opinion that all human means ought to be made use of to prop up such a noble and antient familye; for I cannot thinke that God would ever have rais'd it to such a pitch and found out such strange and miraculous means, as I may call 'em, to keep it up, without some great designe. He is not used to bestow so many signall favours to be an apple of discord, and abandon so many poor families in the lurch, as they certainly will be, if that noble familie falls; therefore, I think (pardon my freedom, good Lord) that if your Grace cannot soon settle Lord Montgomerie, you ought to marrie yourselfe. There are severall young Catholick Ladys who would be glad to contribute to so glorious an end; and since I have ventur'd so far, I must beg leave to suggest one, who has sufficient attractions for either; I mean the Daughter of Lord Moleneaux; for tho' she has no great fortune, she has everythinge else that can be required; and, I thinke, a great fortune ought not to come into the question, where none can be wanted and a heir is. Did your Grace see or know the sincerity of my heart, I cannot think the liberty I have taken would be taken amiss, and 'tis with this confidence I write and conclude myselfe,

"My Lord,
"Your Grace's
"Most humble and obedient servant,
"Wardour. R. Holland.
"The 11th of July, 1735.

"I beg leave to present my kind service to Mr. Redford."

(*Seal.* Two bends wavy, each charged with four [ ].)
(*Crest.* On a [ducal] coronet a lion statant.)

[Addressed.] "To His Grace the Duke of Powis,
Att Powis Castle, by Salop bag,
free
Mountgomeryshire."

XVI.

(*Re* Gage, son-in-law of the 2nd Duke of Powis, *v.* Lady Stafford.)

"London, Aug. 3, 1736.

"To His Grace the Duke of Powis, at Powis Castle.

"My Lord,—I am infinitely obliged to your Grace for the favour

of your last, and the account you sent me of Mr. Glynn's character and estate. He has been lately here, but some difficulties have hindered my Client from lending him the money he wanted.

"Lord Montgomery, it seems, has told Lady Harriott that all the delay is occasioned by me, and that he gave his consent six months ago. How true this is, I leave to your Grace to judge, who must know the fact to be quite otherwise, for had it not been for his Lordship's opposition, the cause might have been heard this season, which now must be adjourned till Mickmas term.

"Mr. Traverse tells me the amendment Mrs. Mackenzie has made to his Bill is only in the translation of the word Solidaiement, which was before translated *solemnly*, and is now made *jointly and severally*, so that they vastly differ from each other, and the last interpretation we must oppose with all our force.

"The objections taken to the Master's Report in Dundas' cause will probably come on in two or three days' time. As soon as they are over, your Grace shall have an account of our success; but whether we succeed or not, I apprehend the Bill must be amended, for we are mistaken in several of the facts which we make the subject of our complaint.

"So let the Lady Mary know of her affairs.

"I yesterday waited on Lady Mary Caryll, and have seen Lord Seafort twice. I find her Ladyship in a disposition for accommodating all matters, and wishing your Grace was upon the spot to put an end to them.

"I'm in hopes of your Grace's answers to my last, and remain with great respect,

"Your Grace's most obedient humble Servant,

"Mannock Strickland."

XVII.

(Reply to the Right Honourable Henry Arthur, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, afterwards Earl of Powis, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, after his appeal to form a Shropshire Regiment[1] of Fusiliers in opposition to the Pretender in 1745.)

"My Lord,—I have had the Honoure of your Lordship's letter this Evening, and, on receipt of it, I communicated it to my Father, who hath ordered me to make his respectfull compliments to your Lordship, and to thank your Lordship for the Honoure you do his Family.

"For my owne part, my Lord, I shall be ready to obey your Lordship's Commands, wherever his Majestie's and my Countrie's Service shall require me to attend you.

"I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most Obedient Servant,

"Morvill, Friday, Arthur Weaver."

"Octo. ye 11, 1745."

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[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 3.

XVIII.

(Electioneering Tactics at Shrewsbury.—Circa, 1773.)

"In the present state of affairs a resolution is taken to attempt a Compromise for Salop, and therefore in consequence of your generous offer to desist (in your letters of the 20th of June) in favour of Lord Pulteney,[1] if required, I now desire you will do so, and that you will shew this letter to no body.

"When you shall be asked to desist, it will suffice, that you say, you are ready to do anything for the service and tranquillity of the Town of Shrewsbury. In other respects to make you a Return to your satisfaction, I beg you will rely on the honour of

"Your faithfull

"Powis."

"Mr. Forester and Mr. Edwards are to manage the affair of the Compromise on our part, and till the thing be known publicly, don't seem yourself to know anything of its being intended."

Part II.

We propose, at present, to proceed with a few references to the Herberts of Oakley Park, and their kinsmen the Wynnes of Peniarth, who have assisted us in the correction of a few errors, and supplied us occasionally with a clue to guide us through the intricate mazes of past centuries, and with some casual scraps of information, such as the following allusion to Sir Richard Herbert, Seneschal of Montgomery Castle, in the reign of Henry VIII, when failure of health incapacitated him for the efficient discharge of the duties of his office (see *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ii, p. 393); while we reserve the other materials at our disposal for future use.

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[1] Nov. 29, 1774, William Pulteney, Esq., and several of the voters petitioned against Mr. Charlton Leighton's election, and it was resolved, March 8, 1775, by a Committee of the House of Commons, that the petitioner, William Pulteney, was duly elected M.P. for Shrewsbury, and ought to have been returned. The letter is written by the Right Hon. Henry Arthur, created Earl of Powis, 1746.—G. S.

In the Exch. Roll of Minis. Accts., 32-33 Hen. VIII, A.D. 1541.

"Richardus Herbert Miles *defunct* nūp. Ric. Dmi. de Mountgomeri cum membris in Anno xxvj et xxvij Dmi. Rs. nunc Henrici viij°."

In 27 Hen. VIII, 1535, Bis. Lee, Ld. President of Wales, in a letter dated from Ludlowe to Cromwell, 26 Dec. 1535, speaking of the poor supply of stores in the castle, says—"Ther be als in Sir Richard Herbert's custodye two hundreth härnesse lying roting, and he being now sicke," etc. Wright's *Ludlow*, p. 381, which see.

Was this his sickness unto death? It however gives a more approximate date for his death than we have hitherto ascertained. W. V. Ll.

Letter from Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt.

(From the original at Peniarth.)

"Mr. Kain,—I received your letter, in answere whereof you shall.... .....that Mr. John Williams is the sonne of Mr. [William] Griffith, parson of Cemmes,[1] whoe was the sonne of John [ap] Griffith ap Tudur ap Griffith ap Ieuan ap John: his mother.....the daughter of John Herbert, brother to Edward Herbert of Trevaldwyn: her brother is Edward Herbert, William Lewis Anwill's father-in-lawe. I cannot tell you whether John Griffith of Llaethgwn had any mor sonnes than Rees ap John gr. and Mr. Williams his father; what daughters he had I know not: neyther can I tell you any of the names of Mr. Williams his bretheren. I thought to have mett Dick Philip[2] in our faer, to confer with him touching John Roberts wife, but he cam not, and therfor I have nothing to say in that behalf. Shall I desier you to send me the paternall petegree of Sr. William Johnes, knight, of Castellmarch, that I may knowe howe he derives himself to March ap Meirchion: And yf you send Gerard leech his boke of heraldrie with the bearer, I shall rest alwayes beholding vnto you.

"I[n] the meane tyme comending me to your bedfellowe, I rest your assured ffreind,

"Robert Vaughan.

"Hengwrt, ye
ixth day of December,
1626."

---

[1] Rector of Cemmes from 1587 to 1613.

[2] The well-known Welsh poet, Richard Philip.

"gwraig Sion gr o laethgwn oedd ferch llewelyn vychan o gynllwyd chwaer i Thomas ap llewelyn vychan tad Rowland Thom: recordar y Bala."

(Addressed)

"To my assured lovinge ffreind Mr. John Kain at his house in Oswestree dd thes."

NOTES AND CORRECTIONS TO HERBERTIANA.

There cannot be a doubt that John Herbert, the Montgomeryshire sheriff for 1559, was not John Herbert of Cemmaes. No stronger proof of it can be adduced than that in 1566 he is styled "gent."; in 1565 he is named an "overseer" to the will of Griffith ap Gwilym, of Cemmaes, without being styled "esquire" or "gentleman". I have also very great doubts as to his having been the husband of "Jane Orwell", but it is probable that the Sheriff for 1559 was. It is not otherwise than probable, however, that the John Herbert who held in person the Castle of Montgomery in 1545, was John Herbert of Cemmaes. Edward Herbert was upon the Gaol File of 35 Elizabeth. If his father had been living, surely he, and not the son, would have been upon it; and at page 373, it is shown that John Herbert, and his wife Jane Orwell, were living in 1596.

I beg to point out some errata in the notices of the Herbert family, hitherto published in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*.

Vol. iii, page 371; "Griffith ap Gwillim Derwas" should be *Robert ap Griffith ap Gwilim ap Griffith Derwas.*

Do., page 375; "Mochare" should be *Machre,* and "Rd. ap Ievan" should be *Rd. ap Hugh ap Ievan.*

Vol. vi, page 198; "Margaret", at the top of the pedigree, was daughter of Samuel Herbert and Margaret Owen.

Page 199, sixth line; "Llanegwyn" should be *Llanegryn.*

Do., sixth line from the foot of the page; read *three spearheads.*

Page 202, note 2, line 1; "arms" should be *arrows*.

Do., do., line 4; "bendes" should be *heades*.

Page 205, "John Herbert", tenth line. He is an overseer to the will of Griffith ap Gwilym, of the parish of Cemmaes, dated 1 May, 1565. This Griffith ap Gwilym was nearly related to his wife. I am not at all inclined to believe in *two* John Herberts of Cemmaes. The Herberts were brought into that parish by the marriage of John with the daughter of Robert ap Griffith, and I suspect that he died shortly after the above date, for amongst *heaps* of Cemmaes and Darowen deeds at Peniarth, this is the only instance where the name of John Herbert occurs.

Do., fourteenth line; "he was not" should be *he was*.[1]

Do., "Robert Gwilym Derwas", eleventh line, should be *Robert ap Griffith ap Gwilym ap Griffith Derwas*, and the same lower down the page.

Page 206, note 1; "the son" should be *the eldest son*.

Do., do., "Lewis Anwyl" should be *William Lewis Anwyl*.

Dec. 27, 1875. W. W. E. W.

EDWARD HERBERT AND HIS COUSIN RICHARD OWEN.

On the north wall, inside St. John's Church, Chester, is a monument, bearing the Herbert arms, and the following inscriptions:—

"Near this place lieth the body of Edward Harbert, gent., late of this city, who departed this life March 27, 1688, aged 55 years."

And, also,

"Richard Owen, gent., late of the said city, who departed this life March 25, 1691, in the 42nd year of his age."

The following pedigree will show the connection of these persons with the noble family of Herbert and with each other.—(See also vol. vi, p. 198.)

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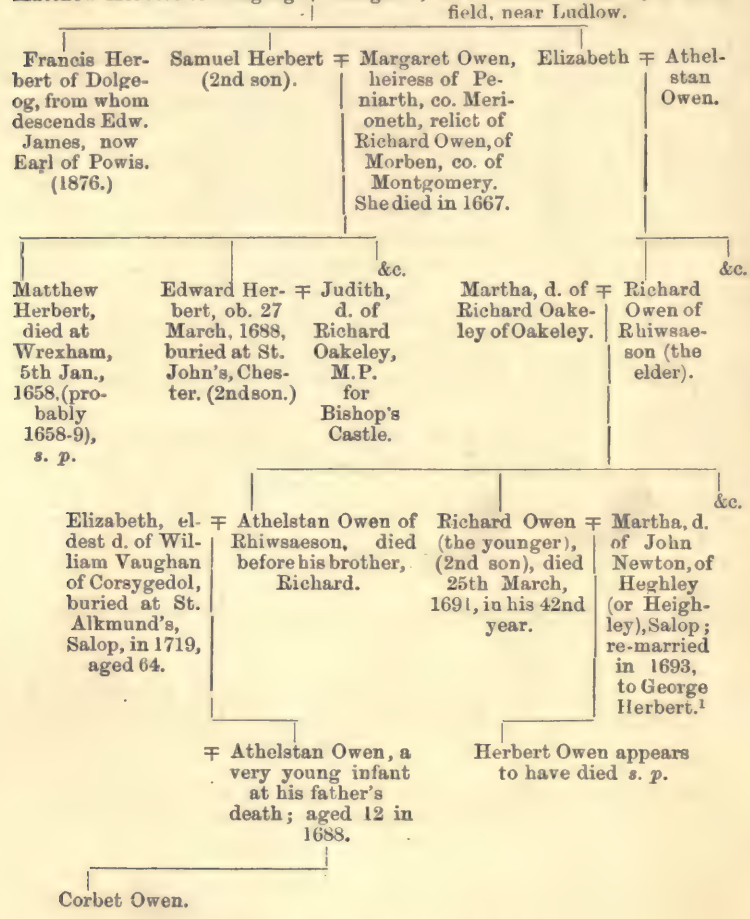
[1] In a Herbert pedigree at Peniarth, to the mother of John Herbert is this note, "whom Sir Richard Herbert married after the death of his wife." What does this imply? She was the mother of Edward Herbert of Montgomery, as well as of John, and in this pedigree certainly they are both represented as legitimate.


Matthew Herbert of Dolgeog ∓ Margaret, d. of Sir Charles Fox, of Bromfield, near Ludlow.
Francis Herbert of Dolgeog, from whom descends Edw. James, now Earl of Powis. (1876.)
Samuel Herbert (2nd son).
Margaret Owen, heiress of Peniarth, co. Merioneth, relict of Richard Owen, of Morben, co. of Montgomery. She died in 1667.
Elizabeth ∓ Athelstan Owen.
&c.
Matthew Herbert, died at Wrexham, 5th Jan., 1658. (probably 1658-9), s. p.
Edward Herbert, ob. 27 March, 1688, buried at St. John's, Chester. (2nd son.)
Judith, d. of Richard Oakeley, M.P. for Bishop's Castle.
Martha, d. of Richard Oakeley of Oakeley.
Richard Owen of Rhiwsaeson (the elder).
&c.
Elizabeth, eldest d. of William Vaughan of Corsygedol, buried at St. Alkmund's, Salop, in 1719, aged 64.
Athelstan Owen of Rhiwsaeson, died before his brother, Richard.
Richard Owen (the younger), (2nd son), died 25th March, 1691, in his 42nd year.
Martha, d. of John Newton, of Heghley (or Heighley), Salop; re-married in 1693, to George Herbert.[1]
Athelstan Owen, a very young infant at his father's death; aged 12 in 1688.
Herbert Owen appears to have died s. p.
Corbet Owen.

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 204.

Edward Herbert, in the year 1687, on the marriage of Richard Owen and Martha Newton, in consideration of such marriage, conveyed an estate in the township of Tyrymynech and Rhiwsaeson, to the use of Richard Owen and Martha, and their heirs. [An old law-paper, at Ynysymaengwyn.]

Pedigree, p. 198, "Margaret, *s. p.*", was daughter of Sam. Herbert and Mary Owen, p. 199.

CONNECTION OF THE HERBERTS WITH THE FAMILIES OF GORE OF BROGYNTYN, SALOP, BARON HARLECH, AND WYNNE OF PENIARTH, MERIONETHSHIRE.

Sir Richard Herbert ∓ Ann, d. of David ap Einion.

John Herbert of Kemmes ∓ Elizabeth, d. of Robert ap Griffith ap Gwilym ap Griffith Derwas.

Edward Herbert ∓

Elizabeth Herbert ∓ Lewis Anwyl, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1625.

William Lewis Anwyl, of Parke, co. Merioneth. ∓ Frances, d. of Sir Wm. Jones, of Castellmarch.

Catherine Anwyl ∓ William Owen of Brogyntyn.

Sir Robert Owen ∓ Margaret, d. of Owen Wynne of Glynn, co. Merioneth, niece of William Wynne, High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire, 1686; ancestor of the Wynnes of Peniarth.

William Owen ∓ Mary, d. of Very Reverend Henry Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's.

Margaret Owen ∓ Owen Ormsby of Willowbrook, co. Sligo.

Mary Jane Ormsby ∓ William Gore, M.P.

John Ralph Ormsby Gore, M.P. (Created Lord Harlech.) ∓ Sarah, youngest d. of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart., M.P.

G. S.

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTERS RELATING TO THE HERBERT FAMILY.

WELSHPOOL.—BURIALS.

"Polæ Inhumati, 1662.

"Dna' Elizabetha uxor Perceij Baronis Powys (quæ decessit die octavo) Die decimo septimo Octobris."

"1666.

"Dns' Perceius Herbert Baro Powys die vicesimo sexto Januarij Qui obiit die vicesimo."

FINCHLEY, MIDDLESEX.—BAPTISMS, 1755.

"July 8th.—George Edward Henry Arthur, son of Henry Arthur Earl of Powis and Barbara his wife."

"The above is a true copy of the Register of Baptisms belonging to the parish of Finchley, in the county of Middlesex.

"Witness my hand,

"SAMUEL CARR,

"Aug. 4, 1776. "Rector of the said parish."

WELSHPOOL.—BURIALS.

"The Right Honble. Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, Baron of Chirbury and Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Died at Bath the 10th of this inst Sept., 1772, and was interred the 21st of the same in a vault then made for that family in the Chancel of this Church of Pool."

	age	died 1786.	buried
"Barbara Antonia, Countess of Powis	51	March 12	March 22"

"February 3, 1801.

"George Edward Henry Arthur Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, Baron Herbert of Chirbury, Baron Powis of Powis Castle, and Baron Herbert of Ludlow, Died the 17th day of January 1801, in the 46th year of his age."

T. N.

ARCHAIC WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

(*Continued from Vol.* viii, *p.* 358.)

By the REV. ELIAS OWEN, B.A.

No. IX.

Although the word phrases has appeared at the head of my papers, I have hitherto introduced no Montgomeryshire phrases into my contributions to comment thereon. I will, however, on this occasion, preface my list of words with a few expressions that I have heard in Montgomeryshire. They may not be peculiar to the county, but there they are in the county. Sometimes a saying may be traced to its Welsh origin, and sometimes it is one that has found a shelter in Montgomeryshire.

"It *holds* to the rain", said a respectable English farmer to me one day. The meaning of the expression is seen at once, but the use of the word *hold* in the above sense at the first glimpse seems to be strange, still it is in common use in the above form in Llanwnog parish, and it is an exact equivalent of the Welsh word *dal*, hold. "Y mae hi yn *dal* i wlawio" (It holds to rain), is a Welsh phrase.

"It is as dry as *pouce*", *i. e.*, It is as dry as powder.

"He's as wet as a thatcher." When a person has been well drenched, and wishes to let others know how wet he is, he states that he is as wet as a thatcher. This saying is not over intelligible to those who are unacquainted with rural occupations. In agricultural districts the person who covers stacks of hay or ricks of wheat with a straw roof is called a thetcher, or thatcher, but why should he become the very embodiment of moisture? The following seems to be the reason:—The

straw that is used by him in thatching is steeped in water before it is used, and consequently the thatcher soon becomes wet by handling the wet straw. His occupation is a wet one, and hence the expression.

"He is wet *through* the skin." Since we are upon the subject of rain, the strange phrase "wet *through* the skin" may just as well be mentioned. "Wet *to* the skin" is bad enough, but to be wet *through* the skin is still worse, and hardly conceivable, but with the fact I have nothing to do, it is the expression only that I have to mention.

"He's as mad as a tup in a halter." A ram with a rope around its neck is anything but contented and comfortable—he is restive in the extreme, and although not really insane he has become the synonym for a maniac.

"The one is as good as the other, and better too." When comparing two things which are much alike, this expression is often heard. 'The one is as good as the other is good;' nay, the one is better than the other which is good. The preference is here given to one which is said to be as good, and better than the other. The worse is made to be the better. Greater praise is given in such an expression to that which in itself is worse than that to which it is compared. There is something like this in Welsh, "Y bydd y foreu megis heddyw, ac yn well o lawer",—To-morrow will be as to-day, and very much better. A saying of this kind has on the face of it a fallacy, for things cannot be as good and at the same time better the one than the other. Possibly, the expression is intended to ridicule those who, without reason, prefer one of two things that are identical in value.

"For ever and a day." Eternity itself is here limited, and the time spoken of is a whole day longer than eternity. A very very long time must that be which is fully twenty-four hours longer than eternity. I have heard of a person, who, as a climax in his sermon, was in the habit of saying that such and such would last to the *end* of eternity, and that certainly was not bad; but, "For ever and a day" outdoes the preacher's

hyperbole. Montgomeryshire cannot claim this large phrase as its own. It has come to the dells of Montgomeryshire, and has made its home there; but it is evidently a fugitive. In a version of the Psalms in a Bible of 1615, the following verse occurs :—

> "What is his goodnesse clean decayed
> *For ever and a day,*
> Or is his promise now delayed
> And doth his truth decay?" *Psalm* 77-8.

Longfellow, in his piece called *The Children's Hour*, uses the same expression.

"Very runnable, and nothing amazing." This expression is used to describe a person whose character is not over trustworthy. In appearance he may be good, or feasible,—this is intimated by the word runnable, and as water escapes the grasp, so does he. There is nothing tangible about the person. No reliance can be placed in such a one. Should you fondly suppose he is equal to his outward appearance and fair words, and should you act towards him as if you "heeded not what others might say", you will rue your mistake. Such seems to be one meaning of the expression. It has, however, another, and that not so bad a one as that now given. It means that the man does not go beyond mediocrity. There is nothing amazing in him, nothing wonderful, he may be taking, but he is after all only an ordinary person. You are mistaken in supposing that he is a superior person—he is only an average—a runnable man.

"He is no great shakes", is another derogatory expression. "What do you think of so and so?" "Oh, I hear he is no great shakes." "But, they say, he is a gentleman!" "Tut, he is no great shakes." With such words is conveyed the spleen or envy of a person towards another, with whom the speaker may have no acquaintance, and of whose circumstances he knows next to nothing.

"He's not naughty, but he's very wicked." There is a nice distinction drawn in this saying between naughty and wicked. Generally, a naughty boy is synonymous

with a wicked boy ; but such is not the case in the above saying. Naughty, in this expression, means of nought, worthless, useless. The saying might be paraphrased thus :—"He is not a boy of nought, although he is very wicked;" "He is not an imbecile, good for nought, although he is a bad child;" "The boy is of some value, although he be wicked."

"Beat all to winder rags", *i. e.*, Beaten into shreds. Spoken also of a person who in competition with others far outstrips his opponents, and thus he is said to beat them into winder rags. The following expression has the same meaning :—

"I'll beat him *hollow*", *i. e.*, I will beat him so that there will be no comparison between us. "Well, how did the race come off?" "Oh, Silverwing beat them all hollow."

"I wont *pretend* to say", or, "I canna", or, "musna *pretend* to say." When there is considerable doubt in the mind of a person who answers the enquiries of another, he shows the unsettled state of his mind, or the uncertainty of his mind, by employing in his answer the word *pretend*, thus, "Do you think it will rain to-night?" "I won't pretend to say", *i. e.*, I won't attempt to say, or I won't presume to predict. There is much uncertainty respecting the affair, and consequently I will be silent thereon.

"Oh, she is dangerous, and not expected." An abbreviated expression, meaning that a person is dangerously ill, and not expected to live.

"The early bird gets the worm." People get up well betimes in agricultural places, and there are good tales of farmers thriving by getting up "before the cock crows". The necessity of early rising in country places is so great that country clocks are usually an hour before the day, and thus the horses are fed, and the washing begins, and a journey is undertaken by the clock an hour earlier than the day, and the mistress scolds the maid for getting up at six, when nothing can be done unless people are "out of it at five". A great

virtue it is in maids to "put the washing out" with the rising of the sun ; and in carefully managed houses, the hedges are spread with sheets, etc., usually before breakfast time. Washing-day, as every one knows, is Monday, and there is a rivalry between the servant girls in one house to finish washing before those in a neighbouring house. All this conduces to the comfort of a household. Washing-day becomes washing-night, and there is nothing formidable in the undertaking. Early rising is inculcated in many ways by proverbs and various precepts ; and we are told in the saying at the beginning of this paragraph that "the early bird gets the worm". Poor early worm !

Aitches, aches, "How are you to-day, Mary?" "Very poorly, ma'm. I have aitches all over my body." This word is heard in and about the parish of Llandrinio.

Avenless, aimless, not thrifty—one that is always in difficulties. "Poor thing, I thought it would come to that, he was always sich a *avenless* kind of man." Thus would a person who failed in business be commiserated.

A, to, unto. "A woman like *a* me canna do much." *A*, as in above sentence, is generally used in conjunction with the word like.

Bank, to pass over, to avoid, to disappoint, to baulk. "Don't *bank* that hay man", *i.e.*, "Don't pass it by", said to a person raking hay, and leaving patches or bits of hay behind him. "He was *banking* the corners", *i.e.*, "Avoiding, or leaving the corners of the field untouched when mowing.

Brieff, a brief, a begging letter. "He is very poor, he is taking a *briff* round the parish." The custom, once common, of taking briefs regularly testified by persons holding responsible positions, round a parish, or even a county, has not altogether passed away from certain districts. It still lingers in Llanwnog, but it is fast becoming obsolete, and does not succeed in these days of parochial relief as it formerly did.

Cooth, a cold. "I ketched a cooth in my limbs, and

I amna hafe well." This word is heard in the parts of the county adjoining Shropshire.

Brickle, fickle, unsettled. The word rhymes to fickle. "It be brickle weather, these days", *i.e.*, showery, unsettled weather.

Fussack, bloated, overgrown, said of a full-sized fat person. The word seems to be a corruption of full-sack. The full is transferred from the sack to the person, who, if lusty, is said to be "full his clothes", the clothes stand for the sack, and in this way a fat person is described as fussack—a fullsack.

Glemmy, a sudden burst of sunshine. "It's a *glemmy* day", a day in which the sun now and again peeps through the clouds.

Govlet, a handful. This word is very common in and about Llanidloes. It is used chiefly by gleaners. "How many *govlets* did you gather yesterday?" *i. e.*, How many handfuls. When a good handful of wheat has been gathered it is tied up by twisting a few of the wheat straws in the hand around it, and it then becomes a govlet. The word is derived from the Welsh *gafael*, a hold.

Grow, the gravel by the side of a river, etc. This word is common in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes, and also in other places by the side of the Severn. It is the Welsh word *gro*.

Hist, turn. This word is more common in the vocabulary of children than in that of men. The word is heard in Llanidloes, and also in Caersws, and probably in other parts of the county. The boy, whose turn it is to play marbles, or rather to try to strike the marbles in the ring, etc., shouts out when his turn has come, "*Hist* to me now, *hist* to me." When men have to do anything in rotation the hist shows who next takes up the work.

Leifer, or lifer, comparative of leif, or lif. "I would as lif do that as this." "Oh, I wudna, I'd lifer do the other." The word appears in Stapleton's translation of *Bede*, thus :—

"Accompanied with a number of flattering favours, having *leifer* to commit their cause to open disputing then to seem to the people whom they have subverted to have nothing to say to the defence thereof."

Nogs, or noggs, the rough hemp. Every farm had its plot of ground for hemp, or its garddlin (gardd, garden, llin, hemp), and one of these plots has given its name to a part of Llandrinio parish, viz., Arddlin. But to return to the explanation of the word *nogs*. After the best fibres had been taken away, the refuse, *i.e.*, the coarser kind of hemp, was called *nogs*. This was spun, and manufactured into aprons and towels. A noggin apron was one that was made of the coarser kind of hemp. "Farmer Jones's girls were good girls. They worked in their noggin aprons every morning, and dressed up like any lady in the evening. They were not ashamed to be seen at work in their noggin aprons, no not they."

Nisgull, the least or last of a litter (see *ratlin* in former paper), the nestcull.

Owe, own. "The gentleman that owes that hall is very rich."

On, of, about. "You'll think *on* me sometimes."

Pilliner, same as boutin. (See *boutin*). Before threshing machines came into use, wheat was threshed by hand. A very important item was this threshing in farm work; and as everything ere long will be done by machinery in and about farms, I may just as well, for the purpose of throwing light upon the word pilliner, or boutin, enter a little more minutely into the process of pilliner making. I do this now, for, when old things have passed away the *Montgomeryshire Collections* will still be in existence, and they will be referred to as to a museum to see how things were in days of yore. So, to proceed, after the floor is swept the thresher places six sheaves of wheat side by side on the floor, and then, opposite them, he places six other sheaves, and after he has threshed all the wheat out of them he makes the straw up into two bundles, the six

sheaves on one side form, when bound up into a bundle, a pilliner, or boutin ; and the six sheaves on the other side make another boutin ; so that twelve sheaves of wheat make two pilliners of straw.

Pletch, plash. To pletch, or plash a hedge, is to partially cut the quicks so as to enable the hedger to bend them ; and then after they are cut, he bends them at a angle, and by driving stakes into the hedge they are kept in that bent position. When the whole is dressed the hedge is pletched, or plashed.

Rouse, thin, weakly. " Those turkeys are rouse."

Shet, a lane, an entrance to a court containing houses by a covered passage formed by adjoining houses, a word heard in Llanidloes. In Welshpool a passage between two houses is so called.

Skuff, the nape of the neck. " He took him by the skuff of the neck, and threw him out of the house."

Splaight, a splutter. " There's a splaight", an exclamation uttered upon seeing a glass knocked over, and broken to pieces.

Stickan, a spoon, a large wooden spoon.

Slutch, or sludge, mud.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEA.

I.—Offa's Dyke.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE EXAMINATION OF OFFA'S DYKE, MADE IN THE AUTUMN OF 1870, BY COL. A. LANE FOX AND MR. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S.

The portion examined extended from Chirbury in the south to the abrupt range of limestone hills to the north of Llanymynech. At Nantcribba Hall, near Forden, the dyke passes nearly due north between the road to Montgomery and the abrupt boss of volcanic trap which looks at a short distance like a ruined castle, and which has been encircled by a very broad and deep moat. There can be no doubt but that this was a point of observation; and as it is but some twenty yards on the English side of the dyke, it was most probably one of the positions permanently occupied by the English followers of the Mercian king. From this point the dyke gradually swerves to the east, from the road between Montgomery and Buttington, and makes directly over the low slopes of the hills, in some places being nearly ploughed down, and in others, and especially in the small valleys, being of considerable height, and resembling a railway embankment, until it reaches the higher ground of Fron. Thence it runs through Pentre and gradually approaches the road, and finally dies away in the alluvia of the Severn nearly a quarter of a mile to the south of Buttington Church. The commanding camp to the south of this portion of the line is Caer Digol, or the Beacon Ring, on the top of the Long Mountain. The morass which, in Offa's time, must have extended between the main ditch and the Severn, prevented the necessity of any bank being made between Buttington and the Cefn. Where, however, the open country demands a defence to the north of

Cefn, an embankment makes straight for the Greenstone Ridge of the Garreg, and is very plainly seen close to the farmhouse of that name, near the Trewern Gate. Here we lost our clue, and it is very likely that the steep ridges and the marvellously strong camps of the Breidden and Middleton Hills, formed a sufficiently strong barrier without any dyke being raised. We picked it up again, however, on the western or Welsh side of the Severn, from which it runs, as shown in the Ordnance maps, due north to the Four Crosses, where it joins the Oswestry road, and where it is cut across by the new railway. Thence it makes straight for the fortified hill of Llanymynech, its line coinciding with the high road. On reaching the summit of Llanymynech it takes the western or Welsh side of the two large camps, and passes down into the valley to the south of Whitehaven, which was the limit of our expedition. The results of our examination are the direct proof that the dyke was made for military purposes, and that it took the line which was best adapted for repelling the incursions of the Welsh. Throughout the district which was examined the embankment faces Wales, and was, therefore, made to defend the country within it from the Welsh. Mr. Wright's view,[1] therefore, that it was a mere geographical boundary to prevent the Welsh from stealing the cattle of the Mercians, cannot be maintained, although it may perhaps receive some confirmation from the nursery legend of "Taffy". The camps in the neighbourhood of the dyke are probably older than Offa's time. The bronze spears found in Llanymynech imply that the camp is not later than the bronze age, while the Roman coins in that of the Breidden, point to its occupation by the Romans.

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 31.

II.

An Elegy on the Death of the noble and religious gentleman, Edward Pryse of Newtowne, Esq.[1]

" May all the right I have in poetry
Be present now, may this short Elegy
Robbe me of all my muses, soe yt prove
As worthy him, as he was worthy love.
(Alas! how vaine a wish is that) since noe
Poeticke measure can with measure flow
To his just prayse: yt is beyond the scope
Of sacred Art to cherish such a Hope.
For no expression can adorn his hearse
But a sincere and uncorrupted verse.
Let Rhetoric in lively colours paint
The face of vice, and make a devill, a Saint;
Let those fayre shaddowes dimme the duller eye
Of ever credulous posterity,
When, with the dissolved mass, time shall have
Corruption on corruption in the grave,
When Brib'ry, Falsehood, and Extortion groane
Under the gentle burthen of a Stone.
When Blasphemy and Sacriledge and all
Our gastly (*sic*) sinns are in our funerall.
But his pure Life doth need noe Marble Stone,
Noe carved Statue, noe Inscription.
His unpolluted soule was free from vice,
Soe that he seemed to dwell in Paradise.
And in his Paradise the Lawe was mute
. . . [2] not at so forbidden fruite
All things . . . . . sort
Eyther from Country, Citty, or the Court;
Whilst he, like hospitable Abraham stood,
Still at his door to entertain the good;
Then he though something distant dayly [sent]
Tribute of all his riches to his Tent.
And Nature taught the fowles no other f[light]
But what at length should on his table [light];
All usefull beasts as freely hither came,
As heretofore to Adam for their name,
But to an other ende: for heere they die
A sacrifice to HOSPITALITY.

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[1] From *Add MSS.*, 14,874, No. 22.

[2] The words and letters represented by dots, or in brackets, have been cut off in the binding.

The Muses table with him, there alone
Was their Parnassus, and their Helicon.
He, Joseph-like, distributed his store
To the Heabrewes and Aegyptians, to the [poor],
And with his Charity was not behinde
His liberality, nor yt to his minde:
He had no baskets brought him for def[ence];
Of a wrong Cause to starve his Conscience.
He was not guilty of that wicked . . .
That frames the toung repugnant to the . . .
He did not like our petty tyrants th[ere]
Oppress his neighbours to be had in fea[r],
His Government was upright, mild, and [just],
Within those Monuments enclose his Dust.
For those great glorious Titles will [console?]
His Ashes, as Immortall as his Soule.

"DAVID LLOYD of Ffinno[n]."

In the same volume (in Welsh) are a Cowydd to Sion (John) Prys, Esq., of Newtown, by Owen Gwynedd. Another to the same, asking for a "Ceiliog Coed" (Cock of the Woods?), by Ieuan Tew. Another to Richard Pryse of Newtown, by John Davies; four elegies on Lewis Blayney by Gruffydd Hafren, Ieuan Tew, James Dwnn, and Sion (John) Mawddwy; one on Sir John Price of Newtown, by James Dwnn; and one on Catherine, daughter of Tathe (*sic*) Prys, by Gruffydd Hafren. H. W. LL.

III.—NEWSPAPER CUTTING, 1814.

To the Editor, etc.

SIR, — The following is a correct statement of a circumstance mentioned in your paper of Tuesday last. On Wednesday, the 7th inst., a man employed in repairing the roof of some cottages in the parish of Chiswick, discovered, under the tiling, a coffin, which, on being opened, was found to contain the body of a child, in a perfectly dry and nearly undecayed state. The inscription was as follows: — 'Edward Manly Powell Pryce, Esq., only son and heir of Sir Edward Manly Pryce, of Newton Hall, Montgomeryshire, Bart., died the 28th of April, 1788, aged five years and a half.'—An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday last, before G. Hodgson, Esq., coroner, and a most respectable jury, when it satisfactorily

appeared that the body had been delivered to the late Mr. Moreing, undertaker, by the grandmother of the deceased, with a request that he would take charge of the body until it should be in the power of the friends to remove it for interment in the family-vault at Newton. The pecuniary embarrassments of the family, however, never admitted of its removal with that degree of funeral splendour which they flattered themselves with the hope of being one day able to bestow upon it, and without which they would not consent to its burial. From the time of its decease, therefore, it had remained in Mr. Moreing's possession, who had placed it in the situation where it was found, until it was claimed by the Pryce connexions. The widow of Mr. Moreing refusing to take further charge of the corpse, the Vicar and Churchwardens of Chiswick have ordered it to be deposited in a vault, that the friends or representatives of the family may still have the option of removal. —A. B.

IV.

A volume of old MS. poetry (*Add. MS.*, 14,881), once in the possession of the Pryces of the Park, contains the following entries :—

"Sir John Pryce of Newton, Com. Montgomery, Baronet departed this transitory world, June 18, 1657.

"Captain John Pierce of Llwyn-y-brain, Com. Montgomery, departed this transitory world, May 19th, 1659.

"Elizabeth Puleston, vidua, late wife of Edward Puleston, rector of Castell Careinion, departed this transitory world, 1659.

"Frances, wife of Matthew Morgan of Aberhavesp, Com. Montgomery, Esq., departed, &c., Jan. 14, 1659.

"Elizabeth, wife of David Powel of Maesmawr, in the co. of Montgomery, gent., departed, &c., Feb. 4, 1659.

"John Pryce of Park, Esq., late owner of this book, departed, &c., May 7, 1671, at Penystrowad, and buried at Llanwnog, on the 12th postea.

"Mary, ye wife of George Devereux of Vaynor, com. Montgomery, armiger, departed—

"Sir Matthew Pryce of Newton, Com. Montgomery, Baronet, departed ye world, June, 1674.

"John Pryce, second son of John Pryce of Park, Com. Montgomery, died at Montewlur (?), in France, Aug. 19, 1676.

"William Pryce, third son of ye said John Pryce, Park, died before that at Cateaton Street, in London . . . . . 1665.

"Dame Jane Pryce, vidua, Mathie Pryce de Nova Villa, Baronet, mort 8th March, 1688.

"Edward Lloyd of Berthlloyd, Esq., died Oct. 6, 1696, buried at Llanidloes, 9th Oct., postea.

"[Yn y] Fluyddyn 1601, y canodd y
. . . . . Farwnad Lewis Blayney
. . . . . Esq., yn Sir Drefaldwyn are unwaith
. . . [Gruffydd] Hafren Ieuan Tew, James Dwnn,
. . . . . Sion Mowddwy."

"Richard Pryce of Park, gent., late owner of this book, departed this transitory world, 28th Feb., 1644, and was interred in Llanwonog's church, the 2nd March following.

"John Steadman of Strata Florida, county Cardigan, Esq., was interred 4 March, 1644.

"William Robinson of Gwersillt, county Denbigh, was interred the — March, 1644.

"Catherine, the wife of Matthew Pryce of Park, Com. Montgomery, Esq., departed out of this world, at Batcheldre, ye 3rd May, 1645, and was interred at Llanwonog, the 6th of the same month.

"Lieut.-Colonel Edward Pryce, son and heir to Sir John Pryce of Newtown, Baronet, departed this transitory world the 29th Nov., 1645, at Gogerddan, in the county of Cardigan.

"Jane Robinson of Gwersyllt, in the county of Denbigh, widow, was interred the — Oct., 1646." E. H.

V.

Extract of a letter from "John Lloid", supposed to have been an attorney in the Court of the Marches at Ludlow, to Sir William Maurice of Clenenney, co. of Carnarvon, Knight, one of the Council in the Marches.

W. W. E. W.

"heare attendeth this appearance my lord Presydent, mr. Justice Chamberlin, Sir henry Towneshend, Sir ffrancis Eure, Sir Vincent Corbett, and Sir ffrancis bacon, and Sir Edward ffoxe, but these 3 last named I take it came of purpose to see my lord, Sir James Skudamore of herefordshire, decessed, late deputy livetenant to my lord presydent. His son and heire, aged about eighteen yeres of age, hath bin here to visit my lord presydent, who is by his honor highely esteemed, and made deputie livetenant as his father was, and meaneth with all favor to raise him", &c.

"Sir William herbert of the red castle cometh into the Cuntrey against the sessions of montgomeryshire, which beginneth upon monday next. I doubt not you have heard how Mr. Robert vaughan of lloydiarth, now being Sir Robt.v aughan, hath marryed his daughter.

"I must assure you there came about sixe weeks past, such a svdden flud in the parishes of garthbibio, llangadvan, llanvaire in kerryneon, and parte of llanothin, with such horrible and Cruell thundering, lightning, and tempest, as the like in the memory of man hath neuer bin seene, and the hurt therby donne hath bin grete both to man and beast: for the prevencion of all which like and all other accidents of ill nature happeninge, the lord for his infinite mercies sake give vs all grace to retorne from synne, and to obteyne mercie and favour at his hands, and to live and dye in his feare—hayle stones also fell in the county of heref: about that tyme, the like neuer seene in the memorye of man, which have done grete hurt.

"My lord president goeth to Bewdley the beginninge of the next weeke, and there stayeth for a while, and then into his owne country.

"Sir henrie Towneshend comends him very hartelie vnto your Worshippe, and to your verteous good lady, and hopeth to meete you at London in mychaelmas terme next, that he and you maye dyne and be mery at the nagges head in Cheapesyde, and he charged me to write this to you.

"If I had greter newes of moment you should be partaker thereof, but havinge none I crave pardon for my ouer bouldness in being so tedious; and with my daily prayers to Almighty God to preserve you and your virteous good ladye and all yours from the evile will and desires of your aduersaries, and to contynue his love and favour towardes you and yours with health and prosperitie; Rememberinge my true love and service to your Worship's Sister, mistresse Ann Wynne Brynhir, I humbly take leave and rest

"Your Worship's faithfull sollicitor,
"JOHN LLOID.

"ludlow, vij° septembris,
"1619.

"To the Right Worshipfull Sir William Maurice, knighte, deliver this."

(Impression upon the seal, a Stag trippant.)

VI.—Royal and other Historical Letters, Illustrative of the Reign of Henry III (p. 38).

John Lestrange, Justiciar of Chester to Henry.

III.—Royal Letters, No. 780.

Excellentissimo domino suo H(enrico), Dei gratia illustri regi Angliæ, domino Hiberniæ, duci Normanniæ et comiti Andegaviæ, devotus suus J[ohannes] Extraneus salutem et debitum cum subjectione obsequium.

Noverit regia majestas vestra quod David filius L[ewelini] quondam principis ad partes proprias reversus est, ut audivit quod vos fortitudinem in partes Suwalliæ transmisistis. Et mihi intimatum est pro vero quod dictus D[avid] proposuit vallare castellum Griffini filii Wenunwini de Walwar: unde dictus G[riffinus], quamvis vobiscum fideliter teneat, quam plurimum timet ne homines sui a fide vestra et a se discedant, nisi citius habuerint a vobis succursum. Unde si non placet regiæ celsitudini vestræ exercitum in partes illius marchiæ transmittere, quadraginta vel quinquaginta milites cum servientibus ad arma in partes illas, si placet, transmittatis, ita quod Walenses qui sunt ad fidem vestram videre possint quod a vobis auxilium habere poterunt, et ne pro defectu auxilii a fide vestra discedant. Præterea sciatis quod prædictus David filius Lewelini posuit tantam fortitudinem inter Cestriam et Castrum vestrum de Dissard, quod sine magno exercitu Castrum vestrum non possum appropinquare ad ponendum in eo warnisturam. Licet autem plenitudinem denariorum ad præsens haberem, non invenio in tribus comitatibus triginta homines qui equos habeant super quos in necessitate se possint adjuvare; unde si placet regiæ excellentiæ vestræ mature consilium apponere dignemini. Valeat regia majestas vestra per tempora longiora.

VII.

Llewelyn Prince of Wales to Henry III.

Royal Letters, No. 775.

May 1, (1269 ?) —Excellenti Domino suoH [enrico], Dei gratia illustri regi Angliæ, domino Hiberniæ, duci Aquitanniæ, Lewelinus Princeps Walliæ, Dominus Snaudiniæ, suus in omnibus devotus, salutem et paratam ad bene placita voluntatem.

"Significamus vestræ regiæ majesti, quod post recessum nuntiorum nostrorum a vobis, nuper parliamento finito Londoniæ, homines Griffini filii Wenunwen, qui in comitatu Salopsiræ de-

fenduntur, manutenentur, et receptantur in publico eorum transgressiones advocando, sex prædas de terris nostris de Soydstratmarchell Soydlannerchhudvl Soydegirille, Kedewen Aruish ceperunt et earumdem prædictarum partem apud Salosbiriam et Montem Gomeri vendiderunt pleno die, aliamque partem interfecerunt et consumpserunt, non sine nostro nostrorumque damno non modico et vituperio; quendamque nostrum fidelem altera die decapitaverunt in publico eidemque quatuor abstulerum caballos usque ad dictam Villam de Monte Gomeri. Et quid damna damnis cumulare per tales infra terras receptando, licet vestri sint in parte a culpa immunes, non minus forma pacis infringatur quam si vestri talia perpetrassent; ideoque vestram regiam majestatem requirimus humiliter et attente quatenus consilium si placet, super hoc apponere dignemini, scribentes adhuc, si placet vicecomiti Salopsiræ quatenus dictos maleficos, quos ei nominatim exponemus capeat, et per corporum districtionem compellat eos prædictas transgressiones citius emendare, ac in posterum a consimilibus desistere, ne nostri, qui quotidianas ab eis patiuntur injurias, continuum sive emenda patiantur incommodum. Quid autem super præmissis facere volueritis nobis per latorem præsentium, si placet, recribatis.

Datum apud Aberidon, in vigilia Ascencionis Domini.

VIII.—Nonconformity at Llanbrynmair in 1733.

The history of Nonconformity at Llanbrynmair begins as early at least as 1635 or 1636, when Walter Cradoc, the celebrated Puritan preacher, visited the locality. Its subsequent progress offers many interesting details which I hope will, with the history of the parish at large, be at some future time chronicled in these pages. As a small contribution, the following list of members of the Independent Church there in 1733 is sent. The original, of which it is a copy, was discovered by me some twelve years ago on the fly-leaf of a folio copy of Archbishop Usher's *Body of Divinity*. At the date given (1733) it may be remarked that the church had no resident minister, it being one year before the well known Lewis Rees (father of the still more celebrated Cyclopædist Dr. Abraham Rees) settled there, and six years before the first chapel was built there. At that time the members met, I believe,

at Tymawr farmhouse, where I have a vivid recollection of seeing, twenty-five years ago, an oaken reading-desk which was said to have been used by the early Non-conformists.

June ye 2nd, 1733.

This Day we elders, Deacons and members of this Church of Christ meeting at Llanbrynmair and other places adjacent, have covenanted with God and with each other to walk as near as we can (God assisting us so to do) according to Scripture Rule as a branch of the universal Church of Christ, whose names are underneath.

John Jarmon } Elders
Thomas Owen }
Samuel Brees, Deacon
Richard Evan
Richard Jones
Thomas Walk :
Benjamin Tibbott
Edward Tibbott
David Richard
Evan William
Joh : Humfreys
John Jones
John Williams
David Williams
John Price
John Humfreys
Joseph Tarte
Richard Tibbotts
John Tibbott
Richard Williams
Thomas Jones

Ann Jarmon
Grace Williams
Margaret Williams
Elizabeth Williams
Mary John
Ann Williams
Mary Jones
Catherine Price
Jane Owen
Mary Owen
Catherine Owen
Sara Jones
Mary Tibbott Senior
Mary Tibbott Junior
Elinor Tibbott
Mary Jones
Shusan Richard
Catherine Owen
Elinor Thomas
Ann Jones
Mary Tart
Martha Oliver

The above list is apparently in the handwriting of John Jarmon, one of the elders. Several of the names have been struck out, which apparently was done when members ceased to be such by death, removal, or otherwise. Among them is that of Anne Jarmon, an elder's wife, who, it is recorded, died in thirteen days after the above date. In a different handwriting the following names have also been added, being probably those of new members subsequently added to the church :—

William Brees	Hannah Brees
Ezekiel Hugh	Sarah Tibbott
John Lloyd	Mary Jarman
	Mary Hugh

It is said that the *Tarte* family, about the end of last century, for some reason or other, exchanged that name for that of *Jones*. A "William Tart" is rated in the parish books for 1745-6-7 for Pentrelludw. It may be added that some scores of the descendants of the above-named persons may without much difficulty be identified at the present day.

Newtown. R. Williams.

IX.—References.

Holy Cross Church.

Rocke Monumental Inscriptions.—*History of Shrewsbury*, by Owen and Blakeway, vol. ii, p. 162.

Langley pedigree.—*Ibid.*, p. 137.

Elizabeth Langley, wife of Edward Davies of Trewerne, co. Mont., m. 1596.

Langley was devised to Mr. Powys.

Margaret Langley married Phillip Prince.

Prince Pedigree.—*Ibid.*, p. 140.

Ibid. 351.[1] Edward Davies, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, son of David ap Ievan of the Marsh, the disinterested barrister here mentioned, resided in this parish (St. Mary's), where his burial is recorded, March 9, 1589. He left a son, Edward, who settled at Trewerne, Montgomeryshire, and married, in 1596, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Langley, Esq., of the Abbey.

Memorial Inscription of Lloyd of Aberbechan.—*Ibid.*, p. 400.

Powell of Gungrodge, p. 403.

Blayney, p. 408.

Powys, Vicar of Guilsfield, p. 409.

Tudor of Garth, p. 409.

Owen of Llynllo, p. 436.

Died, 29th Sept., 1820.—Edward Hayward of Crosswood, in Montgomery.—*Cambro. Briton*, vol. i, p. 240.

„ 30th Nov., 1820.—Thomas Jones of Llandisilio, in the co. of Denbigh.—*Ibid.*

„ 26th Nov.—W. Vaughan of Gungrog, Montgomeryshire, aged 65.—*Ibid.*

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[1] "Bestoyd upone Mr. Davyes for that he wold reseve noe counselor's fyes in answeryng the said Bill, in wyne 12*s*."

X.

Names of subscribers to the *Archæologia Britannica*, by Edward Llwyd, M.A., 1707 (*inter alia*).

Edward Vaughan of Llangedwyn.
John Vaughan of Glanllyn.
W. Lord Marquis of Powys.
William Pugh of Mathafarn.
Sir William Williams of Llanforda.
Sir John Wyn, Bart.
Owen Wyn, Esq.
W. Lewis Anwyl, Esq.
Charles Fox, Esq.
John Kynaston, Esq.
James Herbert, Esq.

XI.

Among the miscellanies of the *Montgomeryshire Collections* the family of Middleton of Middleton, which supplied two Governors of Montgomery Castle, the noted Sir Alexander Middleton, Knt., and his descendant after eight generations, Edmund Middleton, Constable of Montgomery Castle, 32 Henry VIII, is worthy of mention.

The Norman branch of the family is already recorded under the Lloyds of Marrington. See Richard Lloyd of Marrington, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 51.)

The Welsh branch, as descended from Philip, eldest son of Ririd and Cecilia Middleton, was represented by Michael Middleton, the last heir-male of the family, who married Frances Berkeley, the representative of the Berkeleys of Clungunford, co. Salop.

Their granddaughter, Elizabeth Jones, conveyed the family estates of Weston Parva, in the township of Priest Weston, and also of Middleton, in the parish of Chirbury, and the quarterings of Ririd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, Merionethshire, and of his maternal ancestor, Blaid Rudd, or the "Bloody Wolf", Lord of Gest, near Penmorfa, whose standard bore a wolf passant on an *azure* ground; and of the Bowdlers (two Cornish choughs in *pale*, proper), and of the Middletons (three lions passant, *sable*) into the family of the Sandfords

of The Isle, near Shrewsbury, who sold the estates in Priest Weston, and Middleton, once belonging to the Middletons, in the parish of Chirbury, in the year 1809.

Humphrey Sandford, Esq., of The Isle, near Shrewsbury, and of Edgton, near Bishop's Castle, co. Salop, J.P., now represents the Welsh branch of the ancient family of the Middletons of Middleton.

PEDIGREE OF THE MIDDLETONS OF MIDDLETON AND WESTON PARVA, IN THE PARISH OF CHIRBURY, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

Sir Alexander Middleton, Governor of Montgomery Castle. ∓

Sir Thomas Middleton. ∓

Robert Middleton ∓

Philip Middleton ∓

Cecilia Middleton ∓ Ririd ap David ap Y Pothau ap Ririd Vaughan ap Ririd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, Merionethshire. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 68, and v, p. 256.)

Philip ∓

Robert ∓ Agnes, d. of Richard Ford, Montgomery.

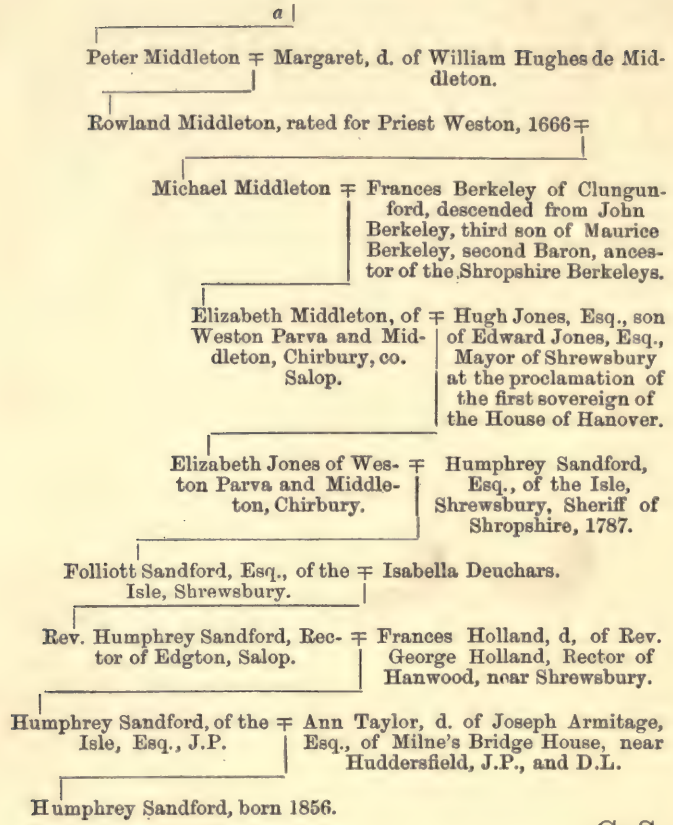
John ∓ Elizabeth, d. of Reginald ap Griffith. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 68.)

Edmund, J.P. for Montgomeryshire, 32 Henry VIII, Constable of Montgomery Castle. ∓

Robert ∓ Margaret, d. of Hugh Powell.

Hugh ∓ Alicia, d of Richard Purcell (his arms were *gules* on a bend *or*, three lions passant *sable*. The arms of Cecilia ap Philip Middleton.)

Rowland Middleton ∓ Jane, d. of John Thomas of Bishop's Castle, Salop.
a


a
Peter Middleton ∓ Margaret, d. of William Hughes de Middleton.
Rowland Middleton, rated for Priest Weston, 1666 ∓
Michael Middleton ∓ Frances Berkeley of Clungunford, descended from John Berkeley, third son of Maurice Berkeley, second Baron, ancestor of the Shropshire Berkeleys.
Elizabeth Middleton, of Weston Parva and Middleton, Chirbury, co. Salop. ∓ Hugh Jones, Esq., son of Edward Jones, Esq., Mayor of Shrewsbury at the proclamation of the first sovereign of the House of Hanover.
Elizabeth Jones of Weston Parva and Middleton, Chirbury. ∓ Humphrey Sandford, Esq., of the Isle, Shrewsbury, Sheriff of Shropshire, 1787.
Folliott Sandford, Esq., of the Isle, Shrewsbury. ∓ Isabella Deuchars.
Rev. Humphrey Sandford, Rector of Edgton, Salop. ∓ Frances Holland, d. of Rev. George Holland, Rector of Hanwood, near Shrewsbury.
Humphrey Sandford, of the Isle, Esq., J.P. ∓ Ann Taylor, d. of Joseph Armitage, Esq., of Milne's Bridge House, near Huddersfield, J.P., and D.L.
Humphrey Sandford, born 1856.

G. S.

XII.—Lords Lieutenant and Custodes of Montgomeryshire.

Two omissions and one slight typographical error occurred in the above lists published in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 113. In the Flintshire list, "Lloyd, Lord Kenyon", was described as "Lloyd, *Lloyd* Kenyon." The two omissions, supplied below, were the consequence of an imperfect index to the Patent Rolls. Both the lieutenants held the office for two counties, and their names do not appear in the Record Office Indices under "Montgomery" and "Denbigh" res-

pectively. It may well be, that other names may have been passed over for a similar reason. E. B.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Edward, Earl of Powis, Lieutenant (and of Salop), May 18, 1804.
" " " " Custos " 23 "

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Watkin Williams of Penbedw, Esq., appointed Lieutenant and Custos[1] 1790

XIII.—IPSTONE FAMILY.

(*Harl. MS.*, 5529, fo. 31. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 110, *et seq.*)

Sir John de Ipstone, Lord of Ipstone ∓ Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Corbet.

William Ipstone, Lord of Ipstone, d. 1 Henry IV, A.D. 1399. ∓ Maud, d. and heir of Sir Robert de Swynnerton, Knight.

William Ipstone, died issueless.

Christian.

Alice, *ux.* Ranulph or Randulphus Brereton de Malpas, 2nd son of Sir William Brereton de Brereton, Knight.

XIV.—SIR ROBERT DE SWINNERTON, KNT.

(*Harl. MS.*, 6128, fo. 60.)

Sir Robert de Swinnerton, Knight, in the county of Stafford. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas de Beeke, Knight, by whom he had issue an only daughter and heiress, Maude, who married—1. Sir John Savage of Cheshire, Knight; 2. Sir Piers Leigh, Knight; 3. William de Ipstones, Armiger; 4. Richard Peshall, Armiger.

[1] He was appointed to succeed Richard Middleton, Esq., as Lieutenant for Denbighshire in 1790, and Lieutenant for Merionethshire upon the death of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., in 1789. Watkin Williams represented the county of Montgomery in Parliament, and afterwards for many years the Flint Boroughs, and was Constable of the Castle of Flint. He was the eldest son of Richard Williams, Esq. of Penbedw, M.P., who was the youngest son of Sir William Williams of Llanvorda, Baronet (who died in 1740), and brother of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Baronet, who died in 1749. W.W.E.W.

XV.—Copy of MS. received by D. Howell, Esq., from W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., Oct. 1869.

Harrie Vaughan of Machynlleth ∓ Jane, d. of Richard Pughe of Dolycorswyn, Esq.

Mary Vaughan, d. and heir. ∓ William Vaughan, third son of Richard Vaughan of Corsgedol, Esq.

Harrie Vaughan of Gelligoch, in the parish of Machynlleth, party to a deed dated Feb. 12, 6 James I. ∓ Mary, d. of Maurice Wynn of Glynn, co. of Merioneth, ancestor to the Wynns of Peniarth. She was living Feb. 12, 6 James I.

Harrie left no issue. | Morgan. | Rowland. | Anne. | Lauri.

Rees Vaughan, of Gray's Inn, Esq., author of *Vaughan's Practica Walliæ*, printed in 1672. He is described as heir of Gelligoch in 1654.

From a pedigree in the handwriting of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary of Hengwrt, with dates from an original deed and Vaughan's *Practica Walliæ*. Gelligoch now belongs to Mr. David Howell. D. H.

XVI.

"The County of Montgomery was the most exclusively Welsh part of Wales. In that district, at least four-fifths of the population habitually spoke Welsh. They carried on the ordinary intercourse of life, concluded bargains, wrote letters, and made their wills in that language."—(Osborne Morgan, Esq., Q.C., Member for Denbighshire, in the debate in the House of Commons on the "Welsh County Court Judges" Question on Friday, March 8th, 1872.)

XVII.—Copy of Grant of Arms to the Evans Family.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Sir Charles George Young, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, and Robert Laurie, Esquire, Clarenceux King of Arms, of the south-east and west parts of England, from the River Trent southwards, send Greeting, Whereas Edward Evans of the City of Worcester, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace for the said City, third but only surviving son of Thomas Evans, sometime of

Welsh Pool, in the county of Montgomery, and late of Oswestry, in the county of Salop, gentleman, deceased, hath represented unto the Right Honorable Edward George Fitzalan Howard (commonly called Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard), Deputy to the Most Noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, that he is desirous of having Armorial Ensigns registered to his family under his Lordship's Authority, and therefore requested the favor of His Lordship's Warrant for our granting and assigning such as may be proper to be borne by him and his descendants and by the other descendants of his said late Father, Thomas Evans, deceased, according to the Laws of Arms. And forasmuch as His Lordship did by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Earl Marshal, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of July last, authorize and direct us to grant and assign such Armorial Ensigns accordingly. Know Ye therefore that We the said Garter and Clarenceux, in pursuance of his Lordship's Warrant, and by virtue of the Letters Patent of our several Offices to each of Us respectively granted, do by these Presents grant and assign unto the said Edward Evans, the Arms following, that is to say, Per pale *Argent* and *Gules*, a Lion passant reguardant between two fleurs-de-lis in chief, and in base a bundle of rods banded, all counterchanged. And for the Crest, on a wreath of the Colours, a lion reguardant *argent*, the body charged with three crosses molines *gules*, and resting the dexter paw upon a bundle of rods banded also *gules*, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said Edward Evans and his descendants, and by the other descendants of his said late Father, Thomas Evans, with due and proper differences according to the Laws of Arms. In witness whereof, We the said Garter and Clarenceux, Kings of Arms, have to these Presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of Our several Offices, this seventeenth day of August, in the thirtieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and sixty-six.

CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, | Garter. ROBERT LAURIE, | Clarenceux.

Seal pendant. Seal pendant.

[Endorsed.]

Recorded in the College of Arms, London,

ALBERT W. WOOD,
Lancaster & Registrar.

XVIII.—Ancient Remains in Arwystli. May 1868.

NAME.	PARISH.	FARM.	OWNER.	PRESENT OCCUPIER.
The Moat	Llandinam	The Moat	Thomas Kinsey, Esq.	Thomas Price.
Gwyfynydd E. W. R..	Ditto	Llwynybrain ...	Lord Sudely ...	Mr. Hughes.
		Carnedd... ...	Ditto	Richard Hamer.
Cefn Carnedd ...	Ditto	Trewythan ...	David Davies, Esq...	Rev. Evan Jones.
		Gwernerin ...	Ditto	Joseph Davies.
		Gwernerin ...	Capt. Crewe Read ...	Hugh Mills.
Gaer Fechan ...	Ditto	Gaer Fechan ...	Ditto	John Morgan.
Clois-y-Bank, E. W....	Ditto	Clois-y-Bank ..	David Davies, Esq....	Edward Manuel.
Pen-y-Castell, No. 1 ..	Llanidloes	Pen-y-Castell ...	Col. Farmer ...	Elizabeth Lloyd.
Ditto No. 2 ...	Ditto	Llwyn Crwn? Tyn y Waun?	Earl Vane... ...	
Penclun	Ditto	Penelun	Sir W. W. Wynn ...	Mr. Lefeaux.
Pen-y-Gaer... ...	Ditto	Crowlwm	Miss Mytton ...	David Evans.
The Dinas	Trefeglwys	Various	Joint Common Land.	
Cefn Cloddiau ...	Ditto	Cefn Cloddiau ...	Llanbrynmair Parish.	John Rees.
Group of Tumuli ...	Ditto	Various		
Remains on Gribin ..	Ditto	Gribbin	Joseph Barrow ...	Evan Owen.
Carneddau	Tref. Carno, Llanbrynmair	Various	Various	
Rhyd-yr-onen ...	Llangurig	Rhyd-yr-onen ...	Mr. Edwards ...	David Evans.
Domen-y-Giw ...	Ditto	Cwmpenllydan ...	Colonel Powell ...	Edward Lewis.
Cist-faen	Ditto	Clochfaen	J.Y.W. Lloyd (J. H. Whalley in possession)	Abraham Davies.
Carn-y-Groes ...	Ditto	Pantdrain... ...		John Price.
Remains on Llandinam Hills	Llandinam	Various	Various	E. H.

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Collections historical & archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire and its borders

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